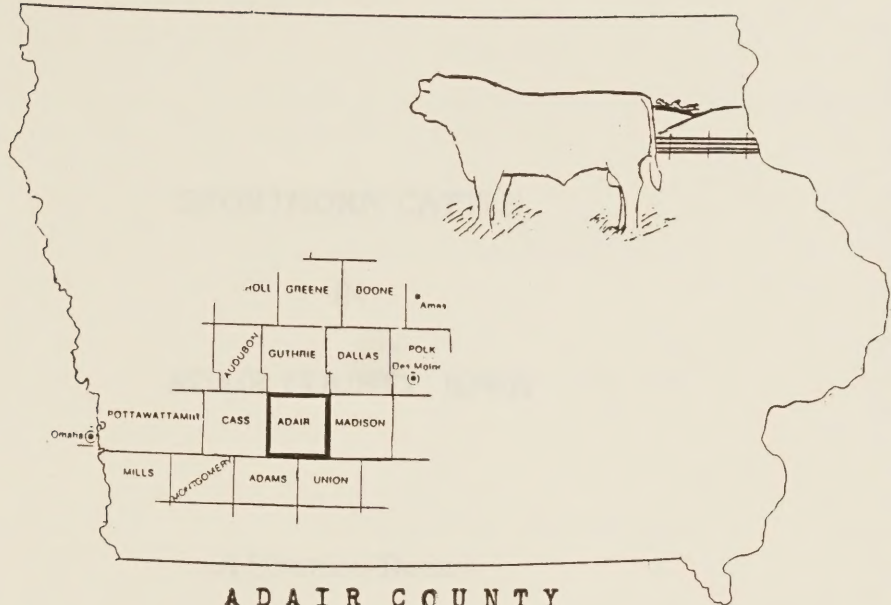


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ADAIR COUNTY  
IOWA





SHORTHORN CATTLE

IN

ADAIR COUNTY, IOWA

A Historical Review

from

Pioneer Days to 1950

by

Wayne C. Neely

NORTHERN CALIF.

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ADAMS COUNTY, IOWA

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## FOREWORD

### I. Raison d'Etre and Boundaries

This study has been a labor of love. For me, Adair County Shorthorns shaped childhood memories, a lifetime avocation, and business interests. Among my very earliest recollections are those of watching the red, white, and roan Shorthorn cows on the family farm come up to the barn lots to nurse their calves, and riding horseback behind my father as he rode out to check the heifers pastured farther afield. I have a vague recollection, too, of attending a Shorthorn sale as a very small boy---probably the Funke Bros. sale in 1910---on which occasion I visited the house where I was "made over" by the women present and was given a piece of pumpkin pie; and again a sale at the Hugh Bates farm near Orient---not much more than embarking on the trip with my father in a horse drawn buggy.

I early began to clip and preserve pictures of Shorthorns from magazines, and to study pedigrees and show and sale reports that appeared in livestock publications like the wonderful old magazine The Breeder's Gazette. Soon, I began systematically to collect and preserve all kinds of Shorthorn documents: sale catalogs, books, breed magazines, fair programs, and many types of ephemera such as breeders directories, publicity material from breed associations, and ads and flyers of various sorts.

My father encouraged my "input," as it came to be called later, in naming the individual animals as pedigree applications were prepared for filing with the national registry association. I cherished every chance I got---all too rare---to attend a Shorthorn sale or a fair where Shorthorns were shown. And I especially remember Phillip Funke, a family friend and for many years the leading Adair County Shorthorn breeder, who imparted some of his own enthusiasm for Shorthorns by showing me his cattle, entertaining me in his home, and lending me copies of the Herd Books to study. I developed a considerable knowledge of pedigrees and show and sale records, and at the age of sixteen wrote an article on pedigrees that was published in The Breeder's Gazette and kindly complimented by one of the editors as "altogether remarkable." That stirred visions of some day becoming a livestock writer. But best of all, I was paid real money for it!

The collection of Shorthorn "literature," begun with some early requests to breeders for sale catalogs and the salvaging of a few that had survived in the family household, grew to number several thousand by the 1980s. Books on Shorthorns have been acquired whenever possible from both the United States and abroad. Complete or nearly complete files of Shorthorn magazines such as The Shorthorn in America, The Shorthorn World, Shorthorn Country, and from Canada Shorthorn News, and from abroad Beef Shorthorn Record (Scotland), Shorthorn Nuus - News (South Africa), and numerous publications from Australia. Eventually, a complete set of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, Vols. 1 - 132, the official registry of the breed, begun in 1846 and published thereafter for almost exactly one hundred years, now almost collector's items, was put together. A partial set of the Dominion, later Canadian, Herd Books



stands beside it.

This avocational activity has led among other things to research and occasional publication in livestock and breed magazines,<sup>1</sup> though nothing so demanding of time and research sources as the present undertaking. And it has presumably developed some unspecifiable preparation for the task at hand.

The initial suggestion for a history of Shorthorns in Adair County came from a close Greenfield friend of some fifty years, himself a history enthusiast, agriculturist, and a leading figure in the early years of the Adair County Historical Society---Joseph R. Hamilton. Some time before his death in 1973, he remarked, "You ought to write a history of Shorthorns in Adair County." Though the idea was immediately appealing, there seemed to be plenty of time, and I did not get at the work for several years.

The task turned out to be considerably more formidable than I had anticipated, and before I was far into it, the ambitious dimensions first contemplated had been reduced. First, the number of people at some time involved in Adair County Shorthorn breeding was found to be much larger than I had realized. Second, the time required for research interfered with many other interests. And finally, in spite of an extensive personal collection of printed material on Shorthorns, and a good deal of personal knowledge about many Adair County breeders, I found that much of the necessary information could be acquired only by page-by-page search through old magazines available only in libraries such as those at the larger agricultural colleges and at the National Agricultural Library at Beltsville, Maryland. Unfortunately, no Readers' Guide type of index to such material exists.

Two early volumes of Adair County history<sup>2</sup> were searched for names of resident Shorthorn breeders. The search proved minimally productive, however, despite the puffery, particularly in the 1884

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<sup>1</sup>"Cumberland Shorthorn Facts," The Breeder's Gazette, 78, September 23, 1920, pp. 567-68.

"A Show Bull or Breeding Bull?: A Study of Shorthorn Show Records Reveals That a Lot of Blue Ribbon Bulls Have Proved Pop Sires," The Shorthorn World, 34, August 10, 1949, pp. 117-18, 237-43.

"President Harry S. Truman: Shorthorn Breeder," Shorthorn Country, 2, July 1975, pp. 36-38.

"Canadian Shorthorns at the Centennial and Sesqui-Centennial Expositions," Shorthorn News [Canada], 36, August 1976, pp. 23-24.

"Reflections," [Shorthorns at the Centennial Exposition in 1876], Shorthorn Country, 3, July 1976, pp. 100-101.

Among other related publications are the following:

The Agricultural Fair, New York, Columbia University Press, 1935. No. II in Columbia University Studies in the History of American Agriculture, edited by Harry J. Carman and Rexford G. Tugwell.

"The History of Agricultural Fairs: Their Story is a Part of the Rich Heritage of America's Farmers and Breeders of Livestock," The Shorthorn World, 36, August 10, 1951, pp. 51, 343-45.

<sup>2</sup>History of Guthrie and Adair Counties, Iowa, History of Iowa, 1884, Springfield, Ill., Continental Historical Co., 1884, and Lucian M. Kilburn, History of Adair County, Iowa, and Its People, Vols. I, II, Chicago, Pioneer Publishing Co., 1915.

History, characteristic of local histories of the day, abounding in references to "fine farms" and "fine livestock," "well improved farms" and large herds of "finely bred cattle."

Shorthorns are mentioned more frequently perhaps than any other kind of livestock, but specific information linking a given farmer to a purebred operation is almost non-existent. Of one 1884 resident, it was said, "He now has a pedigreed bull and some shorthorn cows; he will buy more." Of another, "his herd of shorthorns is headed by the registered thoroughbred Prince Jerry." Another had a good herd of cattle, with a "thoroughbred shorthorn" at the head of the herd. Another had "grade cattle of the shorthorn breed." Another, a "...good herd of graded shorthorns with a seven-eighths shorthorn at the head of the herd..." Still another had 100-200 head of cattle, "principally shorthorns," and "also has some hogs."

Search of the Herd Books, however, turned up the names of none of these farmers, and no pedigree of Prince Jerry could be found. "Graded shorthorns" were almost certainly not registered Shorthorns; they may have been the result of two or three crosses of good, and perhaps registered, Shorthorn bulls on common cattle, and therefore of improved quality. And the bull Prince Jerry probably received his name as a gesture of familiarity or pride, very much as dogs are named "Shep" or "Towser" or even "Prince," with little or no thought of registered pedigrees.<sup>3</sup>

Such farmers did, however, play an important role in livestock improvement. Undoubtedly they were progressive, striving to better their herds and farming methods. Many of them, or others like them, soon made an important market for the farmers' bulls that were sold by many established Adair County Shorthorn breeders. Thus, they are part of the Shorthorn story, even though their names are not in the Herd Books.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>These History book entries reflect considerable naivete in regard to the purebred livestock business. Any reasonably well-bred animal was often referred to as "thoroughbred," whether officially registered or not; strictly speaking, "grade Shorthorns" or "graded Shorthorns" would not be purebred. Failure to capitalize the word Shorthorn was very common a century ago, an error still, inexplicably, too frequently repeated, even in modern dictionaries.

<sup>4</sup>An interesting story, verified in one of these histories (1884, p. 961), still amuses grandchildren and great-grandchildren of friends and neighbors of the gentleman involved---the tale passed on from generation to generation for more than a century. It serves well, however, to illustrate the pride that many of these pioneers took in developing their farms and improving their livestock.

Gustav G. Rechtenbach, born in Germany in 1836, had come to America at the age of ten, and to Adair County in 1880, though he did not bring his family until 1883. He saw to it, nevertheless, that his Jackson Township farm was "written up" in the local history published the next year, 1884. Following biographical data, the entry in the County history notes that Rechtenbach had named his farm Pleasant Hill, and that he owned some of the finest livestock in the County. It then proceeds as follows:



It would have been helpful, too, if I could have found time and resources to search such documents as land records, United States Census figures, family geneologies, and old local newspapers for information as to where each Adair County Shorthorn breeder lived, how much land he had, or the size of his family. And it would have been especially desirable if I could have visited neighborhoods and communities to seek possible surviving friends, neighbors, or relatives who could supply information of a more personal nature about these breeders that now exist mainly as names and addresses in old official lists.

As it turned out, my main source of information materialized in the official Herd Books of the American Shorthorn Association. These are books containing the basic documentation (name, color, birth date, breeder, owner at the time of registration, and sire and dam) of each and every animal officially recorded with the Association up to 1943. While I had often seen copies of these Herd Books, I had never myself owned a set until the middle 1970s, when I was able to put together a complete set, by then becoming almost collector's items. My set made possible convenient use of this source in my own home.

Realizing the enormity of producing a complete history of Shorthorns in Adair County, I saw that some streamlining would be necessary. In light of the information available in the Herd Books up to the middle 1940s, and the rather spotty nature of official information after that, it seemed feasible to present the history only "up to 1950." Thus, except in the personal case of the Neely herd, easy of course to follow to the present, and for a few items of personal observation about other herds in the last forty years, 1950 has been chosen as the cut-off date. There are several reasons for this year's being a good breaking point.

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Mr. Rechtenbach has at the head of his herd of fine cattle a bull called Leo II, born April 27, 1881, bred by J.W. Bailey, of Ohio, Illinois, and sired by Leo No. 35,982, A.H.B. [American Herd Book]. His dam was Lady Somerset by Mayflower, No. 10,469. Her dam, Queen of May by Muscatoon, and the various sires, Phil Sheridan (imported), Marquis, Red Jacket, Oliver, Mohawk and Sam Martin.

The pith of the story is that while the names of Rechtenbach's two children (they were adopted, since he had none of his own), were barely mentioned in the account, the pedigree of his Shorthorn bull was laid out in full!

Interestingly enough, a search of the American Shorthorn Herd Books produced no mention of Leo II. One is led to conclude---and the absence in the local history of a registration number for the bull supports the belief---that he was never officially registered. This is not to suggest, however, that the pedigree was not authentic. Both Leo 35982, the sire, and Lady Somerset (Vol. 19, p. 14624), the dam, were duly registered, and it is noted in Vol. 19, in which Leo is recorded, that he was "...bred by W.H. Winter, Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., bought of him, May 3, 1879, by J.W. Bailey, Ohio, Bureau Co., Ill....." Thus there is no reason to question the authenticity of the pedigree of Mr. Rechtenbach's beloved bull; it is only that in all probability the bull was never officially registered though his pedigree was accurately presented in the County history.

First, as indicated, the principal documentary source of material dried up. Publication of the Herd Books, begun in 1846, ceased in 1943 with Volume 132, the victim of rising publication costs and decreasing dependence on detailed pedigrees as a standard of excellence for purebred cattle. Second, two of the old-time Adair County Shorthorn breeders, Phillip Funke and W.W. Neely, died within a few days of each other early in 1949, and while both these herds have been continued by family members to the present time, the personal memories, experiences, and observations of these two breeders unfortunately disappeared a quarter of a century before serious research for this history began. Finally, it was apparent by the 1950s that fundamental changes were under way in American agriculture, altering the type of livestock farming into which large numbers of small Shorthorn herds fitted, and leading quickly to a reduction in their numbers.

## II. Comments on the Modern Beef Cattle Industry

A further word may be in order, however, concerning the cattle business following World War II. Farms became larger, more mechanized, more specialized---and more commercially oriented. The general, rather self-sufficient family farm changed character rapidly. The pride that many "progressive" farmers took in owning a few purebred cattle was superseded by other psychological rewards. The Shorthorn cow, once, and for excellent reasons, called "the farmer's cow" because she produced milk and meat for the farmer's own table and for the largely local market---thus fitting neatly into the farming patterns of the day, felt the competition of other breeds and types of cattle pushed by "big operators" with "investment" money. While Adair County has continued to be a leading---in some years the leading---"cow-calf county" in the state of Iowa, the beef business shifted noticeably west and south. And "cow-calf" operations, with their emphasis on getting the calf on the market as quickly and economically as possible, seem to generate less of the personalized attention and less of what may be called a sort of romantic enthusiasm that purebred operations, either of well-known breeders or of those with a few purebred cows, find rewarding.

The "farm bull" business also began to suffer. In their early days, agricultural colleges and the agricultural press promoted drives against the "scrub bull," enlisting the support not only of purebred breeders, but also of men who called themselves progressive farmers. Among such farmers, the purebred breeder found a lucrative market for "farmers' bulls." Now, however, bull test stations and "big breeders" are more sought out as the suppliers of bulls for farmers' commercial herds, and statistical data on such items as birth weights, yearling weights, frame scores, average daily gain, breeding values---even testicle dimensions, are considered in bull selection. In many cases, the bull in the farm pasture is by-passed altogether, and semen from bulls of the specified attributes is ordered from the bull test station or breeding service. Few or no ordinary farmers who years ago would have needed a bull to serve their small cow herds even own a few cows; the "cow-calf" man is an entirely different sort.

The young purebred bull that years ago would have worked improvement in a farmer's small herd now becomes a steer pushed to market as a "feeder" or as a market steer, and the small purebred herd that produced such animals disappeared.

Even changes in American fashions, especially in diets, bring changes not only in the type of cattle raised, but in the areas of cattle production, and these were reflected in Adair County purebred cattle operations. "Lean" was in. Fish, chicken, and turkey were touted as substitutes for beef. Market demands began to force changes in the type of cattle raised.

"Improvement" in American beef cattle throughout the Nineteenth and the Twentieth Centuries, up to about the 1960s, consisted mainly of attempts to eliminate first, the longhorns of the west and southwest, and second, the "scrub" cattle found on the majority of farms all over the country. Three main breeds, all from the British Isles, were predominant in this movement---Shorthorns, Herefords, and Angus, the so-called "British breeds," supplemented by much smaller numbers of Galloways, Devons, and a few West Highlanders, and the dual purpose (beef and milk) Red Polls. Emphasis in the three main breeds was laid on early maturity and a conformation of "beefiness"---shortness of leg, smoothness of flesh, and rectangularity and symmetry of frame. So far as Shorthorns were concerned, this emphasis was reflected in the increasing popularity from about 1880 of the "Scotch" Shorthorn, derived especially from the breeding of the great Scottish Shorthorn breeder Amos Cruickshank and several of his fellow breeders. In the late 1800s and early 1900s this led to a fad for the pure Scotch pedigree, in which Adair County Shorthorn breeders naturally participated. The period covered by this history largely coincides with the period of increasing emphasis on Scotch pedigrees.

As in so many other human endeavors, however, the leaders overdid it! Too many of the animals in all the British breeds became small and squatty; poundage that should have been muscle turned out to be fat, and animals that should have been hustling their living from rough pastures and from cornstalk fields after the ears had been harvested, became pampered pets feasting on animal feed concentrates and subjected to growth stimulants and various kinds of conditioners.<sup>5</sup>

The result was that the millions of longhorns of western romance were reduced to a few dozen scrawny specimens surviving in remote corners of the west, or protected in circuses, wildwest shows, or zoos, and that the practical farmer with a farm herd of cattle became disillusioned with purebred operations. Exceptions were the few Brahman cattle, often known also as Zubus, from India, imported into

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<sup>5</sup>One looks back in amazement at the pictures in livestock magazines and sale catalogs of the 1940s and 1950s of prize winning beef cattle standing in so much straw that they seemed almost to have no legs at all, the pictures often "doctored" to present smooth backs and bulging quarters that everyone but the most naive knew were faked; even unretouched pictures often show animals that by later standards appear to be monstrosities.



the gulf coast areas of Texas and Louisiana in an effort to produce cattle immune to heat and tick fever. But the Zebus, like the longhorns, remained largely curiosities. The really significant exception was the use of Brahman blood in developing on the famous King Ranch in Texas the new American breed Santa Gertrudis, an interesting type 5/8 Shorthorn and 3/8 Brahman, which enjoyed a moderate degree of acceptance.

By the 1960s, roughly, the pendulum began to swing again. New European breeds of beef cattle, the "continental" breeds, began to appear all over North America. They were sometimes derisively referred to as "zoo cattle," with their height, long legs, slim bodies, and often exotic colors, and often little recorded ancestry. They soon tended toward becoming fads themselves, though they offered stiff competition to the traditional British breeds. Every remote valley of the European continent, it is said, was scoured for some unusual or localized type, which could be designated a new breed and offered by speculators to American cattlemen and insipient investors as "just what the beef industry needs."

An array of psycheldelic colors, in spots and stripes and brindles, replaced many uniform herds of red, white, and roan Shorthorns, white faced Herefords, and velvety black Angus,<sup>6</sup> and talk of the best crosses (two-way, three-way, bred back), F<sub>1</sub> and F<sub>2</sub> generations, etc. supplanted a knowledge of purebred pedigrees as a basis of breeding herd selections.

All these changes contributed to the passing of thousands of small farmers, many of whom maintained a few purebreds with their herds of farm and commercial cattle, and even of many larger breeders that supplied from their better established herds much of the foundation stock that went out to improve the beef supply of the country. The disappearance in Adair County of most of the purebred beef cattle herds of all breeds typifies all the changes in the beef cattle industry. The kind of personalized interest in individual animals with a pedigree and a purebred name and production record of so many calves related in specific ways to other animals in the herd or to those of famous names has come to be pretty old-fashioned. But this kind of attitude and action was a phase of Adair County agricultural history, and this document is presented as an attempt to preserve it for the record.

The year 1950 is a good watershed date.

### III. How to Read a Pedigree: Clues to the Individual Herds

As indicated earlier, the history of any human enterprise, including the breeding of Shorthorn cattle, centers ideally around the people involved. Who were they? Where did they come from? Where did

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<sup>6</sup>The story is told of an old cattleman criticizing the variations in color of the exotics before him, being answered by a speculator in some of the new types, who allowed, "They all look green to me." Thus, does tradition often quickly give way to the "quick buck."

they live? How did they become interested? What were their families like? How long---and over what period of years---were they active? Where did they get their start? What were their contributions ---were they leaders in the enterprise, or were they dabblers? Were they well-known or obscure? What legacy did they leave to their industry, profession, or business, and above all, to their community?

Readers of this account of Adair County Shorthorn breeders may feel that more attention is given to cows than to people. Certainly no one knows better than I that those interested in Adair County history and its agriculture would prefer to learn about individual people and their families rather than about individual cows and their families. Yet with the resources at hand, we have had to rely heavily on the hard data about the animals, and infer a great deal about the men. But strange as it may seem, knowledge about the men can be considerably enhanced by studying the pedigrees of the cows!

So, to the American Shorthorn Herd Books we go!

The following items of information are available about every animal officially registered with the American Shorthorn Association up to 1943:

- (1) The official registration number assigned by the Association to the animal (or in the case of females in the early volumes of the Herd Books, the Volume number and the page on which the pedigree appears), the numbers being assigned seriatum as applications for registration arrived at the office. As Polled (hornless) Shorthorns began to appear, an x was added to the registration numbers of polled animals to distinguish them from horned.
- (2) The name of the animal, provided by the person, firm, etc. submitting the application for registration.
- (3) The color of the animal. Since Shorthorns come in the standard colors of red, white, or roan, or often some variations of red and white, color is a useful identification (and sometimes the basis for color preferences, or even color fads). Sometimes roan animals are further identified as "dark roan" or "red roan" (red predominating over white in the salt-and-pepper mix), or as "light roan" (white predominating over red). A red animal with small but noticeable amounts of white (white feet and underline, perhaps, or small but solid spots of white on the body) may be designated as "red, little white," often abbreviated to "r l w." A predominantly red animal with large but solid spots or splashes of white is properly designated as "red and white." In older volumes of the Herd Books, more detail as to color identification is often found (e.g., "red with star") than in later volumes.<sup>7</sup>
- (4) The birth date of the animal. In some cases in early volumes, only the year of birth is given, or month and year; in later volumes always the day, month, and year.
- (5) The breeder or "bred by." The breeder of an animal is technically defined as "the owner of

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<sup>7</sup>Since no absolute standard in color designations can prevail, even among experienced Shorthorn breeders, since the designations are often assigned by amateurs, and since some people are much more conscientious than others, color descriptions are probably in many cases not very accurate. Furthermore, an animal originally registered as red may, as it grows older, develop enough white hairs to justify its being described as "red roan" or "dark roan."

the animal's dam at the time of service." Regardless of who may own the calf afterward and how secured---whether in utero, as a calf at foot, or any number of years later as an adult animal---the breeder always remains the same.

- (6) The owner or "owned by." This is the person, firm, etc. that actually owns the animal at the time application is made for registration. The animal may still be owned by the breeder at the time of registration, or the animal may possibly have been owned in succession by several persons before application for registration is made---and, of course, may be owned by any number of persons after registration. But the Herd Books supply only the name of the owner at the time of registration. (Some exceptions appear in early volumes, where a list of changes in ownership---occasionally even with date of sale---is given up to the time of registration.)
- (7) Name and official registration number of the sire of the animal.
- (8) Name and official registration number of the dam of the animal, and in older volumes of the Herd Books, a tracing of the female line of ancestors back to the imported cow.

Thus, for example, the following information is recorded in Vol. 20, of the Herd Books about one Adair County Shorthorn bull:

39341        IOWA DUKE

Red, calved Jan. 12, 1880, bred by J.H. Hulbert & Bro., Avondale, Iowa, bought of them, February 9, 1880, by J.C. Gibbs, Greenfield, Iowa, got by Earl of Meadowlawn 23052, out of May Belle (vol. 12) by Phil Sheridan 10601---Camilla by Lee 5871---Flower by imp. Baron Martin (12440)---Starry by Young Oliver 1154---Donna Julia by Don Juan 430---Belina 2d by imp. Malcolm (1190)---imp. Belina by Barmpton (54).

The bull's name is Iowa Duke, his official registration number is 39341. The fact that he was bred by J.H. Hulbert & Bro. indicates that they owned his dam May Belle at the time she was served by his sire Earl of Meadowlawn. Camilla by Lee is the dam of May Belle, and the female line traces through the names mentioned back to Belina, the foundation cow of the line, imported from England. Date of sale to J.C. Gibbs is given. The pedigree of the sire Earl of Meadowlawn, seemingly neglected here, may be traced by looking in that volume of the Herd Books that contains his official number.

Vol. 20 of the Herd Books was published in 1881. A much later entry of an Adair County Shorthorn bull is taken from Vol. 81, published January 28, 1913. It reads as follows:

373404---NONPAREIL VICTOR, roan, May 10, 1911, Breeder: Phillip Funke, Owner: George Gause [Gruss], Sire: Violet's Nonpareil 282673, Dam: Victor's Lavender v 68, p 671.

It is a much simpler entry than the one above, but gives for the most part the same information. Addresses of Phillip Funke and George Gruss are found in the list of names of breeders and owners contained elsewhere in the volume. The main thing we do not know is when and how Gruss acquired the bull. He may have acquired him in utero, he may have bought the dam with calf at foot, he may have bought the bull considerably later, even after the animal could possibly have been owned by any number of people in succession (though the fact that the bull was born May 10, 1911, and recorded as owned by Gruss



in a volume published January 28, 1913, indicates that the bull had probably not changed hands many times before Gruss acquired him).

One more example, this one from Vol. 126, published December 16, 1936:

x1863500 (b) GRACEFUL AUGUSTINE, roan---June 26, 1935. S: Augustine Fashion x1714704, D: Augustina 13th x1637156. B: Henry Farber.

In this entry, the x before the registration numbers of the named animals indicates that the cattle are polled. And the absence of any statement as to ownership indicates that the animal was still owned by his breeder Henry Farber at the time of registration. Economy is increasingly evident in these entries on the part of the publishers of the Herd Books. In the last, the (b) stands for bull; a (c) was used in the listing of females. S of course stands for sire, D for dam, and B for breeder; if the owner had been different from the breeder, his name would have been preceded by an O.

Each volume of the Herd Books also contains an alphabetical list of all breeders and owners, with their addresses, of cattle registered in that particular volume. One name either of a person or of an animal leads to another, or to many more, so that soon an immense volume of data is at hand. Tracing the relationships is detective work pure and simple! For, from names and registration numbers of animals, birth dates, sires, dams, breeders, owners, and so on, the story of Shorthorn cattle breeding in Adair County can be reconstructed, not completely, of course, but at least to a highly significant degree.

Readers will wonder perhaps why so many minor details are set down in the following pages. Why should anyone be interested in, to take an example, the birthday of the heifer Bonnie Maid 992482, calved February 11, 1920, and bred by R.D. Mayes, Greenfield? Simply this: this is the first animal listed in the Herd Books as "bred by" R.D. Mayes, so we know immediately that Mayes would have had to own the dam approximately nine months (the bovine gestation period) earlier, or around the middle of May 1919. Though Mayes was a small breeder, we would like to know approximately the dates of his activity with Shorthorns, and knowing the birth date of this first animal recorded as "bred by" him, we can state quite confidently that he was in the Shorthorn business "at least as early as the spring of 1919." He may have owned Shorthorns earlier, or course---as a matter of fact, in this case, we know he did own the purebred Shorthorn bull Donald 2d 845999, recorded earlier as owned by R.D. Mayes, but since no offspring of this bull were registered, it is inferred that he was probably just the farm bull that Mayes used in his general farming operations. So we date Mayes as a breeder of Shorthorns from May 1919.

Since we are interested in the span of time an Adair County resident operated as a Shorthorn breeder, we are interested, likewise, in the last references in the Herd Books to that breeder. In the case of R.D. Mayes, the last Herd Book references to him are in Vol. 118, published October 20, 1927. Three yearling heifers bred by Phillip Funke, owned by R.D. Mayes, are there recorded, along with two heifers of R.D. Mayes's own breeding, both calved in March 1926. Several facts are thereby established: Mayes was actively breeding Shorthorns in August 1925, when the dams of the Mayes-bred heifers calved in

March 1926 would have been served; Mayes still owned these two heifers when they were recorded sometime in 1927; and Mayes had acquired, not later than 1927, three more potential brood cows. No record is available as to the disposition of the Mayes cattle, but Mayes's purebred activities, it is clear, cease in 1927 or very shortly thereafter. And we have the span of time over which he was actively engaged---1919-1927.

Again, we can determine pretty accurately the extent of a breeder's operations by simply counting the number of calves registered as "bred by" him. And by noting the calves successively registered sired by each different bull used by a breeder, we can infer a great deal about that breeder's alertness to the fashionable or recognized bloodlines of the breed, and his appreciation of the leading figures involved in the breeding of Shorthorns. We can even make some pretty educated guesses as to whether the bull was doing a satisfactory job or not. For example, if a bull was used for only one season, we may conjecture that the calves may not have been very acceptable. Or if a breeder used two or three bulls of his own breeding at the same time, but recorded only a small number of their offspring, it may be inferred that he was using them on a trial basis, or possibly in the interim between bulls that would qualify as main herd sires.

The ownership item found about each registered animal, in addition to giving us clues to the beginning and the end of a breeder's career, often indicates a change in the direction of his herd, as, for example, when he shifted from one line of breeding to another. It often gives information, too, as to a breeder's market for his cattle, and even his marketing methods. The Herd Books provide no information about ownership after the animal is officially registered. In the early days, registration of animals was permitted at any age, as long as pedigrees could be verified, but in later years animals, except in certain cases, were required to be registered within a few months of birth. This requirement undoubtedly contributed to greater accuracy of pedigree and other details, but also limits a researcher's information as to the distribution of a breeder's cattle, since no data are available on any sales after an animal is a few months old. Also, in the more extensive versions of registrations in the earlier days of the Herd Books, numerous interesting items were often recorded that are completely absent from the later volumes. For instance, an animal might be described as "calved property of \_\_\_\_\_," or "bred by \_\_\_\_\_, and bought of him September 19, 1883, by \_\_\_\_\_, of the same place."

Admittedly, the absence of precise data leads to many conjectures on my part, but I have tried throughout to indicate the degree of circumstantial as opposed to documented evidence for my conclusions. And I make bold to claim that familiarity with Shorthorn pedigrees and with the practices of Shorthorn breeders and farmers with respect to their cattle activities gives me a basis for the many "educated guesses" found herein. And I have tried consistently to differentiate the guesses and conjectures on the one hand from the statements of verifiable fact on the other.

While the Herd Books were the principal source of data, numerous sale catalogs and the files of the



breed magazines The Shorthorn World and Shorthorn Country often furnished considerable, though less comprehensive, primary information. Public sales held by Adair County Shorthorn breeders were not numerous---Funkes, Bower, Gruss, Peters, Barnett; but these breeders often sent cattle to consignment sales in the state, or even nationally, the most regular of which were the Iowa Royal at Des Moines, the Southwest Iowa Breeders Sale at Red Oak, and the Marion County [-sponsored] sale at Knoxville. The catalogs of most of these sales are in my collection, though there is no index to the names of Adair County breeders, just as there is none for the national magazines.

Personal recollections of many of the County's Shorthorn breeders have of course been drawn upon, and numerous conversations have been held with surviving members of their families or friends.

I am not sure as to the completeness of the list of Adair County Shorthorn breeders surveyed. For instance, a breeder with a Menlo address might have lived in either Adair or Guthrie Counties; and unless I had independent evidence that he lived in Adair County, as is the case, for example, with the Earharts, he may have been omitted. This is especially true of the Adair-Anita and the Stuart-Dexter areas, in both of which a great deal of Shorthorn activity once centered. It is very likely that some few Adair County Shorthorn breeders, if they happened to live just inside the Adair County line, were thus missed.

Likewise, a number have been missed, or deliberately passed over for lengthy treatment, because the number of references to them in the Herd Books is minimal. If, for example, a name appears only once or twice as the owner of a bull, and there is no indication that he was further identified with the breeding

of purebred Shorthorns, it is assumed that this individual was a farmer who happened to buy a purebred bull, and "got the papers" on him. There are several cases in which a person is credited as the breeder of one or two animals, but again without any indication of his being in any significant sense identified with the breeding of purebred cattle. Some individuals in these circumstances will have been missed altogether; when known, they are not followed up in great detail. The final section of the paper "Some Minor Players," again probably not complete, deals with a number of such persons.

Each section of the paper is devoted to an individual breeder or a family of breeders, and the sections are presented roughly in chronological order of the respective breeders' entrance into the business. The general reader would undoubtedly prefer a condensation of each section that would omit the technical details of pedigrees, but since the technical details are for the most part the clues to the story, they are included. The story is submitted as an important one, I believe, in Adair County agricultural history.

Wayne C. Neely

Frederick, Maryland, March 29, 1989

THE HERDS

Adair County Shorthorn Breeders

with

Approximate Dates



## J.H. HULBERT & BRO.

The first Adair County Shorthorns, so far as can be determined from the Herd Books, were owned by J.H. Hulbert & Bro., whose address is variously given as Avondale Farm, Adair County, Iowa; Avondale, Adair County, Iowa; and Avondale, Iowa. In Vol. 18, published in April 1879, two bulls and nine females are recorded as being owned by the Hulberts, two of the females being bred by them. Russell Lord, in his book The Wallaces of Iowa,<sup>1</sup> refers to Henry Wallace as believing that he brought the first Shorthorn bull ever in Adair County in 1877, but this appears doubtful, since the Hulberts were the breeders of a heifer, Roan 2d (Vol. 20, p. 16131), calved September 3, 1874, of which both the sire Comet 32044 and the dam Roan (Vol. 18) are recorded in the Herd Book as being owned by them, albeit no dates of purchase are given. By "gestational calculation," the dam would have had to be owned by Hulberts not later than December 1873.

The eleven animals in the Hulberts' original recording included two bulls, Comet 32044, calved June 1, 1871, bred by, and bought of, James Martin, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and Duke of Sutherland 32428, calved July 10, 1875, bred by, and bought of, Mrs. E.J. Byram, Abingdon, Illinois. One of the cows named Roan, calved in 1872, was, like Comet, bred by, and bought of, James Martin. Both animals were sired by Prince Imperial, making them half brother and sister; in 1874 they became the parents of Roan 2d, as indicated above. The mating, which would have had to occur about December 1, 1873, clearly establishes the Hulberts as Shorthorn breeders at that early date, and appears to mark the beginning of purebred Shorthorn breeding in Adair County.

Two of the cows, Rosabelle 3d and Zenobia 3d, came from the herd of A.J. Dunlap, Galesburg, Illinois, at least one of them, Rosabelle 3d, bought from her breeder. Three of the cows were bought of Silas Corbin, a well-known breeder, of Paris, Kentucky. One of these, Bouquet, was bred by Corbin, another, Dolly Lee, by T.J. Megibbon, Cynthiana, Kentucky, and the third, Cassie, by the United Society of Shakers, Pleasant Hill, Kentucky. Another cow, Miss Wiley, was bought from her breeder T. Davis Lowman, Toulon, Illinois.

The two remaining females recorded in Vol. 18 (1879) were two-year old heifers, Cherry (p. 13612) and Pansy (p. 13857), both bred by the Hulberts themselves. Their dams would have to have been owned as early as September 1876, a fact again establishing these Adair Countians as well involved in Shorthorn breeding by the mid 1870s. Whether these Hulbert purchases were made at the same time or different times is not clearly stated in the Herd Books, but the evidence suggests the latter. In any case, it seems probable that these and several other females, whose offspring were later recorded, must have come to the

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<sup>1</sup>Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1947.



Avondale farm in the mid to late 1870s.

Most of the animals were from breeders in Kentucky and Illinois, perhaps the two leading Shorthorn states at the time. The Hulbert herd in the 1870s was, however, larger than indicated by these purchases. It is clear that a number of their breeding cows were recorded before the Hulberts bought them; their ownership by the Hulberts is discovered only when further perusal of the Herd Book turns up their offspring bred and owned by the Hulberts. This is true, for instance, of two other breeding cows, Brunette and May Belle, both bred by the Shakers; of Matchless Maud, bred by George Robson, a leading Canadian breeder, and owned when recorded by John R. Shelley, Shannon, Illinois; of Rosabelle 2d, bred by Benj. W. Smith, Lexington, Kentucky, and recorded as the property of J.H. Spears & Sons, Tallula, Illinois; of Dolly Varden, bred by Lewis Hampton, Clark County, Kentucky; of Zenobia 2d, bred and owned when recorded by A.J. Dunlap; and of Sarah Rice 7th, a cow "bred by James Hall, Paris, Kentucky, sold at Hall & Taylor's sale, same place, Aug. 11, 1876, to A. Shropshire, Leesburg, Ky., late[r] owned by J.H. Hulbert, ..."

Brunette, May Belle, Rosabelle 2d, Dolly Varden, and Zenobia 2d were the dams, respectively, of Bouquet, Cassie, Rosabelle 3d, Dolly Lee, and Zenobia 3d, all mentioned above. Since most of these offspring were bred by other breeders, and since the mother cows continued as brood cows in the Hulbert herd, it is a fair inference that the Hulberts bought several of these cows with calves at foot.<sup>2</sup>

The original Hulbert cattle represented good breeding at the time. Alvin H. Sanders in Short-Horn Cattle,<sup>3</sup> the standard history of Shorthorns, mentions the Shakers, Lewis Hampton, Silas Corbin, T.J. Megibbon, Davis Lowman, John R. Shelley, and J.H. Spears as extremely active in Shorthorn circles in the 1870s. And Canadian Shorthorn histories list George Robson, the founder of a line of Shorthorn breeders, as a formidable breeder across the border. But it cannot be ascertained from the Herd Books how the Hulberts became interested in Shorthorns, nor whether their purchases were made at one time or were

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<sup>2</sup>Incidentally, the reference to the Shakers may be of further interest. The Shakers, a millenarian Christian sect of a type that flourished in Nineteenth Century America, carried on Shorthorn breeding operations that were among the most extensive in the country. Their beliefs included among other things, non-resistance, non-participation in any earthly government, and community of property. At first an offshoot of the Quakers, they were popularly called Shakers because of certain dancing movements that characterized their worship. Their Shorthorn operations centered in communities in both Ohio and Kentucky, respectively at Union Village, Warren County, Ohio, and at Pleasant Hill and South Union, Kentucky. Over a period of some seventy years, from about 1840 to the end of the first decade of the Twentieth Century, they conducted truly amazing Shorthorn breeding activities. Over the years, particularly in the 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s, they registered literally hundreds of animals in the Herd Book; in Vol. 3 alone (1857), they registered about three hundred head, and in many other volumes, the numbers were not far different. In their heyday, they also engaged in some importation of Shorthorns.

<sup>3</sup>Sanders Publishing Co., Chicago, 1900.



extended over several years. All evidence points, however, to the essential end of their operations early in 1880, when many of their cattle passed into the hands of J.C. Gibbs, Greenfield. Since several cattle of their breeding turned up as owned by persons in southwest Iowa (addresses included Orient, Creston, Corning, and Red Oak), it can be assumed that they enjoyed some degree of demand for their productions. Registration in the later years of the operation carried only the name of J.H. Hulbert; what became of the brother's interest is unknown.

Since several years elapse between the birth of the first animal and the birth of the second animal bred by the Hulberts (September 3, 1874, and June 2, 1877,) and since Comet, the sire of the first calf, appears only once as the sire of a registered animal bred in the herd, one might speculate that the Hulberts, like many farmers of the day, used this first purebred bull on a herd of grade or common cows, and from there gradually got into the purebred business. As mentioned before, Comet and the cow named Roan produced the first Hulbert-bred registered calf, born September 3, 1874. Though nothing more was heard of Comet in purebred circles, the cow Roan appears numerous times as a dam in later Hulbert pedigrees. Though conjecture pure and simple, this is a reasonable scenario: the Hulberts acquired both Comet and Roan (they were half brother and sister, and bred by the same breeder) sometime before December 1, 1873, used Comet on the herd of common cattle as well as on the cow Roan, and then gradually acquired other purebred cows, from which they began registering purebred calves, the first of which was born June 2, 1877. Comet's usefulness might perhaps have pretty well run its course by 1876; and he might have been replaced by a new bull or bulls.

The two heifers Cherry and Pansy referred to above, born in June 1877, were sired by Prince Geneva 24392, born January 20, 1875, bred by Patterson & Corbin, Broadwell, Harrison County, Kentucky. Though there is no specific evidence that he was owned by the Hulberts, presumably he was, since one of the cows on which he was used was the cow Roan, known to have been owned by the Hulberts several years earlier. To conjecture again, he might well have become a herd sire for a large Hulbert herd of common cows, as well as being used on a few purebreds, as he became of serviceable age in 1876. Duke of Sutherland, too, born July 10, 1875, and recorded as the property of Hulberts, would be becoming of serviceable age in 1876, and might well have shared duties with Prince Geneva. The Duke's only three recorded purebred offspring were born in April, May, and June 1878, indicating his use in the summer of 1877.

By the summer of 1878, the Hulberts were using another bull, Earl of Meadow Lawn 23052, who became their most extensively used bull judging from his recorded offspring. He is recorded in Vol. 15 of the Herd Book---a red, calved March 21, 1875, bred and owned by A.J. Dunlap, Galesburg, Illinois. When and where the Hulberts acquired him is unknown, but that he became their main purebred sire there is no doubt, since about twenty-five of his calves were recorded, as compared to one of Comet's, two of Duke of Sutherland's, and two of Prince Geneva's.

The Hulbert herd lasted until 1880. Many of the Hulbert cattle were sold to J.C. Gibbs,

Greenfield, though it seems, too, that a number of the older cows particularly must have gone to Edward Hayes and John Hayes, both of Red Oak. The Herd Books make numerous references to animals bred by the Hulberts and "bought of them February 2, 1880" by J.C. Gibbs. (See Section on J.C. Gibbs.) Gibbs continued for about a decade, breeding and recording cattle that came from this Hulbert foundation. The youngest Hulbert-bred animal in the Herd Books was born October 16, 1880; the dam would have been served in January 1880, and was presumably sold to Gibbs a short time after breeding.

A number of the cows that had regularly been producing calves bred by the Hulberts, however, appear in the Herd Books later as dams of calves bred by John Hayes in particular, and do not appear as dams of calves bred by Gibbs. This group of cows included Zenobia 3d, Rosabelle 3d, Miss Wiley, Rosabelle 2d, Sarah Rice 7th, Matchless Maud, and Dolly Lee. These cows produced Hayes-bred calves born from 1881 to 1884, and did not in this period produce calves that were bred by Gibbs. Therefore, it seems likely that they went directly to Hayes from the Hulbert herd. Of course, they could have gone first to Gibbs, then to Hayes, but that seems less likely, since some at least were producing Hayes-bred calves within a year of the time the Hulbert operations seem to have ceased. And the Herd Books record certain transactions between the Hayeses themselves verifying Hayes ownership of Hulbert cattle in December 1880.

Just as we do not know what motivated the Hulberts to get into Shorthorn breeding, we do not know what motivated them to get out. It is well known that the 1870s were boom years in the Shorthorn business, and that 1879 saw the beginnings of hard times. Hulberts could well have been drawn to the purebred business by its economic attractiveness, and decided to sell when the glitter dimmed. They are known also to have developed other business interests, particularly in Fontanelle, and it is possible that these interests soon overtook the Shorthorn business, leading to its closure. J.H. Hulbert moved to Fontanelle in 1880, and was listed in the 1884 Adair County History<sup>4</sup> as a livestock dealer, who bought and shipped cattle at both Fontanelle and Orient. He later engaged in banking, and he continued to add to his land holdings until, it is said, he owned some four thousand acres, all operated under his direct supervision. And he went into local politics, serving on the Town Council in Fontanelle and the Adair County Board of Supervisors. He was known as Fontanelle's leading citizen when he died in 1912.

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<sup>4</sup>History of Guthrie and Adair Counties, Iowa, Continental Historical Co., Springfield, Illinois, 1884.

## ISAAC MIARS

Question: Were these all the same person?---Isaac Mires, Tremont, Illinois; Isaac Miars, Tremont, Illinois; Isaac Mires, Fremont, Illinois; Isaac Miars, Orient, Iowa. Spellings, both of name and of address, lead us a merry chase for a while, but we finally conclude that the Herd Books are referring to one and the same person.

In Vol. 17, the bull Frank Huff 29577, born November 17, 1876, bred by D.G. Ryburn, Randolph, Illinois, is recorded as owned by Isaac Miars, Tremont, Illinois. In Vol. 19, p. 14653, Louan of Tazewell, an 1875 cow bred by Jerome Waltmire, Tremont, Illinois, is recorded as "bought of him, Oct. 28, 1876, by Isaac Mires, same place..." In Vol. 20, he becomes Isaac Mires, Fremont, Illinois, the breeder and owner of the cow Nellie Bly, March 29, 1877, sired by Ernesty 35467, and out of Louan of Tazewell. And Nellie Bly later became the dam of Alice Blaine (Vol. 25, p. 1020), bred and owned by Isaac Miars, Orient, Iowa.

The first references that solidly link the gentleman to Adair Courty are those in Vol. 25 of the Herd Book. Here Miars is listed as the owner of the bull Baron Bickerstaff 2d 49866, red, March 14, 1880, bred by William T. Hearne, Lexington, Kentucky, the breeder and owner of one bull and sixteen females, and the owner of four other females, mostly older cows.

The foundation brood cows of the Miars herd appear to have numbered about ten, the first of which was Louan of Tazewell, referred to above. Most of these cows, including Louan of Tazewell, and those later acquired---Cadetta 2d (Vol. 13, p. 503), Lady Burns and Cadetta 5th (both Vol. 20, p. 1020), Huldah (Vol. 14, p. 572), Constance 5th and Constance 6th (both Vol. 19, p. 14441), and Lady Shaftoe 6th (Vol. 19, p. 14623)---were bred by Illinois breeders: W. Scott, Wyoming (breeder of four), and Amos F. Leigh, La Prairie Centre; Robert Otley, Kewanee; and William Black, Carrollton---each the breeder of one each. Two other foundation cows, Phyllis Belle (Vol. 25, p. 1021) and Sarah Jane (Vol. 25, p. 1021), were both bred in Kentucky, but may very well have been secured in Illinois.

The fact that twenty-two animals were recorded in Vol. 25 (that volume represented all recordings for a period of approximately five months in early 1883) indicates that Miars greatly expanded his Shorthorn operations either about the time of, or just before, his move to Orient. Except for the cow Nelly Bly, born March 29, 1877 (the dam would have to have been owned by about July 1, 1876), all the cattle bred by Miars are recorded from the Orient address, the oldest one bred here being calved on May 20, 1880. All in all, Miars recorded over twenty head of his own breeding. The great majority of these were the offspring of two bulls, St. Julien 36916 and Baron Bickerstaff 2d 49866. The four progeny of St. Julien were all born in the space of a week in July 1881, indicating his use during a very brief space of time in October 1880. There is no information as to the ownership of the bull; he could have been owned by Miars, or he could have been borrowed. All the dams were cows considered to be in Miars'



foundation; he could have purchased the cows, then bred them to someone else's herd bull. The thirteen progeny of Baron Bickerstaff 2d, on the other hand, were born over a space of about two and a half years, from August 1881 to April 1884, the matings having occurred from November 1880 to July 1883, approximately. And not only from the numbers of progeny recorded, but also from the consistency of the bull's use, one can be sure that Baron Bickerstaff 2d was the real herd bull during Miars' operation. Four other bulls, besides St. Julien and Baron Bickerstaff 2d, sired one Miars-bred calf each---for the most part, among the oldest of the Miars-bred animals. These four bulls were: Duke Clifton 11672, Duke of Sutherland 2d 35289, Kirklevington Oxford 32983, and Lord Lamech 1st 52462. They were all bulls of Illinois background, and it seems safe to assume that the matings producing their Miars-bred offspring took place in Illinois.

Baron Bickerstaff 2d was a red bull, calved March 14, 1880, bred by William T. Hearne, Lexington, Kentucky, and owned by Miars when recorded in July 1883. Since his oldest calf was born in August 1881, however, Miars probably owned him by November 1880 at the latest. He was sired by Kirklevington Oxford 32983. There is no information as to where or how Miars obtained him.

Miars apparently ceased purebred activity in the summer of 1883; matings for the last of the Miars-bred calves would have to have taken place then. Only a few clues could be found as to the disposition of the Miars cattle; George R. Peet appears to have acquired one or two of the breeding cows (Lady Shaftoe 6th, e.g., in 1884 produced a Peet-bred calf), and C.C. Platter, Red Oak, is recorded as the owner of the three youngest of all the Miars-bred Shorthorns. Platter had a large herd of purebreds, recording scores of cattle in the 1880s, but a search of his recordings of the time (perhaps incomplete) turned up but one instance of the Miars-bred heifers being continued in the breeding herd. This was the Platter-bred heifer Lottie Marsden 2d (Vol. 35, p. 982), an October 18, 1884, heifer out of the Miars-bred Lottie Marsden, a cow that in the meantime had been owned by George R. Peet.

## J.C. GIBBS

If the origins of the Hulbert herd are somewhat varied, and the story not entirely clear, its end and the beginnings of the Gibbs herd can be fairly easily discerned. In many pedigrees in the Herd Books, specific notation is made of the transactions between the Hulberts and Gibbs, to wit: "bought of them, Feb. 9, 1880, by J.C. Gibbs." Such evidence points to the sale of a large number of the Hulbert breeding cows and the young stock to Gibbs on that date.

In Vol. 20 (February 1881), seven bulls and fourteen females bred by Hulberts and owned by Gibbs were recorded, and by Vol. 22 (February 1882) Gibbs was recording many cattle of his own breeding born to cows that obviously came from the Hulbert herd. The twenty-one head recorded by Gibbs in 1881 consisted mainly of 1879 and 1880 calves, undoubtedly calves at foot when Gibbs bought them on February 9, 1880, and of 1880 calves that the cows were carrying at the time of purchase. All the bulls and most of the heifers were sired by Earl of Meadow Lawn 23052.

Gibbs was a large landowner near Greenfield, much of the land lying just west of town. The Herd Book on occasion gives his address as Spring Hill Farm, Greenfield.<sup>1</sup> He engaged in the purebred Shorthorn business for about ten years, starting, it appears, with his purchases from the Hulberts in February 1880, and lasting at least until the latter part of 1889. The last calf bred and recorded by Gibbs was born July 25, 1889, though another calf born April 7, 1890, was bred by his son A.O. Gibbs from parents (Kirklevington Duke and Zenobia 9th) that were of the identical J.C. Gibbs breeding.

During this time, Gibbs recorded some eighty Shorthorns of his own breeding, about equally divided as to sex. It appears that his bull trade must have been excellent; many area residents are listed as owners of bulls bred by Gibbs, farmers from Greenfield, Fontanelle, Bridgewater, Casey, Fiske, and Lenox, about whom nothing was known in purebred circles, but who undoubtedly sought improvement in their livestock by using purebred Shorthorn bulls, thus getting their names listed in the Herd Books as owners. In addition, Gibbs probably sold many bulls to farmers in the area after the animals had been recorded, thus playing the same role in the dissemination of purebred Shorthorns in the community, but leaving no trace so far as the published Herd Book record goes.

Gibbs's Shorthorn operations appear to have been carried on in a quite methodical manner. His first recording, as stated above, was of twenty-one animals, all bred by the Hulberts, in Vol. 20 (February 1881) and consisting of the 1879 and 1880 calf crops---all carryovers from the Hulbert activities.

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<sup>1</sup>His granddaughter-in-law Maggie Gibbs thinks that Spring Hill Farm probably was land where the present Greenfield Country Club now stands. Letter November 1, 1970, Maggie Gibbs to W.C.N.

The 1881 calf crop was of Gibbs's own making. Five bulls and six heifers, all 1881 calves, are recorded in Vol. 22 (February 1882), all bred and owned by Gibbs. The matings producing these calves were begun only a few months after Gibbs acquired the Hulbert cattle. Again, the 1882 calf crop appears almost as a unit in Vol. 24 (February 1883)---five bulls and five heifers, all bred and owned by Gibbs, and all sired by the same bull Duke of Avondale 38288. (Another 1882 heifer was later recorded in Vol. 29.)

Likewise, the 1883 calf crop, ten bulls and six heifers, all bred and owned by Gibbs, are recorded in Vol. 26 (March 1884), this crop being sired by a new bull Splendor 40996. Only six 1884 calves were recorded, but they appear in the Herd Book on schedule---Vol. 30 (August 1885)---all bred and owned by Gibbs, and all sired by Splendor. Numbers recorded picked up again in Vol. 31 (July 1886), when sixteen 1885 calves were recorded---five bulls and eleven heifers, again all bred and owned by Gibbs. Very few 1886 calves were recorded; one wonders why: Did Gibbs sell them for feeders? Feed them out himself? Were they of poor quality? Was he short of money for recording fees? Only a half dozen or so 1887 calves and only four 1888 calves and seven 1889 calves were recorded. It is evident that the Gibbs Shorthorn operation was noticeably dwindling in scope by the end of the decade.

The Gibbs herd was an almost completely closed herd. So far as can be determined, he brought in no cows and only one bull after his purchase of the Hulbert herd. The Hulbert cow-family names appear many times over as Gibbs continued to record their produce generation after generation: Zenobia, Cherry, Dolly Varden, Rosa Belle, Brunette, Roan, etc. Gibbs was proud of his cows, too. In Vol. 30 (August 1885), p. 580, following the pedigree entry in the Herd Book of Cherry 3d, calved May 25, 1884, bred and owned by Gibbs, there appears this paragraph: "NOTE---Cherry 2d, the dam of this animal, is a very remarkable breeder. She was calved April 4, 1882, and produced her first calf, Willie 58478, Aug. 4, 1883, at just 16 months of age. Her second calf, Cherry 3d, was produced May 25, 1884, just 9 months and 21 days, and her third calf March 26, 1885, just 10 months and one day---J.C. Gibbs, Greenfield, Iowa, Feb. 4, 1886." It might be noted that Willie 58478, Cherry 3d (Vol. 30, p. 580), and Cherry 4th (Vol. 31, p. 629) are all duly recorded, the calves mentioned in Gibbs's footnote, as is Duke of Summerset 97669, a July 22, 1888 calf, all the produce of Cherry 2d. No 1886 offspring of Cherry 2d was recorded, but that was the calf crop from which Gibbs recorded almost no animals.

Hulberts' cows and calves seem to have been transferred to Gibbs, almost en masse, but there is no record as to what became of the last herd bulls used in the Hulbert herd. Earl of Meadow Lawn and Duke of Sutherland disappear from the official records; there is no indication that they went along with the Hulbert herd to Gibbs. When in Vol. 22 (February 1882) cattle bred by Gibbs first appear in the Herd Book, they are with one exception, all sired by Duke of Avondale 38288. This bull was himself bred by the Hulberts, and bought of them by Gibbs in the purchase of February 9, 1880. Calved April 14, 1879, he was sired by Earl of Meadow Lawn, and out of Cassie (Vol. 18, p. 13609), one of the Shaker-bred cows that



appear to have been a part of the February 9, 1880, transaction. Just under a year of age at the time of purchase, Duke of Avondale was used heavily in the summer of 1880. His oldest recorded calf was born on March 21, 1881, and he is the sire of ten of the eleven calves recorded by Gibbs from the 1881 calf crop (the other was by George Lee 39086, another young Hulbert-bred bull that came along in the same purchase). Likewise, Gibbs's 1882 calf crop---eleven head were recorded---were all sired by Duke of Avondale.

By 1882, however, Gibbs was using another Hulbert-bred bull Splendor 40996, this one calved October 16, 1880, about eight months after Gibbs had purchased his dam Bouquet as a part of the February 1880 purchase. He was the sire of the complete 1885 calf crop, the sixteen head recorded in Vol. 26. He, too, was a son of Earl of Meadow Lawn, and his use intensified the in-breeding in the Gibbs herd.

Also recorded in Vol. 26 (March 1884), was the bull Kirklevington Duke 56707, who was destined for herd bull duty at Spring Hill. A red calved August 8, 1883, he was bred by John Wentworth, Chicago, and was recorded as owned by Gibbs. Special note is taken of him because he seems to have been the only animal introduced into the Gibbs herd from outside the Hulbert breeding. Acquired sometime before March 1884, he was put to work almost at once. The mating producing his oldest recorded calf, born April 15, 1885, would have had to occur about July 15, 1884, when the bull was less than twelve months old. Five other calves by him, born between May 1 and August 8, 1885, were recorded in 1886, and the entire 1886 calf crop was sired by him. In fact, all the rest of the recorded animals bred by Gibbs were his offspring.

As all other Adair County Shorthorn breeders seeking a bull to work herd improvement have done, Gibbs went to the top source for Kirklevington Duke. John Wentworth was one of the leading Shorthorn breeders of the time, and a very prominent figure in the livestock world. He was known in the trade as "Long John" Wentworth, and he achieved a certain immortality by selling the land upon which the famous Chicago stockyards were built.

The sire of Kirklevington Duke was 8th Duke of Kirklevington 41798, for some years Wentworth's chief herd bull. He had been bred by the famous Canada West Farm Stock Association, Bow Park, Brantford, Canada, owners of perhaps the largest herd of Shorthorns in Canada, and producers also of Clydesdale horses, Leicester and Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire swine. 8th Duke of Kirklevington had been sired by 4th Duke of Clarence, an English bull for which the Bow Park people had paid 4,000 guineas (\$20,000) in 1876. The dam of Gibbs's new bull was Dotia (Vol. 17, p. 12852), by Bell Duke 25667; she was bred by Wentworth and came from a long cow-family line prominent in his herd.

Where, when, and how Gibbs acquired this outcross bull cannot be determined from the Herd Book, but it seems clear that he did not buy him as a calf at foot, as the calf's age might lead one to suspect. The reason for this is that the dam Dotia continued in the Wentworth herd as a breeding cow whose produce was recorded by Wentworth in later years following the birth of Kirklevington Duke. Wentworth of course

sold cattle to many states, including Iowa; Gibbs may have purchased Kirklevington Duke directly from him, or it is possible that the calf came first to some other breeder, possibly in Iowa, from whom Gibbs acquired him.

We do not know what disposition was made of any of Gibbs's herd bulls. But the order and the time span of their use are quite clear. Duke of Avondale was used in 1880 and 1881; Splendor in 1882, 1883, and 1884; Kirklevington Duke saw some use in 1884 along with Splendor, and then continued as Gibbs's only herd sire through 1888.

Gibbs must have been proud of his community as well as of his cattle. He incorporated many local names as he chose the official names of the cattle. Many carried the names of the old Hulbert families, but others reflected points in the locality that any Adair Countian will immediately recognize. Some examples are Duke of Avondale, already mentioned, but also Duke of Fontanelle, Duke of Greenfield, Richland Duke, Bridgewater, Duke of Grand River, Duke of Summerset, Pride of Prussia, Nodaway Chief, Duke of Spring Hill (Gibbs's farm name), Greenfield Beauty, and Lily Belle of Greenfield. There were, in fact, even a 2d Duke of Avondale, and 2d and 3d Dukes of Greenfield. And one bull born in 1883 was named Henry Wallace, presumably for the famous editor, who was then breeding Shorthorns in Adair County. And an old-time resident of the area would recognize many a name of a local farmer or landlord whose name appears in the Herd Book as the owner of a Gibbs-bred Shorthorn: George Musmaker, Robert McCollough, H.J. Martz, John Shreeves, John Harvey, R.N. Jones, and B.F. Childs, all of Greenfield; Frank Lowry, Casey; Samuel Thompson and Fletcher Myers, Fontanelle; E.F. Sullivan and George F. Clark, Bridgewater; and Andrew Clayton, Fiske.

J.C. Gibbs, like J.H. Hulbert, was one of the leading citizens of the County. Though born in 1821, in Oneida County, New York, he did not arrive in Adair County until 1855. Promptly building the first house, a log cabin, in Fontanelle (then Summerset), he soon, however, was sharing in, if not directing, much of the growth of the community. Appointed Postmaster (1856), elected a justice when the Township was being organized (1856), admitted to the bar (1858), starting a general store (1859) and a hotel, raising a company for the Civil War, though he resigned six months later for health reasons, establishing the first newspaper in the County, the Adair County Register, (1863), appointed County Judge (1864), elected County Treasurer (1867), he was a model of pioneer enterprise. Later he started a general store in Greenfield (1878), and he became a bank president in 1880, about the time he was embarking on Shorthorn cattle breeding. It may well be that he, as was probably true of Hulbert, found other business interests inimical to continuation of his Shorthorn herd.

The Gibbs family has remained through at least six generations a prominent Adair County family, several of the members being closely identified with the cattle business, albeit not in later years with Shorthorns. Some have operated extensive feedlots; some have had ranching interests in the West. And Phyllis Gibbs, a great-great-granddaughter of J.C. Gibbs, married into the Nichols family of

Bridgewater, who in the 1970s and 1980s developed an internationally famous breeding establishment, which, using scientific production testing and the latest sales techniques, produces and markets several hundred bulls each year for both purebred and commercial cattlemen.



## GEORGE R. PEET

Herd Book mention of George R. Peet, whose address is variously given as Orient and Nevinville, begins in Vol. 20, where he is recorded as the owner of the bull Short Head 40930, calved October 24, 1879, and bought from his breeders J.H. Hulbert & Bro. on May 1, 1880. In the course of the next four years, Peet appears as the breeder of about twenty-five animals, sired by eleven different bulls. He apparently acquired quite a number of females in the early 1880s, but one is led to believe either that he must have been a good deal of a speculator, or that he never really got his herd "off the ground." At least, from the number of bulls that sired Peet-bred calves, and from the scarcity of calves recorded from the large number of females that he owned, one has to doubt that he ever had a stable and continuous purebred breeding program.

The oldest animals recorded as bred by Peet were a bull Duke of Maplewood 41811 and a heifer Jessie Loraine of Maplewood (Vol. 21, p. 16002), both sired by Duke of Avondale 38288, both born in March 1881, and out of Bouquet 2d (Vol. 20, p. 15521) and Mollie Maud (Vol. 20, p. 16002), respectively. The two dams Bouquet 2d and Mollie Maud, 1879 heifers, were included in the sale of the Hulbert cattle to J.C. Gibbs, on February 9, 1880 (See Section on J.C. Gibbs). Since Peet is recorded as the breeder of the two offspring, it seems reasonable to conclude that Peet bought the heifers from Gibbs some time between February 9 and June 1, 1880, and bred them to the Gibbs herd bull Duke of Avondale. Mollie Maud produced, in addition to Jessie Loraine of Maplewood, a second calf, born in 1882, bred by Peet, but beyond that there is no information as to further production of these two heifers.

Vol. 22 of the Herd Book (February 1882) indicates that four females came to Peet, probably later in 1880 or early 1881, from A.H. Hoskins, Council Bluffs (sometimes his address is given as Unionville, Iowa); and H.C. Sigler and B.M. Robins, both of Osceola, and Vols. 23 and 25 indicate the acquisition of a number of other females---again some of them, at least, from H.C. Sigler and A.H. Hoskins. In Vol. 25 (March 1884), fifteen females bred by P.C. Fintel, Walcott, Iowa, were recorded as owned by Peet at the time of registration, and in Vol. 27 (July 1, 1884) another eight head of females, all bred by H.L. Brown (with a first address of Peru, Illinois, and later of Anita, Iowa, but obviously the same person), were recorded as owned by Peet at the time of registration. It cannot be determined just when Peet secured these additions to his herd, but it would seem to have been in 1881 or 1882.

About a dozen calves from these cows have been identified in the Herd Books as bred by Peet, but all in all, it appears that fewer offspring were produced---or in any case, recorded---than might have been expected from so large a number of breeding cows. No calves bred by Peet were found to have been calved after the spring of 1885; the indications are that Peet was active as a purebred breeder only from 1880 to 1884. A follow-up of some of the breeders whose names appear as owners of Peet-bred animals indicates that some of the cows in the Peet herd were sold to other breeders; T.P. Treynor, Council

Bluffs; E.S. Cresswell, Lenox; E.H. Smith, Iveyville; Ford & Drimmie, Earlham; J.R. Thomson, Anita; and Byrkit & Hoar, Red Oak, all appear to have acquired cows from Peet, from which they continued breeding in their own herds.

Peet-bred bulls appear to have found acceptance into the local bull trade, and even beyond; Homer Brooks, I.B. Mather, and Gow Bros. & Dwinell, Greenfield; J.A. Dennis, Orient; Henry Falkingham, Winfield, Kansas; T.P. Treynor, Council Bluffs; as well as J.R. Thomson and E.H. Smith, already mentioned, were among the owners of bulls bred by Peet. In fact, E.H. Smith recorded a number of cattle of his own breeding sired by the bull Crescent 106981, a Peet-bred bull.

Registration of only twenty-five calves sired by eleven different bulls presents a very strange situation for a purebred breeder. Peet may have had a very large herd, and recorded only a small number of calves; he may have been a speculator who sold his bulls as soon as he had a market instead of laying out a continuous constructive breeding program; he may have been searching throughout for just the right bull to head his herd. Even more likely, he perhaps never owned most of the bulls that sired his calves at all: the recording rule that the breeder of a calf is the owner of the dam at time of service may not have been followed meticulously, especially in the situation of rapidly acquiring females, as apparently Peet did, or he may have bought females, and then soon bred them to the seller's bulls, in which case he would have followed the rules, but still get a few calves from a large number of bulls. In any case, only two Peet-bred calves were recorded by Duke of Avondale, a bull that Peet almost surely did not own; and two by Short Head, a bull we know he did own, and bred cows to them in the fall and winter of 1881-82. Ranger Prince 2d 33588, sire of two Peet-bred calves, was used in February and September 1881, but since he was a bull used considerably by B.M. Robins, from whom Peet secured some of his cows, and then by Gideon Blackstone, of Red Oak, it seems safe to assume that Peet did not own him. Incidentally, Ranger Prince 2d was out of a cow imported from Scotland, and bred by Amos Cruickshank himself, the great Scottish improver of Shorthorns.

12th Duke of Sharon 48053, red, September 28, 1878, bred by A. Renick, of Kentucky, was owned by Peet when recorded in Vol. 24 (February 1883) as a four-year-old bull. It is likely that he had been in the Sigler herd at Osceola, and came to Peet with other purchases from Sigler. He sired two Peet-bred calves, the dams having been served in December 1880 and September 1881. General Logan 43802, July 12, 1879, bred by C.C. Platter, Red Oak, had been bought of Platter June 10, 1880, by A.N. Hoskins, Unionville, Iowa, was used by Peet in the summer of 1880, but whether he actually owned the bull or not we do not know. He sired two Peet-bred calves. Likewise, Baron Booth of Woodlawn 25593, sired two Peet-bred calves, the dams having been served in August and December 1882; again Peet's ownership of the bull is in doubt, but one of the dams did come from B.M. Robins.

Doctor 41710, May 22, 1877, bred by A.C. Boggs, Princeton, Illinois, sired four registered calves for Peet, who used him between July 1883 and July 1884; where Peet secured him is not known. General

Custer 4th 35569, April 25, 1879, bred by Avery & Murphy, Detroit, Michigan, was used also in the summer and fall of 1883, and sired two Peet-bred calves; it seems likely that he was owned by Peet. Five calves were sired by Baron Bickerstaff 2d 49866, March 14, 1880, bred by William T. Hearne, Lexington, Kentucky, and owned by Isaac Miars, Orient, Iowa, when recorded in 1883. The dams of these five Peet-bred calves were served from May 1883 to September 1884. Baron Bickerstaff 2d was used considerably by Miars (See Section on Isaac Miars), his use by Miars appearing to overlap somewhat with his use by Peet. But it would appear that perhaps he came more nearly than any other bull to being the Peet herd bull. One calf by Splendor 40996, a Gibbs herd bull (See Section on J.C. Gibbs), born in February 1883, and one by Geneva Butterfly 48263, a bull that sired a number of calves for Peter Fintel, from whom Peet obtained a large number of cattle, complete the list of Peet-bred registered calves.

The youngest of the Peet-bred calves were born in the spring of 1885; their dams would have been served in the summer of 1884. No mention of Peet appears in the Herd Books after Vol. 37, the volume for the year 1891, and these references are to the two animals just mentioned, both of which were owned at the time of registration by E.H. Smith. One was the bull Crescent referred to earlier.

No information sufficient even for conjecture is at hand to indicate what became of Peet's herd, nor what was the conclusion of his purebred operations. The bull General Custer 4th, however, is known to have sired a few calves bred by J.P. Fall, Silver City, and birth dates indicate that he may have gotten into Fall's hands soon after he would have been used by Peet, a clue to the disposition of one Peet animal. This bull seems to have been recorded twice, once with the number 35569 and once with the number 38946---obviously the same bull, same birth date, same parents, etc. No explanation is forthcoming.



## I. B. MATHER

A sale report in one of the agricultural journals of the time notes that I.B. Mather, Greenfield, and Haycock & Mather, Greenfield, were among the buyers. The sale was that of E.R. Healy & Sons, Bedford, held in Creston on May 3 and 4, 1882, when 150 head of Shorthorns were advertised to be sold. I.B. Mather was reported as the buyer of a cow named Lady Belle, and Haycock & Mather were reported as the purchasers of 4th Minnie Stuart [sic] of Hilldale (Vol. 20, p. 15975). The price was \$100 for each animal.

No trace of Haycock & Mather appears in the Herd Book, but I.B. Mather's name appears in both Vol. 30 (August 3, 1885) and Vol. 31 (July 10, 1886). Two daughters of 4th Minnie Stewart of Hilldale are recorded.<sup>1</sup> The first, Minnie Victor (Vol. 30, p. 747), calved February 2, 1883, was bred by L.F. Newell, Agency City, Iowa, the result of a mating that, if the sale report is correct, would have to have occurred at just about the time the cow was purchased by Haycock & Mather. The second, 5th Minnie Stewart of Hilldale (Vol. 30, p. 747), calved April 11, 1884, was bred by Mather. At the same time, Mather recorded a daughter of Minnie Victor, Minnie J (Vol. 30, p. 747), calved April 30, 1885, and bred by Mather himself.

Mather also recorded in Vol. 30 two other heifers, 2d Pepper of Oakdale and 3d Pepper of Oakdale, calved May 11, 1884, and March 15, 1885, respectively, both of his own breeding. The dam of these heifers, Pepper of Oakdale (Vol. 22, p. 17367), was bred by L.F. Newell, but since her two daughters were bred by Mather, she, too, would have to have come into Mather's hands sometime before the summer of 1883. Since L.F. Newell was the breeder of both 4th Minnie Stewart of Hilldale and Pepper of Oakdale, all of Mather's females traced to the Newell establishment.

All four of these Mather-bred heifers of 1884 and 1885 were sired by Prince of Wales 44682, an 1881 bull bred by James C. Gibbs, and sired by Duke of Avondale 38288. It seems a safe assumption that Mather secured the bull from Gibbs; he would have been a two-year-old when Mather used him in 1883.

In Herd Book Vol. 31 (July 10, 1886), Mather recorded the bull James 2d, born in 1884, and bred by George R. Peet, Nevinville, at that time a very active breeder of, and trader in, Shorthorns (See Section on George R. Peet). James 2d was sired by Doctor 41710, a bull that Peet used considerably in 1883 and 1884.

No trace of the cow Lady Belle can be found. Likewise, no trace can be found of Haycock, Mather's partner, according to the Healy sale report, in the purchase of 4th Minnie Stewart of Hilldale. Mather's purebred Shorthorn activities were brief---limited, so far as can be determined by official records, to

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<sup>1</sup>The Herd Book spelling, rather than the magazine reporter's spelling is undoubtedly correct.

the produce of two cows, 4th Minnie Stewart of Hilldale and Pepper of Oakdale, and the ownership of two bulls, Prince of Wales and James 2d. Perhaps he was a farmer who made a brief excursion into the purebred business as a part of a general farming operation, a very common occurrence at the time. Nothing is known of Haycock.

## L.M. CRIST

L.M. Crist, Greenfield, was in his later years a leading merchant in the town, a member of the firm of Battin & Crist, hardware dealers with their store located one-half block south of the Greenfield Square.

First mentioned in Herd Book Vol. 25, published in July 1883, Crist was reported in the course of the next few years as the owner of several cows and one bull. The cows were (1) Carrie C (Vol. 25, p. 657), red, April 6, 1879, bred by M.L. Stigers, Wolcott, Iowa, sired by Duchess Duke of Airdrie 19374; (2) Hortense 3d (Vol. 29, p. 473), red little white, June 17, 1882, bred by D.T. Hedges, Tipton, Iowa, sired by Independence 43984; (3) Queen of Cedar 3d (Vol. 29, p. 473), red, April 1, 1882, also bred by Hedges and sired by Independence.

The bull owned by Crist was Bernard 79006, red, March 26, 1881, bred by A. Frazell<sup>1</sup> [undoubtedly Frizell], Greenfield, sired by Thorndale 2d 64616, and out of Carrie C, referred to above.

Crist himself seems to have registered only one animal of his own breeding---the heifer Hortense 4th (Vol. 32, p. 644), July 2, 1884, owned at the time of her registration by Lee Hoisington, Casey. This heifer was sired by Bernard, out of Hortense 3d.

It seems likely that Crist obtained the cow Carrie C and her calf Bernard, at about the same time, though whether directly from Frizell or not and whether the calf was in utero, at foot, or a mature animal, we do not know. Neither do we know from whom the heifers Hortense 3d and Queen of Cedar 3d were secured, but they very probably came to Crist in 1882 or 1883.

We do know that Crist owned Hortense 3d as late as about October 1, 1883, since he was the breeder of her calf dropped on July 2, 1884, and that she was owned by Lee Hoisington as early as June 1885, since Hoisington was the breeder of her calf dropped on March 11, 1886. Therefore, it appears that these Hortense cows may have gone from Crist to Hoisington, possibly in 1884, but certainly not later than June 1885. No record appears as to the disposition of Crist's other cattle. (Incidentally, the Hortense family of cows produced calves for Hoisington, a breeder of some consequence, for a number of years following 1885.)

Crist's Shorthorn activities seem to have covered a period of only two or three years at most, but whether they were a part of a general farming operation, a hobby, or the beginning of a serious essay into Shorthorn breeding we do not know.

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<sup>1</sup>This is undoubtedly a typographical error. A. Frizell was a well-known farmer a few miles east of Greenfield. He must have owned the dam of this calf in June or July, 1880, but for how long and under what circumstances we do not know. (See also Section on Some Minor Players.)



T.M. & W.W. NEELY, NEELY & KINYON  
A Century of Shorthorn Breeding

What was to become, some hundred years later, the oldest Shorthorn herd in Iowa continuing in the hands of the same family began in 1883 when T.M. Neely recorded the yearling bull Mura 52877 in Vol. 25 of the Herd Book. Born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, in 1837, T.M. Neely had married one Margaret McKee and become the father of two sons when he started west about 1876.<sup>1</sup> After a short stay at the parental McKee home near Wooster, Ohio, the family continued on to Iowa, where they spent about a year at Morning Sun, probably because of that community's strong settlement of United Presbyterians. The two sons were John M., born in 1869, and William W., born in 1873.

It is recorded that T.M. Neely purchased the original family farm two miles southeast of Greenfield in 1877, but it is not known at just what time of year the family took possession. Purchase price of eighty acres that included the buildings and standing crops was \$23.75/acre, and purchase price of an adjoining eighty a few weeks later was \$12.50/acre, not including the renter's share of the standing crops. It seems likely, therefore, that the family may have arrived in the summer of 1877. The farm has been added to from time to time, so that at present (1989) it contains 310 acres.<sup>2</sup>

Mura 52877, whose registration officially launched the Neely Shorthorn operations, was a red bull, born May 24, 1882, bred by J.P. McCulley, Winfield, Iowa, owned by T.M. Neely. His sire was Duke of the Plains 29283, and his dam was Maple Rose (Vol. 25, p. 984). McCulley appears to have been a prominent Shorthorn breeder of the day; he was recording purebred Shorthorns as early as 1871, and in the 1880s was selling large numbers of both bulls and females to buyers within and beyond Iowa's borders. Where and when Neely got Mura is not known; since Winfield and Morning Sun are near each other, it would have been possible for him to know McCulley.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Margaret McKee was an older sister of John Flavel McKee, who also came west, settling near Carlisle, Iowa, and whose sons and grandsons became well-known Shorthorn and Milking Shorthorn breeders in that vicinity in the 1940s and later, when the names of Wallace F. McKee, McKee Farms, and McKee Family Shorthorns became well known in breed circles.

<sup>2</sup>The farm was designated a "Century Farm" by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, the certificate being presented at the Iowa State Fair in 1978.

<sup>3</sup>Another bit of Herd Book information leads to a variety of speculations. In Vol. 32, p. 947, the cow Galena Rose is recorded. She was a full sister to Mura, and was calved June 18, 1883, and bred by McCulley. Thus, McCulley must still have owned the dam in September 1882, when Mura was four months old. Galena Rose was recorded as owned by H.L. Tedford, Lenox, Iowa. There are several possibilities here: Neely may have bought Maple Rose with Mura at foot and rebred, later selling either the cow or the cow and her new calf to Tedford or to some buyer from whom Tedford got the calf. Tedford

The second Neely reference in the Herd Book is to the bull Idane's Captain 92908, a red roan, born March 20, 1887, bred by William E. Crum, Bedford, Iowa, and owned, when recorded, by T.M. Neely. Crum, too, appears to have been a prominent breeder of the day; he sold many bulls into southwest Iowa and northwest Missouri, many of them sired by Imp. Orlando 60593, the sire of Idane's Captain. Idane (Vol. 28, p. 542), the dam of Idane's Captain, produced numerous other calves for Crum. Orlando was bred by Amos Cruickshank himself, the great Scottish breeder, and imported by J.I. Davidson of Canada, and it is probable that no Adair County Shorthorn was more closely descended from the work of this master Shorthorn breeder whose breeding dominated the Shorthorn industry for a century.

Ownership of these two bulls Mura and Idane's Captain in 1883 and about 1886 identifies the Neely family with the Shorthorn breed.<sup>4</sup> It is probable, however, that full-fledged breeding of purebred Shorthorns was the result of a gradual growing into the business. Apparently no calves were recorded by either Mura or Idane's Captain, and not until the early 1890s is it clear that purebred cows were owned. Early females showed the Wallace influence, through both Wallace & Vance and Henry Wallace & Son (See Section on The Henry Wallace Shorthorn Operations), but no one knows how they came into the Neely herd. There is no question that both father and son, T.M. and W.W. Neely, loved good livestock; they almost certainly improved their Shorthorns as fast as they could, and the Wallace herds, located only a few miles away, were a convenient source of breeding stock.

The name of W.W. Neely appears first in the Herd Books in Vol. 39 (1894) when he was twenty-one years of age, and there are a few references in early 1890s volumes to J.M. & W.W. Neely. The older brother John M., however, had little lasting interest in the farm; he left to study medicine, and upon receiving his medical degree, set up a practice in Oklahoma. W.W. Neely, after graduating from Greenfield High School in 1891, attended an academy at Corning, Iowa, for a time,<sup>5</sup> then returned to

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may have got the cow sometime after September 1882, perhaps with Mura at foot, and later sold the bull to Neely. Since Lenox and Greenfield are in the same general area of the state, and not near Winfield, it seems reasonable that there might have been some connection between Neely and Tedford.

<sup>4</sup>Shorthorn Country, the official magazine of the American Shorthorn Association, reporting an investigation of the oldest Shorthorn herds in the country as a part of the U.S. Bi-Centennial celebration in 1976, included the Neely herd in the list of eight oldest herds. The investigation had attempted "to locate the oldest continuous Shorthorn herd still registering and holding a membership in the American Shorthorn Association today." The criterion used was not date of purchase, which the magazine said would be hard to come by, but "registering offspring." Though Wayne Neely's Maryland address was used, the herd was actually maintained in Iowa. (See Shorthorn Country, July 1976, p. 97.)

<sup>5</sup>Throughout his life, he was fond of recalling that while a student at Corning, he often saw the Shorthorns of C.C. Norton, then one of the leading breeders of America, whose farm was apparently close by the academy. He probably dreamed sometime of having for himself as fine a herd of cattle.



Greenfield, obtained a teaching certificate by studying in what was then called "normal school," and taught several terms of school in Adair County, before settling down to farming and the raising of livestock.

Both T.M. and W.W. Neely extended their livestock breeding far beyond the raising of Shorthorns. For many years, one or both were involved with Percheron horses, Shropshire sheep (W.W. achieved some success in showing his sheep at various county fairs), Poland China hogs---even Plymouth Rock chickens and Collie dogs. Some of the milk cows were purebred Holsteins, and W.W. recorded a number of purebred Holstein heifers in the 1920s.

From about the Turn of the Century, most of the Shorthorns were recorded as bred by T.M. & W.W. Neely in partnership; previously, the records appeared under various names: T.M. Neely, W.W. Neely, and J.M. & W.W. Neely. The T.M. & W.W. Neely partnership ended with the death of the former in 1929 at the age of ninety-one. W.W. carried on the herd till his death in 1949. The Neely & Kinyon partnership was set up at that time, and has continued to the present (1989). The Neely ownership first referred to Mrs. W.W. Neely, until her death in 1951. Since 1951, Wayne Neely and Keith Kinyon have operated the herd in partnership. Wayne Neely, son of W.W. and Anna Caldwell Neely, was born in 1904. While always vitally interested in the herd and in the Shorthorn industry generally, he spent most of his professional life---after graduating from Parsons College, University of Iowa, and Columbia University---as Professor of Sociology at Hood College, Frederick, Maryland.

The early Wallace and Wallace & Vance Shorthorn cows that served as the foundation of the breeding herd included Jennie Pierce (Vol. 34, p. 981), red and white, calved July 1, 1883, bred by Barnett & Burris, Dexter, Iowa, and a good producing cow in the Wallace & Vance herd from 1885 to 1889 or 1890. It is likely that she was acquired by T.M. Neely about 1889, since she was the dam of Dandy 118612, calved February 26, 1890, bred by Wallace & Vance, owned by T.M. Neely. In the Neely herd, she also became the dam of McGregor 122103, calved in July 1894, and Jennie Pierce 2d (Vol. 45, p. 1013), calved August 26, 1895, both bred by T.M. Neely. McGregor was used in the herd, and Jennie Pierce 2d became the ancestress of a family of cows---the naming followed no particular pattern---that continued in the herd for a number of generations.

Another Wallace & Vance-bred cow was Sally Sterling (Vol. 42, p. 945), red and white, calved August 17, 1882, owned when recorded by J.M. & W.W. Neely. She also seems to have been acquired in the early 1890s, and like Jennie Pierce, but more extensively, started a line of females that produced through several generations in the Neely herd.

Imperial Gem (Vol. 41, p. 530), red, calved April 12, 1893, bred by W.H. Cole, Bedford, Iowa, produced calves bred by Cole and by H.P. Healy, also of Bedford, before becoming the property, probably in 1897, of T.M. Neely. With her daughters Red Gem (Vol. 52, p. 908), calved in 1898, and Royal Gem (Vol. 52, p. 908), both bred by T.M. Neely, and both sired by the E. Funke herd bull Royal George 122603,



she became the start of another line of breeding cows with a long list of descendants in the Neely herd.

The coveted Scotch blood made its first appearance in the Neely herd through the almost pure Scotch cow Scotch Rose (Vol. 52, p. 819), calved June 26, 1901, bred by Charles E. Leonard, Bell Air, Missouri, bought at the Funke sale in 1905. She was sired by the 1901 International grand champion bull Lavender Viscount 124775. Her line of breeding appears not to have become really established in the herd. But another cow acquired from the Funkes, in the Funke Bros. sale in 1910, did establish a family in the Neely herd that lasted for many generations. This was the roan cow Miss Minna 89763, bred by E. Funke, and sired by Alfasco 286782, and calved July 2, 1908. Her breeding was what was called "Scotch-topped" in the jargon of the day, but she was probably one of the best and most prolific cows ever in the Neely herd. Her descendants were among the very last of the old breeding that remained when the transition to a pure Scotch herd was completed about 1930.

The general demand among Shorthorn breeders for cattle of pure Scotch breeding was probably an unfortunate development for the breed. Though understandable in terms of the desire to produce a beefier type of cattle than had previously prevailed, it resulted undoubtedly in the sacrifice of many excellent animals of the older lineage, and shifted attention of breeders away from the quality of animals to the pieces of paper that recorded their pedigrees. Eventually, in many cases, it was the piece of paper rather than the animal that was sought after---and evaluated in dollars. Practically all Shorthorn herds in the first quarter of the Twentieth Century, unless they were put together from scratch after the Scotch fad became dominant, had animals of the less popular breeding that were eliminated as rapidly as possible. The Minnas in the Neely herd were a good example; they were cattle of excellent quality and prolific producers, but the breeding was "Scotch-topped," and thus stopped short of popular acclaim. Other herds in the Adair County area---the Funkes, Gruss, Bower, Zook---had already become pure Scotch or were rapidly becoming so, and W.W. Neely and his son Wayne, who had become especially interested in the study of pedigrees, were anxious that the Neely herd follow the fashion.

The serious transition to a pure Scotch herd began with acquisitions from Phillip Funke and Dan Bower in 1919 and 1920. A Miss Ramsden cow acquired from Funke dropped a premature heifer calf sired by the outstanding Funke herd bull Cumberland Again, which had to be destroyed, though it gave indications of being an outstanding animal had it been carried to full term. This discouraging experience was compounded when the dam never rebred.

W.W. Neely was characteristically a cautious investor, and his next attempt to get into the Scotch bloodlines took the form of buying several young heifers, some of which were, for one reason or another, not particularly attractive themselves, but had a certain degree of promise---and all of excellent Scotch bloodlines. The first of these was Victoria Veech 13th 949393, bought as an eight-month-old calf in the Bower sale November 23, 1920, a light roan daughter of Village Kid 582414 tracing to one of the best of

the old Funke families. The price was \$87.50.<sup>6</sup> Another was Honeysuckle 10th 895694, roan, calved September 7, 1919, sired by Cumberland Again 616623, acquired from Phillip Funke in 1919. Both these heifers were bred later to Phillip Funke's herd bulls, Victoria Veech 13th producing a white heifer calf Verd Lea Victoria 1197895, August 22, 1922, to the service of Cumberland Again 616623, and Honeysuckle 10th producing a roan bull calf Verd Lea Villager 1169090, December 14, 1921, to the service of Village Counsellor 887906. Verd Lea Villager became one of the Neely herd bulls, being used during 1923 and 1924.

Two more inexpensive Scotch heifers, both Miss Ramsdens---Bonnie Ramsden 2d 1097278, red, calved June 20, 1920, and Bonnie Ramsden 3d 1119685, roan, calved June 25, 1920, both sired by Cumberland Again---were acquired from Phillip Funke in 1921. Neither of these heifers could be thought of as especially promising. Neely is remembered as having remarked, "Phil Funke and I traded pennies today"; what the quid pro quo was is not known, but Neely obviously regarded it as small. The red heifer was an animal of excellent conformation as well as pedigree, but definitely on the wild side---easily "spooked," as the later description would have it. With confinement and gentle handling, however, she was eventually quieted down and transformed into a reasonably docile cow. The roan heifer had suffered a minor accident, which resulted in a somewhat disjointed hip, and she moved with an obvious limp. Both these heifers proved to be good breeding cows; they established the Miss Ramsden family in the Neely herd, still one of herd's principal families nearly seventy years later---and proving again that a start in the purebred livestock business can be made with small investment. In addition, Bonnie Ramsden 2d produced two herd bulls used in the Neely herd. To the service of the Phillip Funke bull Village Counsellor, she dropped Verd Lea Royalist 1288260, roan, September 17, 1923, used in the herd from late 1924 to the fall of 1925. To the service of her half brother in the Gruss herd Linwood Cumberland 1286213, she produced Verd Lea Cumberland 1470077, red, August 16, 1926, regarded by W.W. Neely as perhaps the best bull he had ever used up to that time.

Two cows sold by Phillip Funke in the November 16, 1922 Creston sale were acquired soon afterward by W.W. Neely: Lady Ramsden 19th 813033 by Diamond Royal 398187, and her heifer calf by Baron Cumberland 833989, which had been bought in the sale by Leslie Hadley, Greenfield; and Sweet Violet 2d 895073 by Cumberland Again 616623, which had been bought by R.D. Mayes, Greenfield. The former increased the Miss Ramsden family and the latter started the Violets in the herd.

Several other Scotch heifers were added from time to time: Verd Lea Dainty Dame 1442147, roan, March 20, 1926, by Village Royal 3d 1215334, from Phillip Funke; Verd Lea Orange Blossom 1448692, red,

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<sup>6</sup>The sale had been held at Atlantic, but the heifer had been returned to the Bower farm at Bridgewater. Neely drove a team of horses and a farm wagon to bring her home.



March 31, 1925, bred by Estell Bros., Greenfield, on a Funke foundation; and Rosebud 3d 1622870, roan, August 2, 1929, by Gainford Thickset 1222468, and bred by M.L. Andrews, Melbourne, Iowa, acquired by Neely at a consignment sale, September 22, 1930, at Marshalltown, held by breeders in the Marshalltown area.

And so, led by the Victorias, the Honeysuckles, the Miss Ramsdens, and the Violets, all rapidly increasing but also carefully culled, the herd was transformed by about 1930 into one of pure Scotch families. The last of the "Scotch-topped" appears to have been born in 1928.

Soon two November 1929 heifers were picked from the Arthur Martin herd at Greenfield, both recorded with the Verd Lea prefix, indicating that they were acquired very young. They were Verd Lea Clara 1648814, by Master Rodney 1357652, and bred by Martin, and Verd Lea Missie 1648815, by Silver Cumberland 1075402, and bred by C.A. Lucas, Bloomfield, Iowa. The Clara heifer's mother Clara 75th 1462099, red, July 26, 1926, bred by Edgecote Farms, Glenwood, Missouri, and sired by Edgecote Baron 1071754, apparently came along, since she was soon having calves bred by W.W. Neely. One of the very best of the purchases in this period was Lady Augusta 12th 1508887, roan, May 2, 1927, bred by H.H. Mutz, Maryville, Missouri, acquired apparently as a mature cow, since her first Neely-bred calf was born February 12, 1932. She is remembered as one of the best cows in the herd. She was by Autumn Crown 1276726 and was purchased from Arthur Martin, who had in turn purchased her at the A.O. Stanley dispersion as a yearling heifer for \$125.

The Depression of the 1930s, exacerbated by the severe droughts of 1934 and 1936, took its toll of Shorthorns and Shorthorn breeders. Most herds were reduced, and many were forced completely out of business. The Neely herd was no exception. Considerable culling took place, encouraged by Government-sponsored drought purchases in 1934. The year 1935 offered something of a respite crop-wise, and two new cows were added, bought at the J.C. Manning dispersion sale, held at Skidmore, Missouri, on November 6, 1935. The three-year-old cow Merry Lass 16th 1739893, by Lavender Hope 1639751, at \$72.50, and the yearling heifer Village Emma 45th 1829597, by Commander S. 1686081, at \$66 provided the foundation for new bloodlines in the herd and indicated a slight recovery from the devastating reductions of the previous year. Both cows were bred by Manning.

Perhaps the most fortunate Shorthorn female purchase ever made by W.W. Neely was a seven-months-old heifer calf sold off her mother at the George Struve & Sons sale held at Carroll, Iowa, September 29, 1944. She was of the Duchess of Gloster family, sired by Goldfinder's Symbol 2118880, dam by Divide Statesman 1833171, and thus closely related to both steers and breeding cattle that the Struves were then showing with great success. The heifer cost \$250; Neely thought he had paid a rather high price (in fact, he confessed that he had misunderstood the auctioneer's announcement of terms), but the heifer began a new and extremely prolific family in the herd. For a dozen years or so, both this cow and her daughters and granddaughters never produced anything but heifer calves. Such storybook good fortune



usually can only be wished for in the building of a herd. Members of this Duchess of Gloster family are still among the best of the herd decades later.

Another family was added in 1946 when W.W. Neely bought the yearling heifer Miss Butterfly 2333592 in the Gruss sale held at Greenfield on September 30. She was bred by F.H. McVay, Creston, and her dam sold in the same sale at the second top for females, going to F.W. Hubbell, Des Moines.

As already noted, it appears that no calves by Mura and Idane's Captain were recorded; whether there were no purebred cows, or whether there were purebred calves that simply were not recorded is not known. The next several sires of Neely cattle were stongly linked in one way or another with the Henry Wallace Shorthorn herds. (See Section on the Wallace herds.) Maximillian 116494, an 1892 bull, bred by Henry Wallace & Son, owned by W.W. Neely, by Fennel Duke of Sideview 69730, and out of a Miss Ramsden cow of Scotch breeding; Dandy 118612, calved in 1890, bred by Wallace & Vance, owned by T.M. Neely, sired by Royal Duke 47002, and out of Jennie Pierce (Vol. 34. p. 981), a foundation cow in the Neely herd; McGregor 122103, calved in 1894, bred by T.M. Neely and also out of Jennie Pierce; and Grover Cleveland 142295, an 1896 bull bred by Wallace & Vance, owned by T.M. Neely, sired by Harrison 98469, out of Minnie Townsend (Vol. 41, p. 558). Several Neely cows were apparently bred to Harrison himself, one of the Wallace & Vance herd bulls. No clear picture of the ownership of any of these bulls can be gleaned from the Herd Book (Hugh Bates and William Jennerich were also involved), but altogether there were recorded about a dozen calves by them bred by the Neelys.

Orange Golddust 141884 (See Section on Hugh Bates) sired about a dozen Neely-bred calves, having been used from 1899 to 1903. He seems during part of that time to have sired a number of calves for Hugh Bates also, so the ownership sequential or simultaneous, is not clear. He was replaced by the E. Funke-bred Pansy's Champion 209762, by Golden Champion 138590, in use from 1903 to 1905, and also sire of about a dozen registered calves. King Abbotsburn 206917 followed in 1906-1908; bred by T.R. Westrope & Son, Harlan, he was a son of Golden King 152918, out of Bonnie Butterfly (Vol. 44, p. 976). He was probably secured from Hugh Bates, who used him from 1903 to 1907 (birthdates of offspring for Bates and Neelys indicate some overlapping). He also sired about a dozen Neely-bred calves.

The next bull in the herd was Major 337651, a dark roan, calved in 1907, bred by E. Funke, and a grandson of Golden Champion, and out of Jennie Funke 7th (Vol. 68. p. 670). Again, about a dozen recorded calves reflect his use from 1908 to 1911. Proud Victor 392984 came on in 1912, also siring about a dozen recorded calves in his career in the herd. A red bull, bred by Phillip Funke, sired by Violet's Nonpareil 282673 and from a cow of the old Funke Victoria family by Royal George 122603, he lasted till about 1915. As to breeding, one can see here the gradual consolidation of Scotch breeding in the herd bulls used. Maximillian was from an essentially Scotch-bred cow; Orange Golddust and King Abbotsburn were full Scotch; Pansy's Champion and Major were Scotch-topped; Proud Victor had only an infinitesimal trace of non-Scotch blood (to which no one ever objected). From then on, only the best

strains of the Scotch blood was acceptable in the herd sires, until the 1980s, when Irish Shorthorns became popular.

Expansion of Neely Shorthorn operations is very evident in the increase in recordings of calves born in 1916. Up to that time, only about sixty-five to seventy-five calves had been recorded from the herd, and, depending on the strictness of the count, about ten bulls had been used as herd bulls. By 1916, World War I had begun, and demand for, and prices of, purebred cattle increased accordingly. The next two herd bulls used in the Neely herd, Roan Boy 389744 and Orange Blossom Royal 705951 together sired almost exactly the same number of recorded calves as the ten bulls used before them, and considerable demand developed both locally and in other states for farmers' bulls and breeding stock.

Both Roan Boy and Orange Blossom Royal were beautiful roans, both bred by Phillip Funke, and sired by Lavender Goods 340244 and Diamond Royal 398187, respectively. Roan Boy was acquired as a mature bull, having been used by a local farmer who held a closing out farm sale in 1915, for, if memory serves the writer, \$135. He was used until 1918, sired around forty recorded calves, and was sold along with a number of cows to Frank Ide, Creston. Orange Blossom Royal, roan, September 17, 1917, was bought as a yearling from Phillip Funke. He cost \$500, as compared to \$135 for Roan Boy---a reflection of war-time inflation of cattle prices. He was out of a white cow, Orange Blossom 3d 190023 by Lavender Goods. The herd thus got a double infusion of the blood of Lavender Goods, Roan Boy being a son, and Orange Blossom Royal being a grandson. Orange Blossom Royal accounts for over thirty calves recorded from the Neely herd.

The next several bulls used were home-bred, but bulls bred from some of the new Scotch cows in the herd mated to Funke or Gruss herd sires. Verd Lea Villager 1169090, roan, December 14, 1921, was produced from Honeysuckle 10th, one of Neely's first Scotch heifers, mated to Village Counsellor 887906, and was used from 1922 to 1924. Verd Lea Royalist 1288260, roan, September 27, 1923, also sired by Village Counsellor, and out of one of the early Ramsden heifers, Bonnie Ramsden 2d, was used from 1924 to 1925. About a dozen calves were recorded from each of these bulls.

Verd Lea Cumberland 1470077, August 16, 1926, another son of Bonnie Ramsden 2d, bred this time to her half brother Linwood Cumberland 1286213, was used briefly in 1927. He is remembered as a bull of excellent conformation, a beautiful red with a rather large white star in his forehead. W.W. Neely regarded him as perhaps the best bull he had ever used up to that time, but unfortunately he stopped breeding, for no apparent reason, after a few calves and had to be sold.

Several bulls with short tenure were used in the late 1920s: Mayflower King 1413380, red, August 10, 1925, bred by Arthur Martin, Greenfield, and sired by King Augusta 820616, of Avondale breeding; Verd Lea Thickset 1638308, roan, July 8, 1929, another home-bred bull, by Verd Lea Cumberland, and out of a Phillip Funke-bred cow by Village Royal 3d 1215334; and Cumberland Marshal 2d 1572431, red, August 4, 1928, bred by Phillip Funke, sired by Marshal's Lavender Lad 1355876, out of a daughter of



Cumberland Again. Recorded offspring of these bulls numbered only a few head each, the majority by Cumberland Marshal 2d.

A fortunate herd bull purchase was made in 1931, when Supreme Laird 1688380 was secured from Bellows Bros., Maryville, Missouri. W.W. Neely is remembered as saying that he always wanted to own a Bellows bull, and he attended the Bellows sale held June 30, 1931, on the lookout at least for one that pleased him. Though the eleven bulls sold in this sale, which Dale Bellows said was "just the poorest sale in the world," sold for exactly \$1,200, an average of \$109, Neely either did not see anything he liked or found even the \$109 average more than he thought he could afford. But he did need a bull, having for several years, just sort of been "making do" with what was easily at hand. So he, with Wayne Neely and neighbor O.P. Havens, also in the market for a bull, returned to the Bellows farm a few weeks later to look again.

In the lot were a number of young bulls, mostly calves a few months younger than those sold in the sale. Supreme Laird struck a pose in the bull paddock as the visitors looked over the fence at him, four feet squarely on the ground, head up, eyes alert---just as if to say, "Look at me; I'm just what you need." Indeed, that's just what the Neelys thought. Dale Bellows asked \$150 for him, but in view of the fact that another buyer had been brought along (Orley Havens also bought a bull that day), agreed to take \$125. Neely thought even that was a pretty stiff price for a depression purchase, and also recalled the \$110 average for the older sale bulls. But Supreme Laird had sold himself and the deal was struck.

The bull proved a most satisfactory breeder; some thirty calves by him were recorded over the next several years, the last one born in the spring of 1938. Since many calves went unrecorded in those years, as breeders sought desperately to cut every avoidable expense, the number and consistency of Supreme Laird's offspring indicate that he solved the herd bull problem that had been reflected for a number of years by a succession of changing sires. Supreme Laird was a truly Bellows-bred bull; although his sire, Supreme Lord 1376503, had been bred by Mary V. Boriff & Son, Trenton, Missouri, he was deep in Bellows breeding, and Supreme Laird's dam, Queen of Beauty 68th 1441679, was the fifth generation of Bellows breeding from one of the firm's best, if not the best, known families. This cow, incidently, was the dam of the top bull in the 1931 sale when he sold for \$350.

Supreme Laird was followed by Verd Lea Goldspur 1901631, roan, August 14, 1936, secured as a calf from his breeder Phillip Funke, but in time to carry the Verd Lea prefix. He, too, proved an excellent sire. He was by Goldspur's Mint 1713726, a son of the International grand champion Browndale Goldspur 1464101, and of Phillip Funke's Acanthus family, from a cow by Cumberland Marshal 4th 1586118. Verd Lea Goldspur was used for some four years, 1937-1941, and sired over two dozen recorded calves. Thus the decade of the 1930s, for all its problems associated with the Depression, had its compensations for the Neely Shorthorn herd: the two bulls Supreme Laird and Verd Lea Goldspur just about solved the herd bull problem for the decade.



Supreme Goldspur 2051328, red, May 2, 1940, a home-bred bull by Verd Lea Goldspur, out of Verd Lea Augusta 3d 1898987 by Supreme Laird, was used briefly. Then two sons of Admiral's Type 1928233, both from the Funke herd, followed in quick succession, Type's Lad 2039209 and Type's Marshal 5th 2159465. Both were red, both from cow families---Miss Lavender and Acanthus, respectively---representing long lines of Funke breeding, but the sire Admiral's Type brought in a distinctly new bloodline. (See Section on the Funke Family.) Type's Marshal 5th was by far the better individual of the two bulls, and was, in fact, purchased partly to make the herd look good in preparation for a sale of cattle to be held October 23, 1943, at the Greenfield sale barn.

This sale, advertised only locally and in Wallaces Farmer, was planned very economically. A two-page sale sheet was distributed listing only basic pedigrees and other information about the eighteen lots listed. But the sale went reasonably well. Three very young bull calves averaged \$72. Seven older cows, up to nine years of age, averaged \$177; four young cows averaged \$200; yearling heifers and a calf averaged \$112.50. Top was a Verd Lea Goldspur cow and six-weeks-old bull calf to W.G. Huffman, Winterset, at \$255. An Acanthus cow with small bull calf brought \$250 from Verle Ford, Orient. The Dewar brothers of Cherokee, leading Iowa breeders of the time, purchased several head, and other buyers came from Lewis, Creston, Lenox, Winterset, and Anita. It was a minor sale, or course, but it raised some cash, and it cut down the numbers of the herd to a size that W.W. Neely could handle more easily with his own labor.

The bull Supreme Major 2347236, red, November 26, 1945, by Supreme Rival 2094557, was purchased at the Gruss dispersion in 1946, and used briefly. But the next bull of consequence, another Bellows-bred bull, was Parkdale Golden Fame 7th, red, July 25, 1946. His sire was the prize winning Helfred Golden Fame 2214653, that Dale Bellows had secured from F.W. Hubbell at the 1944 International Shorthorn Congress for \$2,000, and out of a cow by Golden Victory 2059224, a full brother to the top breeding bull of the early 1940s, Supreme Goldfinder.

A major shift in the operation of the Neely farm and herd came in 1947. Mr. and Mrs. Neely retired to Greenfield, Keith and Myrtle Kinyon moved onto the farm, and a stock-share partnership was set up by which Keith Kinyon was to operate the farm. W.W. Neely remained active in the management of the Shorthorn herd, however, until his death on April 9, 1949. At that time, Keith Kinyon took over active management of both the farm and the herd, and ownership of the cattle was officially transferred to Neely & Kinyon. After Mrs. W.W. Neely's death on April 2, 1951, Wayne and Margaret Neely continued in partnership with Keith and Myrtle Kinyon, a very successful arrangement that lasts to the present time (1989).

Keith Kinyon grew up on a neighboring farm, graduated from Greenfield High School, saw service in World War II, and by 1947 had returned home ready to go into farming. His parents were the Walter Kinyons, life-long friends of the Neelys. He had had little experience with purebred cattle, though he

had in his 4-H days fed calves, some of which had come from the Neely herd. But he grew into a good Shorthorn cattleman, and from 1951 on was for all practical purposes solely responsible for the management of the herd. With only occasional consultation with Wayne Neely, he selected the herd bulls, culled the herd, decided what and when to sell, bought the few outside females added, etc.

The first herd bull purchased after the partnership was more formally set up was the red Brawith Diamond, by Farmingham Deval 2399594, secured as a yearling from the Gruss herd. Herd bulls over the following years, mostly Keith Kinyon's selections, were:

a. Braemor President 15th 2707-599, red, May 26, 1952. Purchased at the Carl Retzlaff & Sons sale, November 2, 1953, at Walton, Nebraska, he was one of thirteen sons sold in that sale of Tolquhon President 2623590, an imported bull that was siring many prize winning cattle in the Retzlaff herd---itself, incidentally, one of the oldest Shorthorn herds in the country.

b. Laneview Duplicator 32d 2912-856, red, September 27, 1956, purchased from his breeders, George Struve & Sons, Manning, Iowa, at their dispersion sale held at Carroll, November 19, 1957. His sire was Marellbar Duplicator 2669-356, a winning show bull himself and sire of many Struve show cattle.

c. Schaner Buttress 8th 3020-942, red, April 5, 1959, purchased at the annual Iowa Royal Show and Sale, March 1, 1960, for \$330. Only eleven months old, he was almost the youngest of the forty-one bulls listed, and Keith Kinyon bought him as "herd bull insurance." He developed well, however, and later became the main herd bull. His breeder was Alvy Schoenherr, Glidden, Iowa, and he was a half brother to the champion pen-of-three bulls and the reserve champion pen-of-five bulls at the 1962 National Western Livestock Show held at Denver. The sire was Hickories Buttress 2927167, by Louada Fearless 2835591.

d. Marshal's Blazer 3155-808, dark roan, November 26, 1962, bred by Johnson Bros., Atlantic, sired by Kickapoo Marshal Chief 2942357, was purchased in the Southwest Iowa breeders' sale at Red Oak, March 19, 1964. His calves, few, if any retained, looked rather unpromising at the time; however, they did exhibit some of the stretch that was soon to become a much sought after characteristic of beef cattle.

e. Louada Keynote 3248-286, white, April 25, 1964, purchased in the Ak-Sar-Ben National Show and Sale, December 7-8, 1965. After a succession of red herd bulls, the herd had come to consist almost wholly of red cows. So Louada Keynote with his furry white coat seemed to be a natural. Furthermore, he represented what was perhaps the currently most popular bloodlines of the Shorthorn breed, and he was secured fortunately at what all thought a bargain price: \$560 (the 41 1/3 bulls averaged \$886). Louada Keynote had been bred by W.W. Donaldson, Louada Manor Farms, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, sold as a calf at foot with his dam Louada Iona Ramsden -504758- at the 1964 Louada sale for \$3,200 to KC Shorthorn Farms, Kansas City, Missouri, and consigned by them to the national sale. His pedigree carried three crosses of Bapton Constructor 2991877, the reigning breeding bull of the time, an imported bull that proved so popular in the Louada herd that he was repurchased by his breeder, and flown back to Scotland to head the herd where he had been bred. Keynote's dam was a full sister to one of the all-time top



Louada-bred bulls, Louada Nugget---reportedly sold for \$36,000. Louada Keynote left several dozen mostly beautiful roan cows in the herd through the four years of his service, and sired, among others, Verd Lea Keynote, sold to Funke Bros. for use in their herd.

f. Melbourne Admiral 3314-645, red, April 26, 1967, purchased at the Melbourne Farm sale, September 9, 1968, from his breeders John Alexander & Sons, Big Rock, Illinois. His sire was the imported Basildon Premium; his dam was Susanna Augusta Ann by Leveldale Custodian, a cow that had been a winning show heifer and the dam of two well-known herd bulls Melbourne Augustus and Melbourne Augustine, the latter an International reserve grand champion. Melbourne Farm was one of the first Shorthorn breeders to enroll in the American Shorthorn Association Records of Performance testing program, and though the methods first used seemed rather amateurish by later day standards, they did give performance testing a needed boost. The Melbourne sale of 1968 was one of the first to give full performance data, such as it was, on the bulls sold, and Melbourne Admiral had developed some impressive statistics. He was one of the trimmer individuals; his fat thickness, as measured by sonoscope, was average; but his adjusted rib-eye measurement (2.37 sq. inches per 100 pounds of carcass weight) was decidedly the highest of all. The price paid (\$1,100) was the fourth highest of the bull sale. Melbourne Admiral did develop into a large bull, quite growthy for the times, but his offspring, unfortunately, hardly lived up to expectations.

g. Louada Reveller, red, December 24, 1969, by Denend Constellation, and his dam Louada Queen Della had been one of the top pairs sold in the Louada dispersion held at Peterborough, Ontario, October 3, 1970. S.G. Bennett, of Canada, had bought the pair for \$1,175, but sold the calf after the sale to Wayne Neely. Coming on board just as the great shift to larger, trimmer cattle was gaining speed, Reveller saw very limited use in the herd.

h. Golden Standard 2d x3454-508, roan, April 26, 1970, marked a distinct break in the type of bulls used in the Neely & Kinyon herd. First, he was the first polled bull used, and second, he represented a definitely different type---trimmer, rangier, more upstanding than any of his predecessors. He was deep in polled blood, not only a definite outcross in the herd, but also an entirely different line of breeding from that that had characterized the principal Shorthorn herds of the country with their dependence on Scotch importations. Bred by Jilji J. Wellik & Sons, Britt, Iowa, he had been consigned to the February 21-22, 1972, Iowa Royal sale by Ben and Mike Studer, Wesley, Iowa, where Keith Kinyon bought him for \$910. Forty of the fifty-two bulls sold brought a lower price. He was a fortunate purchase, as he proved to be a 100 percent dehorner and he began a needed change in the type of cattle in the herd.

i. Verd Lea Leader, a home-bred bull resulting from the A.I. mating of the then popular Kinnaber Leader 9th x3457203 to a daughter of Louada Keynote, saw short service in the herd, but was not far enough advanced toward the new stretchier type that was needed.

j. Hel-Lo-No Posidon 2d x3602-801, roan, May 16, 1975, bred by G.W. Zinnel & Sons, Rockwell City, Iowa, was bought at the 1977 Iowa Royal Show and Sale, January 31-February 1, for \$550. In the show, he



had stood second in a class of seven, and his full brother had sold a year earlier in the same sale for \$1,300. Like Golden Standard 2d, he was deep polled, and he, too, proved to be a good dehorner and a good breeder. His sire was J & S Pacesetter x3513069, and his dam was by Roan Ranger A 2d x3330836.

k. Rosebud's Super Flag x was secured as a mature bull from his breeder Robert D. Funke. The bull was one of four calves that young Funke had produced by A.I. mating from Mandalong Super Flag x with cows with which he was starting to build a herd for himself. Mandalong Super Flag x had been imported from Australia to Canada, and became one of the most popular bulls, both for natural service and for A.I. mating in 1970s. He was shown successfully, too, and he sired among others the \$41,500 Crestdale Super Flag 14G x, grand champion of the 1980 World Shorthorn Show at Calgary during the Third World Shorthorn Conference. On the dam's side, interestingly, Rosebud's Super Flag x was descended from a cow that Bob Funke's grandfather Phillip had secured from W.W. Neely many years before. This bull was a rather light roan, and got more white calves than Keith Kinyon liked, but he remained the main herd sire until 1983.

l. Verd Lea Promoter x, a home-bred son of Verd Lea Leader x, and out of Arrowhead Dora G27 x3612-204, used briefly on some heifers in 1980. The dam was purchased as a heifer in the Arrowhead Farm sale at Corydon, Iowa, on October 22, 1977, and was by the Arrowhead herd bull Four Point Count x3499-119.

m. Verd Lea Fourfold, red, calved in 1982, another home-bred bull, resulted from an A.I. mating of Verd Lea Violet Rose 24th x, a daughter of Kinnaber Leader 9th x, that Carol Kinyon had shown as a 4-H project, with the half Irish-half Australian bull Seven T's Luck o' the Irish x, popular with A.I. breeders in the late 70s and early 80s. Keith Kinyon got several Luck o' the Irish x bull calves from the 1981 A.I. matings, but Fourfold was chosen for his size and conformation though he was not polled. He got one good crop of calves, the 1984 crop, and he served the purpose of getting colors back to a darker hue. He got his name Fourfold from the fact that he represented four currently popular strains of Shorthorn breeding: his sire was half Australian (he himself was an A.I. calf by Mandalong Super Elephant x) and half Irish (his dam was Shannon Blitz, imported from Ireland), and his dam was by the Canadian sire Kinnaber Leader 9th x, and from an old Scotch family that Neely & Kinyon had secured through George Gruss.

n. Brentwood Monarch 3762-696, red, September 22, 1982, bred by Roger Applegate, Oakland, Iowa, was secured in the Iowa Royal Show and Sale, at Des Moines, February 13-14, 1984, for \$1,500. He was half Irish, being by Deerpark Improver 2d (better known perhaps as "Guinness"---the practice of giving bulls some character, it must have been thought, by adopting nicknames having become a most confusing breed phenomenon), one of the biggest of the imported Irish bulls having a run of popularity in the early 1980s. Indeed, Guinness was a leading sire of show and high priced sale cattle. Monarch's dam was a Canadian cow Kenmar Isla 82L. Unfortunately, he was horned; in spite of that he was regarded as an appropriate animal to put into service, and the great majority of his calves were polled.

The Neely herd was always operated as a part of a general, diversified farm---corn, small grain, soy beans (after they became a major Iowa farm crop), hay, and hogs, sheep, and cattle. A deep seated love for good livestock, plus a wholesome respect for the land outweighed any desire on the part of the family to aim for national recognition. No major sales were held, little showing done. Many farmers' bulls were sold locally when it was usual for farmers to run a small herd of cattle, and on occasion, sales of both bulls and females were made farther afield.

Herd Books record the names of local area farmers as owners of Neely-bred cattle, mostly bulls: Ed Seely, Charles Lane, George Gibbs, W.O. Cahow, Ed Garrett, O.P. Havens, Walter Fox, Proctor Bros., Guy Ford, all of Greenfield; G. Glasscock, Stuart; Hattie Miller, Menlo; John Lane, John Kiefer, Ellery Jacobs, John Knorr, Fontanelle; T.G. Mayne, Prescott; Frank Ide, Creston. There were many more. During the World War I period, Loeser Bros., Ligonier, Indiana, came through on a buying trip, and took a number of cattle from Adair County herds, including the Neely herd, and Neely-bred cattle were recorded by H.A. Borchering, New England, South Dakota, and Gallentine & Robinson, Ogden, Utah. Most marketing was done, however, whether of mature cattle or offspring as calves and yearlings developed or as older cattle were culled, to local farmers, feeders, or butchers.

W.W. Neely, for many years, regularly showed horses and sheep at the Adair County Fair, and sometimes, though not often, would include some Shorthorns. When the Kinyon children came of 4-H age in the 1950s and 1960s<sup>7</sup> they always had calves, both steers and heifers, from the herd as 4-H projects. They showed regularly at the Adair County Fair, and sometimes at the Iowa State Fair and the Ak-Sar-Ben in Omaha. They won numerous county fair championships, and stood well toward the top at Des Moines and Omaha.

Numerous steers were sold for club projects to other local 4-Hers. In fact, until the 1970s, when the so-called exotics and the crossbreds came to dominate the steer shows, the calf club market was one of the major outlets for the herd's productions. Keith Kinyon consigned a group of calves several times to club calf consignment sales at Anita and at Winterset, and sold many others to youngsters that visited the farm.

Now and then, to "keep the children's calves company," Keith would take some breeding animals to the county fair, though he, like W.W. Neely, never made a practice of it. The heifers shown by the Kinyon children, particularly Carol, were often not only 4-H winners, but took open class prizes as

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<sup>7</sup>The three Kinyon children were James (Jim), Patricia (Patty), and Carol. All eventually became school teachers---Jim, a successful high school wrestler, became a coach at Roland; Patty married Stephen Kline, a farmer near Afton, and did substitute teaching; Carol, who became a 4-Her some eight or ten years later than the older children, has been an elementary school teacher at several Iowa schools. In 1986, she married Rick Wagers of Redfield, where they now reside.

well. Both W.W. Neely and Keith Kinyon (for Neely & Kinyon) sometimes consigned cattle to Iowa Shorthorn consignment sales. The most successful consignment undoubtedly was that made in 1974 to the Central States Sale, a sale held for many years at Oskaloosa. Three six-months-old heifer calves, all by Golden Standard 2d x and all out of cows by Louada Keynote, though too young to sell well (they averaged \$180 a head), were declared the champion pen-of-three in the pre-sale show, by judge Duane Rocker, Walton, Nebraska, a prominent and long-time Shorthorn breeder.

About the year 1920, the name Verd Lea was adopted as a farm name, and was used in naming the registered animals from the farm---particularly the Shorthorns, but also in at least a few cases, the Percheron horses and Holstein heifers. Wayne Neely takes credit for "thinking it up"; the term means "Green Field," and was regarded as an appropriate appellation for an establishment located at Greenfield, Iowa. It was a common practice in those days (still not completely abandoned) for Shorthorn breeders to use a herd name as a prefix in naming their animals; Wayne was impressed by, and sought to emulate, nationally famous Shorthorn breeders---the great names of the Shorthorn breed, such as Maxwalton, Anoka, Parkdale, Cloverleaf, Sittyton, Lespedeza, Oakdale, Pleasant Valley, etc.<sup>8</sup> It was a time, too, when family lines, particularly the Scotch female lines, were conceived to be of great significance. So from about 1922 on, almost without exception, bulls recorded from the Neely herd bore names such as Verd Lea Captain, Verd Lea Royalist, Verd Lea Cumberland, and so on; and the females names such as Verd Lea Augusta, Verd Lea Ramsden, Verd Lea Victoria, or Verd Lea Violet Rose to identify the family, then followed by the ordinal to identify a particular individual of that family.<sup>9</sup>

The most widespread recognition came to the Neely herd as it reached its 100-year anniversary. Long conscious of the fact that individual purebred herds do not as a rule continue for long periods of time,<sup>10</sup> owners often call attention in advertisements or sale catalogs to the date of the founding of their herds, the length of time they have been in the business, or the number of generations of their family who have been involved in their operations. This does not necessarily prove anything about the quality of the animals produced; it does indicate something of the interest and devotion of the breeders, and perhaps something of the ability of the breed to survive the vicissitudes of history. The Neely &

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<sup>8</sup>Located, respectively, at Mansfield, Ohio; Waukesha, Wisconsin; Maryville, Missouri; Tiffin, Ohio; Wheaton, Illinois; Hickory Valley, Tennessee; Granger, Missouri; and Watonga, Oklahoma.

<sup>9</sup>Thus, Carol Kinyon's last show heifer was Verd Lea Violet Rose 24th---"Verd Lea" identifying the farm and herd, "Violet Rose" identifying the family of females from which the heifer sprang, and "24th" indicating that she was the 24th female of the family bred in the herd.

<sup>10</sup>It is reliably stated that purebred herds last on the average about seven years. Shorthorn Country, Vol. 8, January 1981, p. 4.



Kinyon advertisements run regularly in the big annual Herd Bull issues of The Shorthorn World and, later, Shorthorn Country began early in the 1950s to mention 1883 as the year the first Shorthorn was recorded by T.M. Neely.

In 1976, Shorthorn Country, in recognition of the national Bi-Centennial celebration that year, made an investigation to locate the oldest herds of Shorthorns in the United States in continuous operation and still holding membership in the American Shorthorn Association. The magazine reported<sup>11</sup> only three herds in the country older than the Neely herd, and three others started in the same year, 1883.

A number of publications picked up the story. There was, naturally, an article in the Adair County Free Press; it was written by Diane Wieland.<sup>12</sup> Herb Plambeck in his "The Way It Was" column of Wallaces Farmer, May 28, 1983, p. 26, published a story on the herd. The Delmarva Farmer, published in Easton, Maryland, carried a story on the herd by reporter Caryl Velisek, in the course of reporting the 1983 Annual Dinner Meeting of the Maryland Shorthorn Association, Inc., of which Wayne Neely was for years the Secretary-Treasurer. That story appeared in the April 5, 1983 issue, p. 6. Beefweek, of Macon, Georgia, a prominent livestock publication for the South and East, carried a brief note about the herd in its February 7, 1983, issue, Sec. A-3.

The major story, however, appeared in Shorthorn Country, Vol. 10, July 1983, pp. 112-13, 125. Written by special editorial reporter Sherry Coats, who in preparation had visited the farm and taken numerous pictures, it recorded in considerable detail the founding, progress, and current operation of the herd, and gave it its widest publicity yet within Shorthorn breed circles.

Finally, during the 1984 Iowa Royal Shorthorn-Polled Shorthorn Show and Sale, held at Des Moines, February 13-14, Wayne Neely was recognized as "Honored Shorthorn Breeder." The Iowa Royal Shorthorn Show and Sale, the major Iowa Shorthorn consignment sale for decades, is now held as a part of Iowa Beef Expo, and each year dedicates the affair to some Iowa breeder or herd. The catalog carried the picture of Wayne and Margaret Neely in a Shorthorn setting. They were introduced and presented a trophy at the annual dinner of the Iowa Shorthorn Breeders Association, and introduced at both the show on February 13 and the sale on February 14. Wayne Neely in a brief acknowledgement at the dinner thanked not only the Association but also Keith and Myrtle Kinyon, who were present. He emphasized his belief that it was a herd more than an individual that was being honored. Surviving one hundred years of fads, economic ups and downs, war, and drought, he said, pays tribute to the survival value of the Shorthorn breed.

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<sup>11</sup>Vol. 3, July 1976, p. 97.

<sup>12</sup>May 18, 1983, Sec. 3, p. 3.

A century-old Shorthorn herd in the 1980s not only testifies to the breed's stamina; it also mirrors almost exactly half the span of time elapsed since the breed took modern shape at the hands of the Colling brothers in the County of Durham, England. During this time, many swings in preference, sometimes rapid and from one extreme to another, have occurred in respect to color, pedigree, and conformation of the cattle. Trends have been followed in the Neely herd, but fads and fashions resisted in favor of gradual, economical adaptations and a practical middle course.

The herd began during the time of the so-called "red craze."<sup>13</sup> Of the first ten herd bulls used, eight were red, two dark roan. The next two, during the World War I period, were light roan. Since then, all have been red or roan, with one exception, the white Louada Keynote in the 1960s. The result is a herd of standard Shorthorn colors---tending somewhat toward the reds and darker roans rather than the lighter colors.

The insistence on "straight Scotch" pedigrees arising around 1900, referred to throughout this paper, reflected the demand for the beefy, easy fleshing type of Shorthorns found in northern Scotland, and imported freely into Canada and the United States in the late 1800s. In the Neely herd, Scotch blood lines were embraced early for herd bulls, but not pursued vigorously for females till the 1920s, and except for the use of Irish bulls, the herd's long-standing Scotch foundation remains intact. Polled bulls were bought when the advantages of hornlessness became evident and when the quality of Polled Shorthorns improved. The herd came to be mostly polled, though the polled factor was never emphasized at the expense of others.

W.W. Neely liked his cattle "big and smooth," and would have been equally dismayed by the little square blocks of tallow prevailing in the 1950s and 60s, and the pencil-bodied, meatless monsters of the 1970s. Hence, as greater size was introduced into the national Shorthorn herd through Irish imports and Milking Shorthorns, Irish bulls used on the old Scotch foundation promoted the production of a middle of the road type, and no appreciable infusion of Milking blood occurred.

Traditionally, black noses in the herd have been anathema, their wearers culled forthwith. Large splotches of white or white stockings on red animals were barely tolerated. Before the arrival of Polled

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<sup>13</sup>The standard Shorthorn colors---red, white, and roan---were forged from the motley colors of the breed's ancestors. The "red craze" of the late 1800s grew in part from the market for red bulls created by western ranchers seeking to correct the color of the black, white, dun, brindle, and piebald native stock of Mexican and Spanish ancestry. Roan and white colors quickly became acceptable, even popular, after 1900, when two of the four blood lines then becoming predominant traced back to white bulls, Whitehall Sultan and Cumberland's Last, and the other two to light roans, Choice Goods and Villager.

Shorthorns, a rather small, gently downward curving horn was consistently sought.<sup>14</sup> In recent years, the completely spotted red and white animals suggestive of some other breeds of cattle or Shorthorn outcrosses, have been carefully avoided, and the few naturally horned calves born in the herd have been regularly dehorned in calfhood.

Though his professional career took him far afield, Wayne Neely maintained close contact with the farm and herd. The lure of livestock shows and general interest in agriculture undoubtedly determined his choice of the agricultural fair as a dissertation subject<sup>15</sup> when working on his Ph.D. degree. The degree was granted in 1935 upon publication the same year of the book The Agricultural Fair, a study of the fair as a social institution, by Columbia University Press, New York, in a series entitled "Columbia University Studies in the History of American Agriculture." Concern for rural life also greatly enhanced Wayne's course in "Rural Sociology" at Hood College, which, though the students were almost exclusively urban and suburban young women, was for years one of the most popular in the Department of Sociology.

After retirement from active teaching in 1972, after thirty-nine years at Hood College, Wayne Neely served 1973 to 1988 as Secretary-Treasurer of the Maryland Shorthorn Association, Inc., a state association of Shorthorn breeders organized in 1954. In addition to record keeping and promotion, he produced a widely circulated "Newsletter" and the Association's periodic "Directory." In 1985, he was presented with the Association's award for "outstanding service and dedication for the promotion of the Shorthorn breed in the State of Maryland."

Twice, in 1980 at Calgary and in 1984 at Louisville, Wayne and Margaret Neely were delegates from the United States to the World Shorthorn Conference, a periodic gathering of Shorthorn breeders from a dozen countries of the world, meeting to assess the position of Shorthorns in the world cattle industry. They regularly attend Shorthorn events, and Wayne continues to publish occasional articles<sup>16</sup> and "letters to the editor" about Shorthorns.

Keith and Myrtle Kinyon retired from active farming in 1986, but continued to live on the farm, with Keith acting as manager of the farm and Shorthorn herd. For business purposes, herd identification gradually shifted from Neely & Kinyon to Verd Lea Farm.

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<sup>14</sup>Encouraged, when necessary, by the attachment for a few weeks of metal horn weights to the young animal's growing horns.

<sup>15</sup>Interestingly, T.M. Neely was Vice President of the organization holding the first Adair County Fair in 1892.

<sup>16</sup>See Foreword, p. viii.



## THE HENRY WALLACE SHORTHORN OPERATIONS

For the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century, and well into the second half of the Twentieth, "The Wallaces of Iowa"<sup>1</sup> were among the nation's most prominent families. It included Henry Wallace (1836-1916), Presbyterian minister, gentleman farmer, newspaper editor, agricultural spokesman, and philosopher, who was enthroned in the hearts of hundreds of thousands of Iowans as "Uncle Henry." His son Henry C. (Harry) Wallace (1866-1924), farmer, college professor, and editor, became United States Secretary of Agriculture, 1921-1924. The third generation produced Henry A. Wallace (1888-1965), plant scientist, agricultural editor, United States Secretary of Agriculture, 1933-1941, Vice President of the United States, 1941-1945, and political activist.

Henry Wallace, born in Pennsylvania in 1836, of Scotch-Irish parentage, was an ordained minister, serving briefly as a chaplain in the Civil War, and in a series of small churches in western Illinois and eastern Iowa. To eke out his small preacher's salary, he began to invest and trade in Iowa land. He was apparently a rather restless and ambitious man, as his frequent changing of churches, his dabbling in politics, and his land trading indicate. In addition, he had bouts of ill health, and by 1877 his parents and brothers and sisters, some of whom had followed him west, had all died. A doctor is reported to have told him: "Get as near to Heaven as you can without going out of the State of Iowa. Go to Winterset and spend your time looking after your farms in Adair County, and keep out of doors."<sup>2</sup>

He reportedly owned over a thousand acres in Adair County, and so, in 1877, he resigned his current charge at Morning Sun, and moved with his wife and four children to Winterset. From Winterset, he rode out via horse and buggy to supervise his various farms. The breeding of Shorthorns engaged his attention, and became one of the major enterprises in several of his prevailing partnerships---Wallace & Brown, Henry Wallace & Son, and Wallace & Vance. Wallace started his journalistic career by writing an agricultural page for The Madisonian in Winterset, later bought into another Winterset newspaper The Chronicle, and still later became editor of The Iowa Homestead (though he continued for some time to live in Winterset), and eventually, through a series of moves and combinations with his sons' publishing interests, established Wallaces' Farmer, which continued for many decades as the "farm paper" of Iowa.

In the meantime, however, through the 1880s and most of the 1890s, he maintained a general supervisory stance over his farm tenant-partnerships in Adair County. One of these was with his son Henry C. or Harry, who, bored with college, had dropped out of Iowa State College at Ames after his

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<sup>1</sup>Russell Lord, The Wallaces of Iowa, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1947.

<sup>2</sup>Lord, p. 79.

sophomore year, "batched it" for a few months on the farm northeast of Orient, and married in the fall of 1887. Here, in 1888, Henry A. Wallace was born. Harry Wallace did most of the farm and barn work himself, and the family, Lord reports, had just about as much money, which was little, as other Adair County farmers had, except that there were more books and magazines in the house, and a greater interest in music and the world of ideas. And the farm encompassed a substantial Shorthorn breeding operation during the time Harry Wallace lived there, from 1887 to 1892.

Though it is doubtful that Henry Wallace brought the first Shorthorn bull to Adair County, as, according to Russell Lord, he seemed to believe (See Section on J.H. Hulbert & Bro.), the Wallace influence on Shorthorn breeding in the County was substantial both as an extensive breeding enterprise itself and as a source of seedstock for other herds. Old timers in Adair County who knew something of the Wallace operations used to speak of the "Creamery farm" and the "Homestead farm." Confirmation lies in the fact that some of the Wallace cattle carried Homestead as the prefix of their official names, e.g., Homestead Prince 98576, calved July 14, 1887, bred by Wallace & Brown, and Homestead Prince 2d 98577, his full brother, calved August 25, 1888, bred by Henry Wallace & Son.

The first mention of Wallace in the Herd Books is in Vol. 32 (March 20, 1887); a bull, Logan 81893, calved April 2, 1886, bred by H.M. Stroop, Winterset, is there recorded as owned by Wallace & Brown, Orient. Nothing is known of Brown, though it is assumed that he was a tenant or partner on one of Wallace's farms. He apparently played a very small part in Wallace's purebred operations, for there are only a few references in the Herd Books to Wallace & Brown. It seems likely, however, that they purchased at least two purebred cows in the latter part of 1885 or the early part of 1886. They are listed as the breeders of two bulls born in July 1887---Young John 104424, calved July 22, and Homestead Prince 98576, calved July 14. The respective dams of these two bulls, Minnie Walker 2d (Vol. 29, p. 538) and Annie Van Meter (Vol. 25, p. 1050), would have to have been owned by Wallace & Brown in October 1886. But Minnie Walker 2d had given birth on April 2, 1886, to the calf Logan, who was bred by H.M. Stroop, and Annie Van Meter had given birth on June 10, 1886, to a heifer Maggie Van Meter (Vol. 35, p. 983), who was bred by J.G. Myers, Kalona, Iowa. Logan was owned by Wallace & Brown at the time he was recorded, and Maggie Van Meter was owned by Henry Wallace & Son. It is safe to assume, therefore, that these two cows, Minnie Walker 2d and Annie Van Meter, came into the hands of Wallace & Brown as bred cows, later to produce the calves Logan and Maggie Van Meter, respectively, or as cows with calves at foot. Whether they came directly from Stroop and from Myers cannot be determined, but the facts cited narrow the time of their purchase to the period from approximately July 1885 to October 1886.

The name of Wallace & Vance first appears in Herd Book Vol. 33 (January 21, 1888), though subsequent volumes show that they had been breeding Shorthorns for several years before that. It appears likely that A.T. Vance, whose address was sometimes given as Greenfield and sometimes as Orient, brought some animals with him into the Wallace & Vance partnership, and also that he continued to own some



animals of his own even while the partnership functioned. The first Vance-bred animal was Maid of Poplar Grove (Vol. 36, p. 858), calved March 1, 1884; Vance would have to have owned her dam Village Maid (Vol. 18, p. 13953) by about June 1, 1883. Village Maid was bred by E.L. Vance, Winterset, and produced a calf for him born January 25, 1882; she was, therefore, in the hands of E.L. Vance about April 25, 1881, but by about June 1, 1883, had come to be owned by A.T. Vance.

Another cow once owned by Vance was Dixie Girl (Vol. 34, p. 981), though she was owned by Wallace & Vance when she was recorded in 1888. That Dixie Girl was owned by Vance in the spring of 1884 is clear from the fact that she was the dam of a calf bred by him calved January 22, 1885. Since this calf was probably her first, we may speculate that Vance secured her from her breeder S.E. Kail, of Dexter. In any case, both Maid of Poplar Grove and Dixie Girl became the property of Wallace & Vance, and Dixie Girl particularly became a very prolific member of their herd.

That Vance owned cattle of his own even while he was engaged with Wallace as Wallace & Vance is seen in the fact that he was the breeder of two bulls, Billy Dagon 101874 and Vance 105831, calved in July and May, respectively, 1889. Not surprisingly, the sire of these calves was Royal Duke 47002, a bull currently in use in the Wallace & Vance herd. Though the two bulls were bred by Vance, they were owned at the time of recording by G.F. Lenocker, of Dexter. The dams had both been recorded as bred by R.W. Hollembeck, of Casey, and they themselves were owned by G.F. Lenocker when recorded. Just what kind of purchase, trade, or whatever was involved here is impossible to tell, but the most likely scenario is that Vance secured the cows (both were calved in 1886), perhaps from Hollembeck, before they were recorded, put them in calf, and sold them either as in-calf heifers or as cows with calves at foot, to Lenocker, who then proceeded to record both cows and calves at the same time. The fact that one of the calves was officially named Vance leads one to suppose that someone other than A.T. Vance named him.

We do not know what family relationship, if any, prevailed between E.L. Vance and A.T. Vance, but we do know from various Herd Book references that E.L. Vance was involved in the Shorthorn business as early as 1878. It would not be unreasonable to suppose that he was A.T. Vance's father or brother.

While Wallace & Vance recorded a goodly number of cattle in the 1880s, their most extensive activity came later. The bulk of the Wallace Shorthorn operations from about 1887 to 1890 seems to have centered in the firm of Henry Wallace & Son, the son being, of course, Henry C. Wallace. The first Herd Book reference is in Vol. 33 (January 21, 1888); a cow, Flora Leslie 9th, bred by B.J. Long, Monroe, Iowa, is there recorded (p. 937) as owned by H. Wallace & Son, Winterset, Iowa. In Vol. 35 (December 31, 1889), Henry Wallace & Son, Orient, Iowa, recorded under their ownership six yearling bulls, all bred by other breeders (H.M. Stroop, Winterset, C.C. Nourse, Des Moines, J.G. Long, Monroe, and J.G. Myers, Kalona), and out of cows, some of which later became major breeding cows in the Wallace & Son herd. It seems likely that most, if not all, of these cows were purchased in calf or with calves at foot.

Several females of about the same age as these bulls were in the same or later Herd Book volumes



recorded in like manner as the bulls---bred by others, but owned at the time of recording by Henry Wallace & Son. These heifers, as well as their dams, like the dams of the bulls, became in many cases productive breeding cows in the herd. It appears likely that rather extensive purchases were made to establish the Wallace & Son herd in about 1886, and the operation carried on for four or five years.

Among the cows coming into the herd in these years were Lady Mason of Londale (Vol. 25, p. 860), Annie Van Meter (Vol. 25, p. 1050), Lulu Ramsden 7th (Vol. 32, p. 719), 4th Louan of Bloomingdale (Vol. 27, p. 739), Lady Mary (Vol. 14, p. 627), Pink (Vol. 37, p. 938), Charlotte (Vol. 37, p. 938), and Lulu Ramsden 8th (Vol. 32, p. 720), as well as the first cow recorded by Henry Wallace & Son, Flora Leslie 9th (Vol. 33, p. 937). The cow Pink and a number of descendants of Lady Mary and Annie Van Meter are known to have found their way into the Wallace & Vance herd, and it is likely that others of the Wallace & Son herd did also.

An interesting sidelight in the Wallace story is that Mrs. Henry C. Wallace is listed in Vol. 35 as the owner of a heifer Lucy Ramsden (Vol. 35, p. 938), bred by J.G. Long, and in Vol. 37 as the breeder of a bull Colonel Ramsden 106902, born to Lucy Ramsden on June 2, 1889. This calf was owned by the time he was recorded by S.C. Heacock, Greenfield. Lulu Ramsden 7th (Vol. 32, p. 719), the dam of Mrs. Wallace's heifer, would seem to fit into the pattern of the purchases of about 1886, already referred to, in that she was of approximately the same age, was recorded at the same time, and came from one of the breeders supplying some of the other cattle. Whether Mrs. Wallace contemplated active participation as a Shorthorn breeder, or merely wanted, or was given, a heifer to call her own, the appearance of any woman's name in the Herd Books of a hundred years ago is unusual. Henry Wallace is known to have been very fond of his daughter-in-law; could the heifer have been a gift from him?

The firm of Henry Wallace & Son is listed as the breeder of some eighteen animals, but the owner of quite a number more. It has already been pointed out that many of the females that came to comprise the herd were bred by other breeders, but recorded under the Wallace ownership. Probably the bulls in these early purchases were sold to farmers in the community, though the names of these men would have no chance to appear in the Herd Books.

Almost all the animals bred by Henry Wallace & Son were sired by a bull named Fennel Duke of Sideview 69730, a son of 8th Duke of Vinewood 32445. When recorded, as a long yearling, he was owned by C.C. Nourse, Des Moines, but he had been bred by T. Corwin Anderson, Sideview, Kentucky, one of the most prominent breeders of the day. He was used considerably in the Nourse herd, and it seems reasonable to suppose that he was purchased along with a number of cows from Nourse that, we know, made up some of the first Wallace breeding cows. Fennel Duke, having been in the Nourse herd for two or three years, would quite possibly be viewed as having reached the end of his usefulness there, and thus be a prime candidate to go to the Wallace & Son herd as a proven herd bull.

What disposition was made of the Wallace & Son herd is not known beyond the fact that at least a

few of the cows turned up later in the Wallace & Vance breeding herd. This is clear from the fact that Wallace & Vance recorded calves of their breeding from these cows in the years following the end of the Wallace & Son herd. Whether the whole herd went to Wallace & Vance cannot be determined, though it seems that if that were true more calves from cows known to have made up the Wallace & Son herd would have been recorded by Wallace & Vance than is the case.

Of the calves bred by Henry Wallace & Son, several bulls are recorded as owned by others---farmers or breeders from Lenox, Shenandoah, Orient, and Greenfield. The last Herd Book reference to Henry C. Wallace is in Vol. 43 (December 1, 1898). It is the pedigree of a cow Barrington Duchess of Orient 2d (Vol. 43, p. 533), born February 6, 1892, so he still owned at least one animal around the date of May 1, 1891. Henry C. Wallace was soon to return to the Iowa Agricultural College to finish college, and later to become Professor of Dairy Science.

But the Wallace Shorthorn story was far from over. Calving dates indicate that the Wallace & Vance partnership was in operation by January 1885, but their most extensive activity came in the early and middle 1890s. Whether there was any interdependence between the Wallace & Vance and the Henry Wallace & Son operations is not known, except that a number of animals did pass from one ownership to the other.

The Wallace & Vance name first appears in the Herd Books in Vol. 33 (January 21, 1888), the same year that the Wallace & Son name first appears, but since many cattle were not recorded until they were several years old, the year 1888 cannot be taken as the beginning of either operation. The nearest we can come is to "figure it out" from calving dates. Birth dates of calves show clearly that Wallace & Vance were in possession of a number of their breeding cows early in the year 1885, for calves later recorded as having been bred by them began to appear in the late fall of 1885. The last registered calf of their breeding was calved in November 1898. Hence the span of years, it seems safe to say, of the Wallace & Vance herd was 1885 to 1899.

Interestingly enough, the foundation cows of the Wallace & Son and Wallace & Vance herds seem to have had rather different sources. The Wallace & Son herd was largely started from the Winterset area, Des Moines, and east, while most of the Wallace & Vance early cows came more from the Dexter area. Six cows can be thought of as their foundation cows, and three seem to have come directly from Barnett & Burris, Dexter. Baroness (Vol. 25, p. 490), born in 1876, was bred by T.M. Musson, Earlham, and had been owned by, and produced calves for, G.G. Pierce, E.A. Barnett, and Barnett & Burris, all of Dexter, the last one, for Barnett & Burris, having been born March 9, 1883. Her first calf for Wallace & Vance was born October 20, 1885, indicating her ownership by them by January 1885. 3d Duchess of Townsend (Vol. 25, p. 490), likewise, had been owned by Barnett & Burris as late as August or September 1882, but had a calf September 4, 1886, bred by Wallace & Vance, indicating her ownership by them by December 1885. And again, Jenny Pierce (Vol. 34, p. 981), calved July 1, 1883, bred by Barnett & Burris, began having calves bred by Wallace & Vance December 3, 1885, indicating that she would have had to be owned by them by March



of that year. A daughter of Baroness, Baroness 4th (Vol. 25, p. 490) from the Barnett & Burris herd, also became a breeding cow for Wallace & Vance.

It has already been pointed out that A.T. Vance apparently brought at least two cows---Maid of Popular Grove and Dixie Girl---with him into the Wallace & Vance partnership. This, too, probably occurred in 1885, since calving dates show that Dixie Girl was owned by Vance until about March 1884, but by Wallace & Vance by about July 1885, and that Maid of Poplar Grove was owned by the partnership by December 1, 1885.

Another cow that started a family of Wallace & Vance breeding was Sally Ann (Vol. 27, p. 661). She must have been acquired by Wallace & Vance as a rather old cow, having been born in 1874. Bred by Higgins Lane, of Bainbridge, Indiana, she had been owned successively by J.D. Carter and B.F. Larimore, both of Winterset, and had been a prolific breeder in the latter's hands. The last of her Larimore-bred calves had been born December 9, 1883, and the first of her Wallace & Vance-bred calves was calved August 17, 1887. She therefore came into their hands sometime approximately between March 1883 and November 1886.

All of these cows, except Maid of Poplar Grove, most of whose calves were bulls, established important family lines in the Wallace & Vance herd. There were at least three generations of Baronesses descending from the original Baroness and her Barnett & Burris-bred daughter Baroness 4th, who came to Wallace & Vance as a young heifer. There were numerous Lady Townsends and Minnie Townsends, going back to 3d Duchess of Townsend, and a whole clan of Jennie V's (orally called Jennie Vees) descending from Jenny Pierce.<sup>3</sup> Dixie Girl started a line of Dixie Girls, and Sally Ann a line of daughters and granddaughters carrying such names as Sallies, Sadies, and Sades.

Sales of Wallace & Vance cattle were made to several distant states, including Texas, Montana, and Nebraska, and quite a number were made to local farmers and breeders. At least three other important Adair County Shorthorn herds, those of the Neelys, the Funkes, and Hugh Bates, got Wallace & Vance cattle, including several herd bulls for those herds, and William Jennerich for several years operated a small herd based largely on Wallace & Vance foundation cows. Wallace & Vance cattle also turned up in other well-known Iowa herds, particularly that of Albert Harrah & Son, Newton. Some fifty to sixty head of Shorthorns bred by Wallace & Vance were officially recorded, more than half owned by others at the time of recording---a fact that indicates a considerable trade.

Three herd sires saw extensive use in the herd. First was Duke Sterling 43539, red, calved July 25, 1878, bred by Alex. C. Shropshire, Monroe, Iowa, and bought of him March 28, 1879, by S.H.

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<sup>3</sup>The spelling in some of her names switches back and forth in numerous instances; sometimes it's Jenny, sometimes Jennie, as also with Sally and Sallie from another family.



Wright, Colfax, Iowa. He sired many calves for Wright, the last registered being born July 9, 1885. His first calf in the Wallace & Vance herd was born October 20, 1885; therefore, he probably came to them in 1884. He seems to have been used until 1888, siring in all some dozen registered calves.

Royal Duke 47002, like Duke Sterling, was acquired by Wallace & Vance as an older bull, after extensive use in another large herd. Red, calved July 28, 1881, he was bred by John Collard, Des Moines, and registered in the name of William Collard, Des Moines. Both Collards were large breeders of Shorthorns in the 1880s. It is not known whether they were related, nor whether their breeding operations were connected. But they registered scores of cattle under their own respective names, and both used Royal Duke. William Collard particularly registered a large number of his calves. The bull was used by Collard at least until early 1887, and since Wallace & Vance Royal Duke calves began arriving in 1888, they must have secured him in 1887. He was used until some time in 1890.

The third Wallace & Vance major herd bull, and the most extensively used, was Harrison 98469.<sup>4</sup> He was a red bull, calved December 26, 1889, bred by J.G. Myers, Kalona, Iowa, from whom other Wallace cattle had come, but he was calved the property of B.F. Myers, Corning. He was used by Wallace & Vance from 1890 on, essentially to the end of their Shorthorn activities about 1898. Harrison was the sire of considerably more than half the total number of animals recorded as bred by Wallace & Vance.

No information is available as to the final disposition of these herd bulls, nor, in fact, to the final disposition of the Wallace & Vance herd. Both Duke Sterling and Royal Duke were mature bulls used extensively in other herds before Wallace & Vance acquired them, and both of them as well as Harrison would have reached considerable age by the time their use was discontinued. A number of Neely-bred calves sired by Harrison were born around the time that Wallace & Vance ceased operations, but whether the Neelys actually owned Harrison or merely bred to him, we do not know. If Duke Sterling, Royal Duke, and Harrison went the way of most old herd bulls, they either died or were sent to market when Wallace & Vance finished with them.

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<sup>4</sup>It is interesting to note in regard to the naming of cattle that in Vol. 35 of the Herd Book (December 31, 1889) no less than thirty-two bulls named Harrison and five more combining the name Harrison with another name, were recorded in this single volume. It becomes more understandable perhaps when it is remembered that Benjamin Harrison was elected President of the United States in November 1888. In Vol. 34 (December 31, 1888), no less than thirty-one bulls named either Grover or Grover Cleveland had been recorded, named undoubtedly for Benjamin Harrison's political opponent. In Vol. 39, however, covering the year 1893 and the first eight months of 1894, after Grover Cleveland had turned the tables and defeated Benjamin Harrison for President in 1892, a total of thirty-eight bulls bore the official name of Grover or Grover Cleveland against a total of twenty-two Bens, Ben Harrisons, Benjamin Harrisons, or Harrisons. Perhaps the naming of Shorthorn bulls in those years was an early example of Presidential polling!

## A. M. DAVIS

For some fifteen years, July 1886 to August 1900, A.M. Davis, Dexter, who resided in Lincoln Township, was involved to some extent in Shorthorn breeding. Davis must have acquired his first female in 1884 or 1885, and his name was still appearing in the Herd Books as late as Vol. 55 (February 1903) as a breeder, though the last calf of his own breeding was born January 2, 1896. It appears probable that many of Davis's cattle were absorbed into the herds of W.H.S. Barnett (see Section on Barnett) and H.W. Moberly, both of Stuart. Several head bred by Davis and owned by Barnett and by Moberly, though born earlier in the 1890s were not officially registered until after 1900. (There was no requirement in those days that cattle be registered within a few months of birth.) It seems strange that registration was postponed so long, but it may have been that Davis, possibly losing interest in purebreds as such, either had continued these cows as members of a commercial herd and later reconstructed the pedigrees from such notes as he may have had, or had sold them as unrecorded animals to Barnett and Moberly, who later got around to registering them. No firm proof of such sales to Barnett and Moberly exists, but it appears that the Davis cattle were more or less just fused into these two herds.

Nine animals of Davis's own breeding were registered---all descended from the same cow. Davis is known to have owned a bull Cedar Bill 47637, May 15, 1881, as early as April 27, 1882. This bull had been bred by J.H. Gunsolus, Cedar Bluffs, Iowa, but, as reported in Vol. 24 of the Herd Book (February 1883), had been bought by Davis on that date from J.G. Brown & Sons, well-known breeders of Solon. Nothing more is known of this bull.

The Herd Books credit no females to Davis, however, until Vol. 35 (December 31, 1889), in which he registered three animals: the cow Dollie (Vol. 35, p. 527), born May 5, 1885, bred by L. Brown, Des Moines, but calved property of Davis; this cow's bull calf Geneva Duke 98148, born September 3, 1887; and the cow Vesper (Vol. 35, p. 527), born April 8, 1887, also bred by Davis. Both Dollie and Vesper were daughters of a cow named Fairy Belle 20th (Vol. 19, p. 14500), and both Geneva Duke and Vesper were sired by Forest Geneva 51623.

To piece the story together, one supposes that Davis bought the bred cow Fairy Belle 20th, probably from L. Brown, sometime between August 1884 (the mating date to produce the Brown-bred Dollie) and May 1885 (the birth date of Dollie, calved as Davis's property). Then, in 1886, both mother and daughter Fairy Belle 20th and Dollie were mated to Forest Geneva, producing, respectively, Vesper and Geneva Duke.

All the Davis-bred registered Shorthorns were descended from Fairy Belle 20th, making her unquestionably the foundation cow of the herd. She produced another daughter Carrie Harrison (Vol. 53, p. 634), April 1, 1889, and the mother and her three daughters Dollie, Vesper, and Carrie Harrison continued for several years as breeding cows in the herd. Fairy Belle 20th, calved October 12, 1877, was bred by William R. Sessions, Hampden, Massachusetts, sired by Constance's Duke 16549, out of Fairy Belle

11th (Vol. 12, p. 780), by Waterloo 11124. Her pedigree thus indicates a long line of New England breeding, a contrast to the New York, Ohio, and Kentucky blood predominant at the time. It would be interesting to know by what route she ended up in Adair County, Iowa.

Davis-bred calves were sired by two bulls, Forest Geneva 51623, sire of three, and Grand Duke of Kirklevington 4th 56304, sire of six. Forest Geneva, May 1, 1882, sired by Geneva Duke 19841, out of Lady Arabella (Vol. 12, p. 892), had been bred by Albert S. Post, Galesburg, Illinois, but owned by C. Wilson, Earlham, Iowa, when registered in 1883.

Grand Duke of Kirklevington 4th had a more unusual background. Calved November 27, 1882, he had been bred by Henry Lovatt, Low Hill, Wolverhampton, England, imported to Canada in 1883 by John Miller, Pickering, Ontario, and owned when registered sometime later by The Canada West Stock Farm Association, Bow Park, Brantford, Ontario. He was sired by Grand Duke 37th (43307 [English Herd Book]), and seems to have represented the best of the Bates, or dual purpose, line of Shorthorn breeding popular in that earlier day. His use in the Davis herd spanned the years from 1891 to 1895, after considerable use in two other herds. More than a score of his offspring born between 1886 and 1890 were registered---bred by R.W. Hollembeak, Casey, and G.F. Lenocker and Barnett & McBride, both of Dexter. It appears that he may have passed through the successive ownership of Hollembeak, Lenocker, and Davis; at the age of a dozen or so years, he would have been pretty close to the end of a long career by the time he was being used by Davis.

Davis sold bulls of his own breeding to C.H. Lyons, Dexter, and to S.P. & William Barnett, Stuart, but, as indicated earlier, it is guessed that the cow herd pretty largely disappeared into the Barnett and Moberly herds. This guess is strengthened by the fact two bulls of Davis background were used in the W.H.S. Barnett herd: Ben Harrison 114434, April 15, 1892, bred by Davis, in service from 1893 to 1895, and Duke of Willow Row 153699, February 20, 1899, bred by R.J. McKeighan & Son, Yates City, Illinois, and owned by Davis at the time of registration, used from 1902 to 1904. No offspring from either were recorded by Davis. It is possible that Davis may have secured Duke of Willow Row with a view to use in his own herd, or he may have come by the bull in the course of trading transactions in an area and at a time known to have fostered much such activity. The Stuart-Dexter area bubbled with Shorthorn business among both breeders and traders for several decades around the Turn of the Century.



## E.H. SULLIVAN - AND OTHER SULLIVANS

Among the most prominent of Adair County families in the Bridgewater area were the Sullivans, active in farming, livestock breeding, education, banking, and community affairs. Adair County histories record that John Sullivan came to Adair County in 1855, working with his brothers T.H. and E.B., fathering five children, and becoming the owner of large tracts of land around Bridgewater. The Shorthorn Herd Books record a number of the family as owners and breeders of Shorthorns, but by far the most active of these was E.H. Sullivan, son of the above mentioned John.

E.H. Sullivan attended Drake University as a young man, and taught for a while in area schools. A brother, P.P., however, was the educator of the family, teaching at various times in Orient, Menlo, Fontanelle, Bridgewater, and Greenfield. His name, too, appears from time to time as a breeder of Shorthorns, though cattle breeding was for him a minor interest.

The foundation of E.H. Sullivan's herd came from J.C. Gibbs, Greenfield. The first animal recorded as bred by Sullivan himself was calved in February 1888; the dam therefore, a Gibbs-bred cow named Lily Belle 3d (Vol. 31, p. 629), would have to have been owned by Sullivan by May 1887. A number of other Gibbs-bred females, Brunette 3d and Brunette 4th, full sisters, and Lady Stella 3d and Lady Stella 4th, dam and daughter, all recorded in Vol. 35 of the Herd Books, are known to have been owned by Sullivan as early as 1889. This nucleus of the Sullivan herd was added to by the purchase, directly or indirectly, of females from the herds of B.F. Myers, Corning; W.R. Wilson, Arispe; and Otis Westrope, Briscoe. And still others came---again, it is not known whether directly or indirectly---from breeders such as E.C. Holland, Milton; F.E. Evans, Hayes; and L.M. Stanley and C.C. Norton, both of Corning.

By 1906, Sullivan is recorded in the Herd Books as having been the breeder of some sixty-five or seventy registered Shorthorns. Eight different bulls sired these calves, though only five of them accounted for any appreciable number each. Diamond 2d 73689 sired the first Sullivan-bred calf, and this bull's only one; he may never have been owned by Sullivan, since he was a Gibbs bull and the dam a Gibbs cow. Young Abbotsburn 2d 121638, bred by F. Bellows, Maryville, Missouri, and owned by J.B. Sullivan when recorded, sired two E.H. Sullivan-bred calves, and again may or may not have been owned by E.H. Sullivan. This bull sired several P.P. Sullivan-bred calves. It is far from clear what arrangements may have been in effect regarding his ownership and use, since at least three Sullivans---J.B., P.P., and E.H.---were all involved. Scarlet Galahad 243397, a young bull that came with one of the Wilson cows, sired one E.H. Sullivan-bred calf.

The principal Sullivan herd bulls were Prince Albert 109493, red, October 26, 1888, bred by C.C. Norton, Corning; Flora's Pilot 124234, roan, October 26, 1895, bred by P.F. Healy, Bedford---Sullivan's first all-Scotch bull; Pride's Baron 2d 140364, red, November 6, 1896, bred by C.C. Norton, also a well-bred Scotch bull; Bonnie Soot 3d 114543, red, December 16, 1892, another Norton-bred bull; and 30th

Duke of Walnut Hill 179403, red, September 24, 1900, bred by Martin Flynn, Des Moines. These bulls, by rough count, sired, respectively, four, eight, fifteen, eight, and twelve calves.

Sullivan apparently enjoyed a good trade for his Shorthorn productions; the Herd Books record among the owners of Sullivan-bred animals: Raffenberg Bros., Wiota; C.B. Hoyt, Greenfield; C.E. Townsend, Anita; Henry Roos, Bridgewater; B.C. O'Malley, Bouton; John C. Casey and Henry C. Kerkmann, both of Massena; H.A. Crum, Bedford; E. Funke, Greenfield; and the Nebraska firms of A.L. Ullstrom, A.D. Cattle Co., and D.G. Wilson. Many of these were farmers and ranchmen interested only in bulls, but some, notably B.C. O'Malley and E. Funke<sup>1</sup>, had well-known purebred herds.

From about 1906 to about 1913, there appears to have been a considerable hiatus in the Sullivan Shorthorn operation. For ten volumes of the Herd Book, Vols. 72-81 (May 1908 to January 1913), there is no mention of E.H. Sullivan, and when recording resumed in Vol. 83 (May 14, 1913), entirely new lines of breeding are seen to have prevailed. Sullivan may have sold his old herd; he may have phased out the herd as unregistered stock cattle. In any case, a more or less new herd appeared about 1913, and continued with extensive activity for about ten years, and lesser activity till the 1930s. The last recorded calf bred by E.H. Sullivan was calved in August 1935.

The "new start" herd, if that's what it was, involved the purchase of some twenty cows in the World War I period. Only one of Sullivan's brood cows thereafter traced to the older herd. Vols. 82 (May 14, 1913) and 84 (April 8, 1914) record the ownership by Sullivan of seven yearling heifers bred by R.E. Baldwin, Osceola, all sired by Roan Victor 2d 334392, and representing the more up-to-date Scotch breeding. These heifers were Lyndale Alexandria 2d 145828, Mary 145829, Princess Sultan 2d 145830, Queen Alice 3d 145831, Red Queen 145832, Roan Alice 145833, and Sultana 161714. The dam of the last named, Athene of Browndale 5th 116766, was also apparently acquired at the same time.

Several cows from the Healy herd at Bedford, Minera Lass 4th 166510, Bessie Belle 2d 157650, and Fonda Lancaster 157651, and Lady Stamford 3d 97834, bred by S.A. Bixler, Corning, also came into the herd. Three well-bred Canadian cows were acquired, probably through R.O. Miller, Lucas, Iowa; they were Rosy Flower 633773, her daughter Lavender Flower 650326, and Miss Lind 2d 590589, bred, respectively by Norman J. White, John Miller, Jr., and James Leask & Son, all of Ontario. Another cow bought was Norwood Mary 250528, a Scotch cow of R.O. Miller's own breeding.

Very important additions to the Sullivan herd came in the purchase of three females and a young

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<sup>1</sup>Incidentally, it seems rather strange that with the prominence of the Funke herd in Adair County, the ownership of a Sullivan-bred heifer by E. Funke is the one and only reference found in the Herd Books to any connection between the two families of Adair County Shorthorn breeders. One is left to speculate as to whether they found each other's cattle unacceptable, or whether each independently chose to foster only his own line of breeding.



bull at the public sale of F.C. Barber & Sons, held October 25, 1916, at Skidmore, Missouri. The three heifers were the Scotch heifer Lady K 3d 202862, Barber-bred and of the Cruickshank Secret family; and two Scotch-topped heifers Choice Phyllis 153738 and Lady Sharon 6th 201286. The prices were \$230, \$320, and \$265. All were bred, and it must have been somewhat of a disappointment to Sullivan, who seems to have then been trying to expand his herd, to have them all produce bull calves the next spring.

Herd bulls in the newer period were all well-bred bulls of Scotch bloodlines. Gipsy Chief 336798, red, September 13, 1909, bred by C.C. Norton, Corning, a son of Cumberland Chief 301999 and Glamour 70502, bought for \$105 at the October 7, 1910, C.C. Norton-J.L. Reece sale at Omaha, sired about a dozen recorded Sullivan-bred calves, born mainly in 1914. Douglas Favorite 386684, roan, September 1, 1912, bred by L.C. Shepard, Irwin, Iowa, used from January 1915 to September 1916, also sired about a dozen recorded calves. He was followed by Burr Oak Rosewood 445969, the young bull bought in the Barber sale in October 1916, at \$500, second top for bulls in the sale. He was red, calved November 26, 1915, and had been bred by J.W. Wickersham, Melbourne, Iowa, and was sired by Proud Robin 323815, one of Iowa's better breeding bulls of the day. He was put into service soon following his purchase, and was used until September 1921---six seasons, with about two dozen calves to his credit. Village Kid 582414, the former Dan Bower herd bull (See section on the Bowers), was in use from February 1921 until the dispersion of the herd in the fall of 1923. The assumption is that Bower and Sullivan traded herd bulls, for Sullivan began getting calves by Village Kid at about the same time that Bower began getting calves from Burr Oak Rosewood.

The E.H. Sullivan herd was closed out, for all practical purposes, with his dispersion sale held at the farm a mile north of Bridgewater on December 6, 1923. In announcing the sale, Sullivan referred to his physical inability to care for the herd properly. Twenty-five head were catalogued---the herd bull Village Kid, six young bulls, and eighteen female lots, some with calves at foot. Village Kid, now seven years old, sold for \$87.50 to Oscar Sullivan, the six young bulls averaged \$78, and the thirteen female lots of which there is record \$98, with a top of \$150.

In spite of the large number of females acquired in the early revival period of the herd, the 1923 sale saw survivors of only a few: the Canadian cows Rosy Flower and Lavender Flower and five descendents, the Canadian cow Miss Lind 2d and four descendents, and six descendents each of the Barber cows Lady K 3d and Choice Phyllis.

Other Sullivans, both before and after this sale, continued, however, to produce a few purebred Shorthorns. P.P. Sullivan, brother of E.H., bred a few Shorthorns back in the early 1900s before turning entirely to teaching and banking. Laura B. Sullivan, wife of E.H., is listed as the breeder of a half dozen or so Shorthorns in the 1920s and 1930s. And a number of other Sullivans---O.W., J.B. & O.S., E.J., Tommy, and T.H.---are credited in the Herd Books as owners or breeders of one or more animals each. What the relationship and possible overlapping of names among these persons may be, the writer does not know.



The last recorded animals bred by E.H. Sullivan himself were calved August 28, 1934, August 20, 1935, and August 19, 1936, all of them out of the same cow Princess Lind 1656357, a cow bred by Mrs. Sullivan. It appears that Sullivan may, perhaps for sentimental reasons, have held on to this one possibly favorite cow. During the 1930s Mrs. Sullivan was recording a number of cattle, using principally the bull Red Villager 1733530, bred by T.H. Sullivan, and a grandson of Village Kid.

The various other Sullivans recording purebred Shorthorns acquired cows from various sources in addition to E.H. Sullivan. E.J. Sullivan owned and bred from Rosemary 13th 1469138, bred by H.B. Harden, Corning. Tommy Sullivan owned Autumn Sunlight 1540527, also bred by Harden. T.H. Sullivan owned Lady Acorn 1186771, bred by George F. Gruss. And E.J. Sullivan owned Lady Volumnia 1540528, another Harden-bred cow. Bulls used by these various Sullivans were, for the most part, descended from the E.H. Sullivan herd. Others came from the Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, and L.C. Reese, Prescott.

E.H. Sullivan died in 1946. A relative is authority for the information that he and his wife Laura were the parents of four children, all of whom died young.

The Sullivan herd continued to be a source of farmers' bulls and breeding cattle in the newer phase of the herd. The Herd Books record as owners of Sullivan-bred cattle: O.C. Jensen, L.B. Davis, and L.W. Prewitt, Fontanelle; Adam Wollenhaupt, Bridgewater; W.E. Kelloway, Anita; Chris Jacobsen, Hancock; Otis Westrope, Mt. Etna; Mads Hansen and C.H. Jackson, Avoca; and, of course, the customers of the dispersion sale. C.H. Jackson particularly is listed as the owner of a considerable number of the Sullivan productions. The Westrope family, Hansen, and Jackson were all breeders who for many years had a state-wide, even national reputation; the fact that they were among E.H. Sullivan's customers indicates that he, too, was a breeder of some consequence.

## THE FUNKE FAMILY

### Recognized Builders of the Breed

The Adair County Shorthorn herd that can be regarded as perhaps the most influential of all is that of the Funke family. First, it has been conducted on a relatively large scale, with a widespread trade in both bulls and females, and second, it has been in continuous operation through four generations of Funkes for almost a century. It is clearly one of the oldest herds in the United States, and probably with the Neely herd one of the two oldest in Iowa.

Ernest Funke, the founder, was born in Germany on April 8, 1847, and emigrated to New York City in 1864, and then on to Bureau County, Illinois, in 1868. There he was married in 1872 to Katie Erbes, and in the same year came to Summerset Township in Adair County. There, it was reported in 1884, he had 410 acres of land, "most of which is under cultivation and is well improved," with a "nice grove which he has raised from seed."<sup>1</sup>

Community minded, Ernest Funke and his wife were recorded as being one of four couples to organize the Anita Mission of the Evangelical Church in 1876. By 1884 they were also the parents of seven children---Benjamin, Henry, Emma, Mary, Lizzie, Phillip, and Frank.

Later the Funkes moved to a large farm at the southeast edge of Greenfield, with a large and magnificent white house, while several red barns proclaimed a prosperous setting for Mr. Funke to build a herd of Shorthorns that attained a national reputation. It was reported, in fact, that the King of England, Edward VII, who was a Shorthorn breeder of some note, had requested a catalog of one of Mr. Funke's public sales of Shorthorns. Eventually, seven more children were born: Nellie, Harry, Gertrude, Clara, Lena, John, and Arthur, making a notable family of fourteen, seven sons and seven daughters. The buildings on this farm were set off by a fine grove of pine trees, and Mr. Funke called the place Evergreen Park, using this prefix in the registered name of quite a number of his cattle.

The Adair and Guthrie Counties history speaks of Mr. Funke's raising Durham cattle and Poland China hogs, but no reference to Mr. Funke appears officially in the American Shorthorn Association Herd Books until Vol. 38 (December 31, 1892), containing the pedigrees of animals recorded during the year 1892. There, Mr. Funke's name appears as the owner of a bull Earl Sheffielder 111895, red, little white, born March 2, 1888, bred by Philip Erbes, Mendota, Illinois. (Philip Erbes himself was first mentioned in the Herd Book in 1890 as the owner of two cows, though it is clear from the pedigree of Earl Sheffielder that he was officially breeding Shorthorns as early as 1887. In fact, Earl of Highland 107708, the sire of Earl Sheffielder, though calved in 1885, was not recorded until 1891, and no later reference to Erbes

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<sup>1</sup>History of Adair County, p. 932.

indicated that he bred any Shorthorns before June 1887, when he would have to have owned the dam of Earl Sheffielder.)

### The Herd of Ernest Funke

As stated above, the local history refers to Funke's raising of Durham cattle. Since the first three references to Funke in the Herd Books are references to his owning of bulls bred by others, and the first reference to his being the actual breeder of recorded animals indicates that he did not own recorded cows before 1894, it seems likely that he had well-bred but unrecorded cattle at the time the book was published in 1884.

In any case, the three earliest Herd Book references to Mr. Funke are as follows: (1) owner of Earl Sheffielder 111895, red, little white, calved March 2, 1888, bred by Philip Erbes, sired by Earl of Highland 107708, and out of 13th Lady Sheffielder of Glenwood (Vol. 24, p. 480), both bred in the Cummings herd, Buda, Illinois; (2) Favorite of Pike Creek 115509, red, little white, calved September 26, 1882, also bred by Philip Erbes, sired by Royal Favorite 89181, and out of Gaillardia of Pike Creek (Vol. 39, p. 432); and (3) Royal George 122603, red, calved October 20, 1895, bred by T.R. Westrope & Son, Harlan, Iowa, sired by Royal Gloster 117199, and out of Rose 3d (Vol. 40, p. 1000). As stated above, Earl Sheffielder was recorded in Vol. 38 (1892); Favorite of Pike Creek and Royal George were recorded in Vol. 39 (1893-94) and Vol. 41 (1894-97), respectively.

No recorded produce has been located for Earl Sheffielder, but both Favorite of Pike Creek and Royal George were used in the Funke herd. Favorite was a Scotch-bred bull, but Royal George was Scotch-topped.

Through the many years of Funke breeding, a number of the popular Scotch families formed the principal basis of the herd. These are the Acanthus, Victoria, Orange Blossom, Lavender, Miss Ramsden, Violet, and Dainty Dame---all of which, as of the 1980s, have been in the Funke herd for eighty to ninety years. In addition, several other families, e.g., Gwendoline, Acorn, and Fleur de Lis played a prominent part in establishing other herds, some in Adair County, and a considerable number of other families, mostly of less popular breeding, were not only influential in the Funke herd, but were sold to others where they made, in some cases at least, valuable contributions to the improvement of livestock in Iowa and elsewhere.

The Acanthus family started with the cow Acacia 4th (Vol. 43, p. 667), red and white, calved March 18, 1895, bred by G.W. Betz, Mendota, Illinois, and owned by E. Funke when recorded in 1898. The birth of her Funke-bred calf on October 10, 1897, indicates that she was owned by Funke by January 1897. Another Acanthus cow, Atamasco Lily (Vol. 34, p. 514) was owned by Funke as early as September 1894 (since she had a Funke-bred calf in June 1895), but this cow is judged to have contributed little to the longtime growth of the herd.



The Victoria family contributed the first Funke-bred calf to enter the Herd Book. The original cow was Victoria Veech 5th (Vol. 34, p. 514), red and white, calved April 1, 1887, bred by R.S. Veech, Louisville, Kentucky, and owned by William Cummings & Son, Buda, Illinois, when recorded in 1888. The birth date of her Funke-bred calf, April 8, 1895, means that Funke had acquired her by July 1894 at the latest, and it is known that she was a breeding cow in the Cummings herd before that. She was a cow of impeccable pedigree, both sire and dam having been bred in Scotland. Earl Marshal 92167, her sire, was imported in dam from the herd of William Duthie, and her dam Victoria 73d (Vol. 34, p. 514) was imported from the herd of Amos Cruickshank. These two breeders were, without question, the world's two greatest breeders of Scotch Shorthorns.

The Orange Blossoms descended from Orange Blossom's Best (Vol. 40, p. 460), another red and white foundation cow, calved December 4, 1893, and got by Favorite of Maple Leaf 107851. She was bred by J.S. McCauley, Emerson, Illinois, owned by William Cummings & Son when recorded, probably sometime in 1895, and owned early in 1898 by F.W. Bates, Osceola, Illinois, since she was the dam of a Bates-bred calf born March 22, 1899. Funke acquired her between July 1898 and September 1899, since she had a Funke-bred calf on June 25, 1900. She was a Scotch-bred cow, except for a dash of the old English Bates blood.

It is not known just when, nor from whom, Funke acquired these cows. The Cummings name appears frequently, however, and since the towns of Buda, Mendota, and Osceola are located near one another in Illinois, it is assumed that that area provided Funke with an important part of his foundation.

Orange Blossom's Best's calf of March 22, 1899, Golddust's Orange Blossom (Vol. 50, p. 670), bred by F.W. Bates, was owned by Funke when recorded in 1901. The bull Orange Golddust 141884, used in the herds of Hugh Bates, Orient, and the Neelys of Greenfield, was also out of Orange Blossom's Best, and bred by F.W. Bates. Calved April 5, 1897, he was two years older than his sister. F.W. Bates had to be in possession of Orange Blossom's Best in July 1896 and in June 1898. Exactly how she and her calves got to Funke and/or Bates cannot be determined; whether Bates got them, and sold the mother and daughter to Funke, or vice versa, we cannot tell. But Orange Blossom's Best did continue to have calves bred by Funke; e.g., one calved June 25, 1900.

The original Lavender cow (Phillip Funke later acquired cows that started the Sweet Lavender and the Lavender Bud branches of this family in his herd) was Lavender of Hill Farm 21st (Vol. 48, p. 499). She came to E. Funke probably in 1902; her bull calf Double Hampton 206545, calved November 17, 1902, was bred by C.B. Dustin & Son, Summer Hill, Illinois, and her first Funke-bred calf was Victor's Lavender (Vol. 68, p. 671), calved November 9, 1903. It is a fair assumption that she was acquired bred, or with calf at foot. Double Hampton became one of Funke's herd bulls. This Lavender cow, too, was an animal of impeccable Shorthorn ancestry. She was a dark roan, calved September 20, 1899, bred by C.B. Dustin & Son, and sired by the Duthie-bred Merry Hampton 132572, acknowledged to be one of the greatest breeding bulls ever imported; her dam and her maternal granddam were also by Duthie-bred bulls, Imp. Baron Cruickshank

106297 and Imp. Royal Duke of Lancaster 110015, respectively. Though bred by the Dustins, and owned by them in February 1902, this cow had been owned by W.R. Nelson, Kansas City, Missouri, at the time she was recorded, probably in 1900, an ownership about which we are left completely in the dark.

The Funke-Miss Ramsdens trace to Miss Ramsden 16th (Vol. 47, p. 198), roan, calved October 25, 1897, bred by J.R. Crawford & Sons, Newton, Iowa, owned when recorded by E.S. Donahay, Kellogg, Iowa, and got by Prince President 2d 116890. She was the dam of a Funke-bred calf of August 17, 1903, which indicates her acquisition by November 1902 at the latest.

Violets and Dainty Dames descended from cows that seem to have been acquired in 1903. Violet (Vol. 52, p. 1098), red, little white, calved November 7, 1901, was bred by John Bressler, Sterling, Illinois, and calved property of Benjamin Whitsitt & Sons, Preemption, Illinois. She was sired by Shakespeare 124735, and out of Violet Pearl's Pride (Vol. 46, p. 96), a line of solid Scotch breeding but less well-known than some of the other Funke foundations. Her first calf was Golden Violet (Vol. 64, p. 659), born July 21, 1904, indicating that Violet was in Funke's hands by October 1903. Dainty Dame of Hilton 4th (Vol. 51, p. 570), red, calved February 6, 1901, was bred by B.H. Hakes & Son, Williamsburg, Iowa, and sired by Victor of Glenwood 134197. Since her first calf was born May 2, 1904, she must have been owned by Funke as early as August 1903.

More than usual space has been devoted to these seven cows because they represent so much of the foundation on which the present-day Funke herd rests, and also because they represent the Scotch influence that eventually took over the Funke herd as well as the breed. But there were several other Scotch families through which Funke spread his influence to other herds on a continuing basis, and there were a large number of cows of the Scotch-topped or even more plainly bred sorts that Funke owned in his early days that were pretty well lost in the pedigree scramble for popular Scotch pedigrees that characterized the Shorthorn business in the early 1900s.

The Acorns, a Scotch family, came from the Bellows herd, but passed completely to Hugh B. Bates, and eventually to George Gruss (See Sections on Bates and Gruss). Sweet Orange (Vol. 48, p. 569), another cow of the Scotch Orange Blossom family bought from Frank O. Lowden, soon passed with her descendants to Bates (See Section on Bates), apparently without leaving any permanent influence in the Funke herds, as did the Robbins-bred Master's Miss (Vol. 57, p. 668). An imported cow Fleur de Lis (Vol. 63, p. 697), red, calved April 7, 1901, bred by John Robertson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and imported in 1902 by W.D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ontario, caused considerable comment among local breeders, probably because she was, apparently, the only directly imported animal owned by Mr. Funke. Where and just when he acquired her is not known, but it had to be before September 1903, since she calved a Funke-bred calf Golden Lis (Vol. 63, 697) on June 5, 1904. After several calves for Funke, she was sold in the dispersion sale in 1907 and became a breeding cow for O.L. Leckliter, Prescott, Iowa; none of her female descendants remained for long in the Funke herds. Another Scotch family that seems to have gotten out



of Funke hands entirely was the Gwendolines. Gondola (Vol. 39, p. 582), red, little white, born August 24, 1893, and her daughter Golden Gondola (Vol. 63, p. 697), born October 9, 1902, either at foot or in utero, were almost surely acquired in 1902. Gondola, bred by John McHugh, Cresco, Iowa, was owned by C.C. Bigler & Sons, Victor, Iowa, about January 1, 1902, since Golden Gondola was bred by them; Gondola's next calf was born August 23, 1903, and was bred by E. Funke. Gondola became the dam of several bulls in the Funke herd, and the heifer Golden Gondola was sold to Hugh Bates in the 1905 Funke sale. Thus, it seems that the Gondolas never really got established in the Funke herd. But through the Bates connection, they eventually got back into H.F. Funke's hands and later into the Gruss herd, where they became one of the most important of the Gruss families. Many of these cows, Sinnissippi Orange, Master's Miss, Fleur de Lis, and Golden Gondola, were all sold in the dispersion in 1907, but none of them except Golden Gondola---and she in a limited way---went to further the Funke herds.

A Scotch cow Verbena 5th (Vol. 53, p. 775), calved January 20, 1901, bred by J.F. Huckleberry, Horace, Indiana, was in Funke's hands early enough to have a Funke-bred calf December 10, 1904, but left no lasting influence. And Pansy Bloom (Vol. 42, p. 950), calved August 2, 1895, bred by J.T. Kinmouth & Son, Columbus City, Iowa, owned by Nichols & Gibson, West Liberty, Iowa, when recorded (probably in 1897), became a prolific breeding cow in the herd but established no lasting family. Though not of one of the well-known Scotch families, she was technically Scotch; her sire was 17th Scottish Lord 113726, a Cruickshank bull of the Orange Blossom family, long used in the Kinmouth herd, and her dam Pansy Blossom (Vol. 34, p. 513) came from parents, Imp. Earl Marshal 92167 and Imp. Pansy 6th (Vol. 34, p. 513), both bred by William Duthie, who was second only to Amos Cruickshank himself as a breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Pansy 6th, however, did come from a rather mixed foundation.

The period of Mr. Funke's extensive operations, approximately fifteen years divided in the middle by the Turn of the Century, was directly in the era of rapid change from the "old fashioned" Shorthorn breeding to the new Scotch type. Hence, many of the Funke breeding cows were of Scotch-topped pedigrees, or even so-called "plainer" sorts. But most, of both heritages, came from breeders who were the best of their day. Funke had some of the Wallace & Vance Jennie V's, as well as some of their Sallies through a cow he purchased from W.W. Neely, and (probably) one of that firm's own breeding cows Glen Baby. Several cows, including Lady Vermouth (Vol. 63, p. 698) and Velvet Victoria (Vol. 63, p. 698) and her dam Velvet Abbotsburn (Vol. 51, p. 559), came from the Bates herd. Rose Beauty 3d (Vol. 46, p. 300) and Nelly Brown 4th (Vol. 47, p. 261) both came from Philip Erbes, Mendota, Illinois. The famous Lowden herd (Frank O. Lowden was later Governor of Illinois and, in 1920, a leading candidate for President of the United States) furnished in addition to the cows already mentioned, Roan Beauty (Vol. 54, p. 871). T.J. Wornell & Son, Liberty, Missouri, provided Belle Mahone (Vol. 58, p. 1101), a daughter of the Marr-bred Imp. Conqueror 149048, and out of a daughter of the great contemporary show bull Viscount of Anoka 125081. Florinel 2d (Vol. 57, p. 668) came from the F.P. Healy herd, Bedford, Iowa, and Maud (Vol. 44, p. 489),



bred by T.W. Hunt, Ashton, Illinois, came via R.J. Carmichael, Rochelle, Illinois. Flora P (Vol. 40, p. 434) was bred by C.W. Conover, Downey, Iowa; Duchess 6th (Vol. 51, p. 1105) by J.B. Standley, Platteville, Iowa; and Jenny 5th (Vol. 64, p. 659)---not to be confused with the Jennie V's---was bred by J.G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Indiana, and came to Funke through F.H. Gilchrist, Martinsville, Indiana. A number of area herds other than those already mentioned were also tapped: E.H. Sullivan, Bridgewater; T.C. Winder, Anita; Woodford Bros., Shenandoah; J.L. Baldwin, Osceola, are identified, respectively, by Rosa Aberdeen, Daisys, Tulips, and Pollys; Peach Blossoms; Seraphinas; and Delights. And an almost pure Scotch cow Scotch Rose (Vol. 52, p. 819) sired by the 1901 International grand champion bull Lavender Viscount 124755 and bred by C.E. Leonard, Bel Air, Missouri, came via N.A. Lind, Rolfe, Iowa.

Ernest Funke recorded over 180 head of Shorthorns during his purebred breeding operations, approximately two-thirds of them sired by the two herd bulls Golden Champion and Nonpareil Perfection. Of the bulls that launched Funke in the business, Earl Sheffielder apparently left no recorded offspring, and Favorite of Pike Creek only three. Royal George's recorded progeny numbered eleven, Funke using him, it appears, for about three and a half years---June 1896 to January 1899.

The Funke herd began to expand rapidly about 1899, and Golden Champion 138590 stepped into the picture in the summer of that year. He was used for approximately six years---it was the heyday of the Funke herd---and he sired more recorded calves (some eighty-five) than any other of the Funke sires. He was a Scotch-bred bull, very much of the increasingly popular beefier type, about which there was still considerable controversy. In fact, Mr. Funke himself is reported to have remarked in a candid moment, "Golden Champion isn't worth a damn for the ordinary farmer."

Exactly when and how Mr. Funke acquired Golden Champion we do not know, but the record shows that the bull was bred by Forbes Bros., Henry, Illinois, calved February 6, 1898, and owned by Mr. Funke when he was recorded, sometime between December 1, 1898, and March 31, 1899. He was sired by Scottish Golddust 2d 125437, and out of Golden Venus 2d (Vol. 43, p. 659). He was of the Cruickshank Acanthus family, and traced to the same imported cow, Acanthus, by Barmpton 45246, from which the Funke Acanthus cow family descended. Golden Champion was sold at Mr. Funke's auction sale October 17, 1905, for \$390 to Hugh Bates, in whose herd he continued in use for at least two years.

Along with, or after, Golden Champion, Funke used a succession of bulls, chiefly sons of Golden Champion of his own breeding: Doctor Bloom 184629, Royal Champion 226275, Felix 209760, and Victor of Evergreen Park 5th 184632, perhaps seeking a successor to the old bull, perhaps merely as a convenience. Two bulls, however, were used somewhat more extensively, Secret Prince 206547 and Prince Missie 178131, both 1901 bulls, bred by A. Alexander, Morning Sun, Iowa, and J.D. McDermott, Wiota, Iowa, respectively. Secret Prince appears to have been used only in the summer of 1903, siring eight recorded calves. Both his sire British Prince 130858 and his dam Strawberry 4th (Vol. 47, p. 6) were imported animals. Prince

Missie was used from October 1904 to May 1905,<sup>2</sup> siring some seventeen recorded calves in this period. He, too, carried the best Scotch bloodlines. Both Secret Prince and Prince Missie were sold in the October 17, 1905, Funke sale, each bringing in the neighborhood of \$150.

The bull Double Hampton 206545, which Mr. Funke must have acquired in hopes of using him as a herd bull (he is listed "for reference only" in the 1905 sale catalog) presumably proved to be a disappointment, since no offspring of his is found in the Herd Books. He was approximately three years old at the time of the sale. It could be that he did not breed, or that his offspring were so poorly thought of that none were registered.

In any case, not until Nonpareil Perfection 206647 was acquired, when we do not know, did Mr. Funke put another herd bull to very extensive use. Some forty calves by this bull were recorded, his use covering roughly the dates from November 1905 to August 1907. Nonpareil Perfection, a roan bull, was calved October 8, 1902, and bred by George Bothwell, Nettleton, Missouri. He was sired by Nonpareil Victor 132573, and was thus a half brother of Nonpareil of Clover Blossom 153672, one of the most successful of all Shorthorn show bulls from 1900 to 1903. Nonpareil Victor was an imported Scotch bull of impeccable pedigree, but the dam of Nonpareil Perfection was a cow of what was called mixed breeding, and Mr. Funke's bull was therefore designated as "Scotch-topped." He apparently proved to be such a good breeder, however, that all was forgiven by pedigree purists; his name appears in many of the best Funke "Scotch" families.

Nonpareil Perfection was the last of the main herd sires for E. Funke. The herd was dispersed in December 1907. In a summary in the January 1, 1908, issue of The Breeder's Gazette, ninety-eight head were reported to have sold for \$14,770, an average of \$150.

Mr. Funke had, in the meantime, exhibited a number of animals at the 1907 Iowa State Fair, winning several awards in the Iowa Special classes, as reported in The Breeder's Gazette.

Only two public auction sales are known to have been held by Mr. Funke, the one of October 17, 1905, and the dispersion of December 1907. His productions, nevertheless, enjoyed a wide distribution. Piecing together information from the Herd Books, from the 1905 sale catalog, and from sale reports in the local press, one turns up an impressive list of owners of Funke-bred cattle. Among them are noted breeders of the day; for example, Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, Illinois, later Governor of his state; Browndale Farm, Minneapolis, Minnesota; F. Bellows, Maryville, Missouri; T.J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Missouri. Other out-of-staters, less well-known, are A.B. Clark, Wayne, Nebraska; Frank Dickson, Panama,

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<sup>2</sup>Several calves by Prince Missie born in 1905 and 1906 and recorded as bred by C.D. Robinson, Anita, are on record, but it is not known what connection this may have had to Funke---whether Robinson may at one time have owned Prince Missie, or simply bred some cows to him.



Nebraska; and Philip Erbes, Mendota, Illinois. Many locally oriented buyers, too numerous to mention, from Greenfield, Orient, Fontanelle, Bridgewater, Macksburg, and Stuart, indicate that Mr. Funke had an excellent local trade; and buyers from other parts of Iowa, such as Corydon, Tingley, Irwin, Cumberland, Anita, Brayton, Solon, Creston, Spauling, and Prescott, attest to Mr. Funke's reputation. Ernest Funke's breeding contributed greatly to the purebred Adair County herds of Hugh Bates, the Neelys, and the Bowers (See the respective Sections on these herds), and his purebred bulls must have greatly improved the cattle of many an Adair County farmer.

The 1905 sale was advertised in the Greenfield Transcript, October 12, 1905---twenty head of Poland China boars were to sell at 10:00 A.M., and fifty head of Shorthorn cattle at 1:00 P.M. Lunch was to be served at noon. Terms were cash, or six or twelve months at 7% interest, from dates as suits purchasers. The sale report in the October 19 issue of the paper was headlined "Funke's Great Shorthorn Sale," and reported that many breeders from a distance attended "notwithstanding the bad weather and muddy roads." "Cattle did not bring as high prices as Mr. Funke had figured on or as they were reasonably worth," the paper concluded. The sale averaged \$173, with a top of \$445, at which price Hugh Bates, Orient, secured the five-year-old cow Victoria Funke 5th (Vol. 53, p. 703). The herd bull Golden Champion was also purchased by Bates; the price was \$390, the top of the bulls. Bates was the volume buyer of the sale, taking among other cows, Victoria Funke 2d (Vol. 48, p. 236) at \$400, Acacia 9th (Vol. 57, p. 668) at \$310, Golden Gondola (Vol. 63, p. 697) at \$140, Jennie Funke (Vol. 50, p. 670) at \$305, Jennie Funke 4th (Vol. 57, p. 668) at \$230, and several females in the \$75 to \$80 range.

Several buyers of state and national reputation also invested. Perhaps the most famous of these were F.O. Lowden, Oregon, Illinois, who bought the cow Victoria Funke 4th (Vol. 53, p. 702) at \$330; T.J. Wornall, Liberty, Missouri, who bought Lady Abbot (Vol. 57, p. 521) at \$280; and the Bellows herd at Maryville, Missouri, taking Golden Violet (Vol. 64, p. 659) at \$225 and Lady Vermouth (Vol. 63, p. 698) at \$200. Iowa breeders J.B. Brown, Solon, bought Acacia 10th (Vol. 63, p. 697) at \$280, and the foundation Dainty Dame cow Dainty Dame of Hilton 4th (Vol. 51, p. 570) at \$300; and W.E. Cutler, Corydon, bought Victoria Funke 7th (Vol. 64, p. 659) at \$250, and Golden Lis (Vol. 63, p. 697) at \$200. Adair County buyers of better cattle were M. Bower, Bridgewater, who bought Acacia 6th (Vol. 53, p. 702), and W.W. Neely, Greenfield, who bought Scotch Rose (Vol. 52, p. 819) for \$200.

Mr. Funke apparently pretty well cleaned out his herd bulls in this sale. Aside from Golden Champion, Secret Prince and Prince Missie, both used in the herd for some years, were sold for \$150 each. Several younger bulls sold for around \$100 each, though one reached \$180.

The dispersion sale of December 10-11, 1907, marking the effective end of the Ernest Funke herd, undoubtedly reflected a high degree of personal and family grief. Mrs. Funke was, as the local paper reported, "stricken with paralysis," on September 4 of that year (she died on December 21). The advertisement in The Breeder's Gazette announcing the dispersion stated that Mr. Funke had originally



planned a "one-day sale,"---whether before Mrs. Funke became ill is not indicated---but a sudden turn for the worse in his wife's condition prompted him to sell all his cattle---"100 head, 70 of them Scotch."

The sale was held over a two-day period. The detailed report in the Greenfield Transcript of December 12 indicates that some forty-six lots were sold on Tuesday, and some fifty-one lots on Wednesday---a selling pace that years later would be considered boringly slow.<sup>3</sup> Distribution of the cattle was far more limited than in the 1905 sale, only two out-of-state buyers appearing in the list. The average was \$150.

Phillip Funke was the volume buyer, taking about one-fifth of the cattle---nineteen lots, if the report can be read correctly---some with calves at foot. Included were the two-year-old heifer Golden's Lavender 13202, the sale top at \$700, and the yearling bull Violet's Nonpareil 282673, apparently the top bull, at \$310, later a principal herd bull in the Phillip Funke herd. Two of the older brood cows were secured: the nine-year-old Acacia 5th (Vol. 48, p. 236) at the modest price of \$85, and the seven-year-old Golden Orange Blossom (Vol. 53, p. 702) at \$230. Top price paid by Phillip Funke for younger cows was \$330 for Lizette 13205, a daughter of the imported cow Fleur de Lis; and he paid in the \$200 range for several others: \$275 for Dainty Girl 19943, \$210 for Victoria Funke 9th (Vol. 58, p. 671), \$210 for Secret's Orange Blossom (Vol. 58, p. 671), \$200 for Victoria Funke 12th (Vol. 58, p. 671), and \$220 for the Lowden-bred White Beauty 13212, a daughter of the 1903 International grand champion bull Ceremonious Archer 171479 and the cow Roan Beauty (Vol. 54, p. 871). He bought the top yearling heifer, Victoria Funke 17th 19952, at \$195, and also secured other females at lesser prices from \$70 to \$150.

The other volume buyer at the dispersion sale, according to the Transcript report, was F.E. Ruby, Creston, who was credited with some fourteen purchases, almost all of which appeared to end up at once in the herd of Hugh Bates of Orient (See Section on the Bates herd). The top Ruby purchase was the four-year-old cow Golden's Dainty Dame (Vol. 58, p. 670) at \$400. Bates himself is recorded as buying only two lots, a four-year-old cow and a bull calf that later became one of his herd bulls. The Phillip Funke and the Ruby purchases totaled approximately one-third of the offering, and without question included the cream of the Ernest Funke herd.

O.L. Lichliter, Prescott, Iowa, however, bought two of the grand old breeding cows: Lavender of Hill Farm 21st (Vol. 48, p. 499), then eight years old, and the imported cow Fleur de Lis (Vol. 63, p. 697), six years old. The prices were, respectively, \$390 and \$285. Philip Erbes, Mendota, Illinois, was recorded as the buyer of the two-year-old heifer Victoria Funke 13th 13208 at \$300, and D.C. Burns,

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<sup>3</sup>Almost all auction sales proceeded slowly in those days, but the specific difficulties of winter travel even for those from a more or less local area probably dictated that the sale end early in the day so that those in attendance could arrive home by their horse-and-buggy transportation at a reasonable hour.

Osceola, Nebraska, as the buyer of Seraphina of Maple Leaf (Vol. 52, p. 1121), a six-year-old brood cow, at \$240, and of several other lots.

Ben Funke, the oldest of the Funke children, interested for a time at least in breeding Shorthorns, bought five lots, starting what seems to have been a short-lived career as a breeder, and four of the younger Funke children, Gertrude, Nellie, John, and Emma, each bought one or two lots---one may speculate perhaps for sentimental reasons. There is evidence in the Herd Books that most of these purchases were ultimately absorbed into the herds of Phillip Funke, or of Henry Funke, the only two of the Funke children to become seriously engaged in the Shorthorn business.

A number of other more or less local buyers made purchases: Henry Roos, Oscar Roos, and M. Bower, all of Bridgewater; L.M. Kilburn and I.P. Bailey, Fontanelle; E.J. Ewing and J.M. Perdue, Greenfield; and possibly others. Other Iowa buyers were J.C. Irwin, Lenox; Fred Kale, St. Charles; A.J. Wisdom, West Grove; O.E. Husted, Peru; L. Reece, Prescott; C.J. Burnette, Noah Harpin, and D.H. Reece, all of Creston; H.E. Gattinby, Macksburg; and Frank Elliott, Kent. Young bulls were sold to O.J. Piper, W.A. Foster, and E.E. Wakefield, all of Greenfield, and to H.F. Waters, Panora, and J.E. Ryan, Stuart, as well as to E.J. Ewing and I.P. Bailey. Fred Holcombe and Tom Sturdy, both of Greenfield, bought cattle, though the mutilation of the Transcript issue carrying the sale report makes it impossible to identify the animals. It is clear, however, that all in all it was a fairly localized group of buyers that absorbed the offering, and thus closed out the Ernest Funke herd.

After Mr. Funke's herd was dispersed, he moved to California, and engaged for some years in the feed and fuel business. The Evergreen Park farm was eventually sold to G.A. Pinkerton, who also bred Shorthorns, though never on the scale of its former operation. Several of the Funke children went to California with their father, and Mr. Funke later remarried. His second wife was a Mrs. McCrae, a neighbor of the Funkes living in the southeast edge of Greenfield. Mr. Funke returned periodically for visits to Greenfield. He died in California on Christmas Day, 1923. He and his first wife are buried in the Greenfield cemetery.

Though the Funke herd even in its heyday was not shown extensively, it is recorded that at the 1907 Iowa State Fair, prizes were won in the Iowa Specials---fifth on senior heifer calf, Jeanette's Beauty, and second and fourth on junior heifer calves, Miss Ramsden 20th and Acacia 13th.

#### E. Funke & Son

For a short period---from about 1901 to 1903---a father-son partnership in the Funke Shorthorn business appears, from the Herd Books, to have been in operation. In Vol. 57 (1903) the bulls Double Hampton 206545, Park Victor 206546, and Secret Prince 206547 were recorded as being owned by E. Funke & Son. This is also true of several females, some nine in number, some of them bred by E. Funke and some bred by other breeders.

The young bulls Double Hampton and Secret Prince, bred by C.B. Dustin & Son and A. Alexander, respectively, were brought in from outside, apparently destined for herd service; Park Victor was bred by E. Funke. Double Hampton, as previously mentioned, apparently left no calves, but Secret Prince became one of the major Funke herd sires. Nothing further is known of Park Victor. It could well be that the "son" in the combination---Henry Funke, according to his nephew Don's best guess---contemplated founding his own herd. We can only speculate on the thinking and planning that went into the registration of these animals under the joint name. If Henry was contemplating founding his own separate herd, it might have been that father and son thought joint ownership of herd bulls would give each easier access to their use. Or possibly a more extensive partnership was contemplated, which for some reason was aborted. Or perhaps transition of the whole herd was being planned for.

The females recorded under the ownership of E. Funke & Son were, with one exception, young heifers of 1901 and 1902 birth dates. Six, all by Golden Champion 138590, were bred by E. Funke; one came from the herd of Asa Terrill, Blockton, Iowa; one from J.G. Robbins & Son, Horace, Indiana; and one, an 1894 cow, from F.P. Healy, Bedford, Iowa.

In Vol. 58 (most entries also recorded in 1903), three bulls bred by E. Funke & Son were recorded. All were sired by Golden Champion, and all were of April to September 1902 birth dates, indicating that the dams would have been owned by E. Funke & Son in the late summer and fall of 1901. One of these bulls was out of the Healy-bred cow mentioned above; the other two were out of cows that were the dams of heifers referred to above that were bred by E. Funke and owned by E. Funke & Son.

In succeeding Volumes (60, 61, 62, 65), a number of other cattle were recorded as bred by E. Funke & Son, mostly, but not entirely, from these animals first recorded by them. These were both bulls and females, and were sired by either Golden Champion or Secret Prince. As far as can be determined, the youngest animal among these was calved in May 1904, indicating that the partnership was in effect as late as August 1903. Some of the cows from which E. Funke & Son-bred calves were recorded ended up later as dams of calves bred by E. Funke; some went to other breeders. Thus there seems to have been, to some extent, a reversion of ownership of some of these partnership animals to E. Funke.

In summary, it seems that some kind of partnership or other agreement between E. Funke and his son existed for at least two years, 1901-1903, involving at least a dozen, perhaps more, animals in the Funke herd. But whether this was a serious attempt on the part of the son to found a separate herd or to transfer to a complete father-son operation, or has some completely different explanation, is not known. And it almost certainly involved only a small portion of the total E. Funke Shorthorn activities.

#### Funke Bros.

Of the Funke children, only Henry and Phillip were seriously involved in the breeding of Shorthorns---Henry for only a few years, and Phillip, not only for the rest of his own life, but as



father and grandfather of breeders whose herds have lasted well in the 1980s.

The first Herd Book references to Phillip Funke are in Vol. 71 (1907), as the owner of a bull Lord Lovely 289212, roan, June 19, 1906, bred by Woodford Bros., Shenandoah, Iowa, and in Vol. 73 (1908) as the owner of the cow Golden's Peach 38473, bred by E. Funke. Extensive recording by Phillip Funke began in 1909, largely with young animals purchased in the 1907 dispersion of his father's herd. He is also believed to have taken over ownership of the cows Miss Ramsden 19th (Vol. 68, p. 671) and Violet (Vol. 52, p. 1090), purchased, respectively, by Ben Funke and John Funke in this same dispersion sale. The first animal recorded as bred by Phillip Funke was a June 1908 heifer bred from Lord Lovely and Golden's Peach; the next was an October 1908 heifer from the cow Red Velvet 21151, bought at the dispersion sale the December before. From then on, the Phillip Funke herd rapidly expanded, mostly from the dispersion sale purchases, but also from time to time from a few other purchases.

The first Herd Book reference to Henry Funke as an individual came in Vol. 77 (1910) as the breeder of a heifer Peach Blossom 2d 84944, born January 18, 1909, indicating ownership of her dam by April 1908. Also, about 1908 Henry Funke acquired some other animals of his father's breeding, including two cows, Jenny Funke 7th (Vol. 68, p. 670), bought by his sister Emma in the dispersion sale, and Victoria Funke 11th (Vol. 68, p. 671), bought by his sister Gertrude. At least the assumption is that he got these two cows, since calves from them, bred by E. Funke, were soon recorded in Henry Funke's name.

Henry also acquired a sizeable portion---it is not known how many or just when---of the H.B. Bates cattle, but certainly a large number by 1910, when many were sold in the Funke Bros. sale held on December 13 of that year, and calves bred by H.F. Funke from cows that had been in the Bates herd were being recorded. Also, it is known that in 1908 Henry was building a herd from other sources.

These early activities on the part of Phillip and Henry Funke are mentioned as prelude to a brief relationship officially recorded in the Herd Books as Funke Bros. "Funke Bros." appears to be mentioned only in Vol. 79 (1911), and the references are limited to a few animals. The bull Lavender King 353118, September 7, 1910, and four females, all calved in the spring and summer of 1909, are registered as bred by Phillip Funke, owned by Funke Bros. The dams, with one exception, of all these animals came directly to Phillip from the 1907 dispersion. Don Funke believes that the Funke Bros. cattle were owned, not in a true partnership, but by his father Phillip and his uncle Henry individually, and recorded for some reason, perhaps only a matter of convenience, in the Funke Bros. name. This view is strengthened by the fact that not a single Herd Book reference was found to animals bred by Funke Bros. Furthermore, Lavender King became one of Phillip's principal herd bulls, and several of the heifers became breeding cows in his herd.

The Adair County Free Press in the 60 Years Ago column of August 25 and September 1, 1971, carried items regarding Funke Bros. Quoting from the issue of August 31, 1911, the Free Press reported, "Funke Brothers have some fine specimens of Shorthorn cattle at the State Fair this week. No doubt the boys

will bring home some of the ribbons." Quoting from the issue of September 7, 1911, the paper reported: "Funke Bros. of Adair County carried off four ribbons for Shorthorn cattle at the State Fair last week. They got 4th on a bull calf; 5th on a 3-year-old cow; 6th on their herd bull Ballot's Nonpareil [Violet's Nonpareil, in all probability]; and 6th on a yearling heifer." In all fairness, it must be said that this report does not conform to the report of the open Shorthorn show as related by The Breeder's Gazette, the definitive livestock magazine of that era; hence, in so far as the Free Press report may be credited, it is probable that the prizes were Iowa prizes---that is, prizes awarded to Iowa-owned animals, ranked according to their standing in the open show classes---and not open show prizes.

The Funke brothers held a public sale of Shorthorns at Greenfield on December 13, 1910, but Don Funke says the cattle were owned individually, not as a partnership, and were put together for purposes of making the sale. Many of these cattle were bred by E. Funke and H.B. Bates, some by Phillip Funke, and some by other breeders.

This Funke Bros. sale held at Evergreen Park, did much to galvanize Shorthorn interest in Adair County. Fifty-five lots were catalogued, thirty consigned by H.F. Funke, and twenty-five by P.H. Funke.<sup>4</sup> The advertising and sale reports, however, consistently refer to Funke Bros. though it is known that the cattle were individually owned.

Preparation for the sale involved numerous items of local interest. A complete catalog of pedigrees was published,<sup>5</sup> which included also interesting information regarding sale arrangements. For example, "all parties from a distance" were to be the sellers' "guests at the Commercial Hotel," and "parties coming by the north road" were to be met at Menlo.<sup>6</sup> The Creston-Greenfield train schedule was published in full.

The "Announcement" in the catalog pointed out that a variety of cattle would be sold---bulls "for the breeder and for the man who wants a herd header, and the stockman who raises beef," and cows for both beginners and older breeders---"by far the best lot of cattle that have been sold by the Evergreen Park Herds." Terms of the sale were cash, or "responsible parties" could "have time if desired." The offer was made to load stock free of charge---that would have been on the railroad cars, of course---but cattle

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<sup>4</sup>Don Funke reports that his father never had a middle name, but sometimes, though rarely, used the first two letters of his name, Phillip, as initials.

<sup>5</sup>Printed by Bedford Catalog Printing, Bedford, Iowa.

<sup>6</sup>The "north road" was, of course, the Rock Island Railroad that served the towns along the border of Adair and Guthrie Counties, linking them to Des Moines and Omaha. Transportation between Menlo and Greenfield was undoubtedly by horse-drawn vehicles; the logistics must have consumed considerable time and energy on the part of the sellers.

would be at the purchaser's risk as soon as bid off.

Advertisements ran in the Adair County Free Press and the Greenfield Transcript, a half page in the former and about a third of a page in the latter, and each paper ran on page 1 a short story of the coming event. The Free Press stated that the sale amounted to almost a dispersion for Henry Funke, but went on to say, "he is not going out of the business, and will be stocking up later on."<sup>7</sup>

Advertisements also ran in the Iowa Homestead and the Wallaces Farmer; in the former, two long and laudatory field notes appeared in the issues of December 1 and December 8. "The Funke herd," the paper stated following mention of Ernest Funke, "is regarded as one of the best in the West." "It is these worthy sons of a worthy father who have gotten together such a good offering of cattle..." "It is rarely that so many good Scotch cattle will be found in one sale." "...there will not be an animal in the sale that Messrs. Funke will need to apologize for on sale day."

Adair County figured prominently also in the buying. No complete report of the sale has been located; the most informative was published in the Iowa Homestead of December 22, 1910, but it fell to the Wallaces Farmer to link the sale to Shorthorn activity in Adair County. The sale, that paper reported, "...developed the fact that there are a good many progressive farmers in Adair County who are interested in purebred Short-horn cattle. The railroad facilities make it hard for those from a distance, especially to the north, to get to the sale, but with the good local support the sale was a success, although prices were not high for the kind of cattle offered." The average was \$112.

Bower Bros. were major buyers of the best lots: King Nonpareil 316913 at \$207.50, the cows Lavender Maplewood 67997, Violet of Maplewood 68004, and Maplewood Victoria 38852 at \$200, \$200, and \$150, respectively, and as reported in the press, "a few others at lesser prices." (See Section on the Bowers.) Mark W. Eddy, Fontanelle, a Bower brother-in-law, bought Master's Miss (Vol. 57, p. 668) at \$150 and Beauty 21166 at \$127.50, "and a number of others just under the \$100 mark." Henry Roos, Bridgewater, got the bull calf Iowa Perfection 340242 at \$160, Victoria Funke 17th 19952 at \$135, and "a few others at reasonable prices." F.J. Haagensen, Greenfield, paid \$120, \$100, and \$165, respectively, for the cows Gloster's Peach 38473, Orange Maid 19951, and Janette's Beauty 13203. William Sturdy, Fontanelle, paid \$150 for Janette (Vol. 64, p. 659), and H. Drew, Greenfield, \$155 for Victoria Funke 5th (Vol. 53, p. 703). W.H. Lathrop, Hebron, "...got a good bargain" in the yearling bull Violet's Perfection 339778 at \$110 and Queen Vic 7356 at \$130. For \$155 Henry Farber, Fontanelle, bought Augustina 6th 52046, from which he founded a whole herd of purebred Shorthorns (See Section on Henry Farber). And A. Mitchell, Greenfield, bought Jennie Funke 10th 59375 for \$125. The herd bull Butter Boy 297123 brought \$100 from Henry Vorath, Bridgewater.

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<sup>7</sup>December 8, 1910.



Other local buyers listed in the Iowa Homestead report were: W.T. Heifner, R. McCrae, J.E. Hoffman, Fred Weinheimer, Fred Sexsmith, and William Foster, all of Greenfield; and B.H. Lonsberry [probably Lounsberry] and T.T. Carl, both of Fontanelle. Calculating from the registration data in the Herd Books of calves at foot or carried in utero at the time of the sale, one can conjecture that the following were also among the list of buyers: J.A. Cline, Casey; John Stelling and G.H. Martin, both of Fontanelle; and W.W. Neely and B.P. Bonsild, both of Greenfield. The Wallaces Farmer was indeed correct in emphasizing the impact of the sale on Shorthorn breeding in Adair County.

#### H. F. Funke

As already indicated, Henry Funke's name first appears in Herd Book Vol. 77, as breeder of a heifer whose dam he would have owned by April 1908. The dam was Peach Blossom (Vol. 52, p. 1113), bred by T.C. Winder, Anita, Iowa. It is not known when Henry Funke came by her, but the daughter, Peach Blossom 2d 84944, produced several calves for him.

The major portion of Henry Funke's cattle came directly or indirectly from his father's herd. First, the cows Jenny Funke 7th (Vol. 68, p. 670), reported as sold to Emma Funke in the 1907 dispersion of the E. Funke herd, and Victoria Funke 11th (Vol. 68, p. 670), reported as sold to Gertrude Funke, soon appeared to be the property of H.F. Funke. In all probability, these were not bona fide sales as reported, for both these cows, which were established breeding cows in the E. Funke herd, had calves that were recorded as bred by E. Funke from service dates that followed the dispersion. These calves were recorded in the ownership of H.F. Funke, a fact lending credence to the supposition that H.F. Funke took the cows off his sisters' hands---or, perhaps, off his father's hands, if the cows never had actually been sold. Or possibly, of course, his sisters had been instructed to buy them for him in the first place.

Beyond that, numerous animals in Henry's herd had come through the Bates ownership. It seems likely that the Bates operation, which in its later years was based primarily on E. Funke breeding, ceased around 1910, and numerous Bates cattle came to Henry Funke. Among these were representatives of the Acorn, Violet, Lavender, Victoria, Miss Ramsden, and Gwendoline (Gondola) families. Several of the cows that came to be brood cows in the Henry Funke herd had been bred by E. Funke, and had been later owned by Bates. Examples were Victoria Funke 8th (Vol. 68, p. 671), Miss Violet 13207, Miss Acorn 68001, Lavender Maplewood 67997, Victoria Funke 5th (Vol. 53, p. 703), and Victoria Veech 6th (Vol. 43, p. 668). In addition, Henry's herd included cows bred by Bates himself from E. Funke foundations; Bates-bred cows producing H.F. Funke-bred calves included Maple Gondola 2d 93695, Lady Violet 132103, and Maplewood Gondola 55463. The old foundation Gondola cow, Golden Gondola (Vol. 63, p. 697), and the Robbins-bred cow Master's Miss (Vol. 57, p. 668) were dams of calves recorded by H.F. Funke, and may well have come into his ownership themselves from the Bates herd.

There were perhaps other E. Funke/Bates animals in the H.F. Funke herd. There was another cow from an E. Funke foundation on the sire's side, Queen Vic 7356, bred by E.J. Ewing, Greenfield, sired by an E. Funke-bred bull, Victor of Evergreen Park 3d 184630, and still another, Jenny 8th 90704, with no Funke breeding, but descended from an E. Funke-owned cow, Jenny 5th (Vol. 64, p. 659), bred in the Robbins herd in Indiana.

Despite the predominance of the E. Funke/Bates breeding in the H.F. Funke herd, several other lines of breeding were present. Queen Gloster (Vol. 68, p. 815), bred by J.E. McCorkle, Anita, Iowa, produced several calves in the herd. She was a well-bred Duchess of Gloster, a line of breeding somewhat novel to Adair County herds, and she would have to have been owned by Henry by the summer of 1910. Some of the best cows in the herd came from the famous herd of C.C. Norton, Corning, Iowa. Geraldine 78415, red, November 5, 1908, also of the Duchess of Gloster family, sired by Judge 297126, had at least one calf for Funke, but we have no information as to her acquisition, and she seems not to have had much impact on the herd. We do have information as to the purchase of two other Norton-bred females, both of which started long lines of important breeding for Phillip Funke especially, after he acquired them from Henry.

In the sale held by L.C. Reese, Prescott, Iowa, and C.C. Norton at Omaha, on October 7, 1910, Henry Funke topped the sale at \$625, buying Lavender Bud 32429, a five-year-old cow, and her heifer calf, later recorded as Lady Lavender 117765. The quality of this cow can be surmised from the fact the average price of the thirty-eight females in the sale was \$239, and from the fact that the top bull in the sale, Lavender King 336800, was her son. He was selected by very prominent breeders, Rundell & Jackson, Hurley, South Dakota, at \$395. Lavender Bud herself was sired by the famous Norton sire Banker's Victor 168457, and carried on both sides of her pedigree the breeding of W.A. Harris, often regarded as the master American Shorthorn breeder of the late Nineteenth Century. Lavender Bud produced a number of calves for H.F. Funke, and later, both she and Lady Lavender came to be among Phillip Funke's best breeding cows.

In the same Reese and Norton sale, Henry Funke purchased a heifer calf, later recorded as Honeysuckle 3d 92435, also bred by C.C. Norton, and sired by Cumberland Chief 301999, a son of Cumberland's Last 229822. This was perhaps the first of the famous Cumberland blood to come to Adair County. The dam of Honeysuckle 3d was the imported cow Honeycomb 5th (Vol. 52, p. 676), bred by William Anderson, and sired by the great Scotch breeding bull Spicy King 156733. Honeysuckle 3d produced at least one calf for H.F. Funke, but she, like Lavender Bud and Lady Lavender, is most known for the long line of descendants that she started in the Phillip Funke herd.

Gay Princess 97535, red, little white, calved November 12, 1908, bred by S.H. Thompson's Sons, Iowa

City, Iowa,<sup>8</sup> sired by Challenge Mysie 282385, was also one of H.F. Funke's good breeding cows. She was the dam of the bull Proud Prince 369747, calved September 15, 1911, bred also by Thompson's Sons, and sired by True Victor 348409, also by Challenge Mysie. It is assumed that this bull was slated for herd bull duty, but he soon became the property of Bower Bros. Funke probably bought Gay Princess with this calf at foot or in utero; the cow had at least two more Funke-bred calves, bulls sold locally, and eventually became a part of the George Gruss herd.

In all, about thirty calves bred by H.F. Funke were recorded, approximately two-thirds of them sired by the two bulls King Nonpareil 316913 and Violet's Nonpareil 282673. Both these bulls were bred by E. Funke, and both were by Nonpareil Perfection. Phillip Funke had bought Violet's Nonpareil, when just a year old, at the 1907 dispersion, and at the same time acquired the cow Lizette carrying King Nonpareil in utero. Just who officially owned these bulls, or what the arrangement was between the two brothers for their use is not known; both Phillip and Henry seem to have used them simultaneously. King Nonpareil seems to have been used more by Henry, siring fifteen H.F. Funke-bred calves; Violet's Nonpareil was the sire of nine. And King Nonpareil was later acquired by Bower Bros., leaving fewer calves in the Phillip Funke herd than Violet's Nonpareil, a herd bull in Phillip's herd long after Henry had sold out.

Henry Funke bred three offspring of Proud Prince, the son of Gay Princess mentioned just above, and assumed to have been acquired with a view to herd use, and one or two calves each by Golden Gloster 369745, of his own breeding by King Nonpareil, and by Lavender Goods 340244, Butter Boy 297123, and Lavender King 353118, all herd bulls for Phillip Funke.

The last bull used by H.F. Funke was Excelsior 370180, roan, March 4, 1912, a son of Choice Sultan 2d 333075, bred by G.H. Burge, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Three calves were bred from him, the oldest born in 1914; hence presumably, Funke would have owned the bull in the fall of 1913. Yet Excelsior seems to have passed into the hands of George Gruss in time to sire calves for Gruss born as early as May 1914---that is, by the late summer of 1913.

The last animals recorded as of Henry Funke's breeding were born in the summer of 1914, calves of the cows Lavender Bud and Lady Lavender. One would guess therefore that he got out of the Shorthorn business in the summer of 1913. Some of his cattle, including these two Lavender cows, and two Honeysuckles---Henry's original Honeysuckle purchase Honeysuckle 3d and her Henry Funke-bred daughter Honeysuckle 4th 230798---all became brood matrons in Phillip Funke's herd, the Lavenders establishing one

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<sup>8</sup>Frank D. Tomson in "Shorthorn Men I Have Known: Third Installment of a Series of Reminiscences of Men and Cattle," Shorthorn World, Vol. 11, No. 23, pp. 3-5, 12, February 10, 1927, says, "There was a day that the Thompson herd was admittedly the greatest in the Hawkeye state as to type and uniformity."



of several lines of the Lavender family, and the Honeysuckles apparently surviving only through Phillip's breeding. Bower Bros. pedigrees show a number of breeding cows bred by H.F. Funke, H.B. Bates, and E. Funke. Presumably those bred by H.F. Funke came to Bower Bros. directly from him, and those bred by Bates and E. Funke may have done so, since he had a lot of such animals.

The major portion of the H.F. Funke herd, however, went to George Gruss, who had already started building a herd with two heifers bought from Funke, probably in late 1910. Gruss reported that he bought about fifteen head "when he [Henry Funke] wanted to sell out." Since Gruss recorded calves of his own breeding by Excelsior born as early as May 1914, and recorded H.F. Funke-bred calves born early in 1914, this transaction most likely occurred in the summer of 1913. The sequel to the Henry Funke Shorthorn operation unfolded then principally as the Gruss herd developed into one of the best of the Adair County herds.

Henry Funke is remembered as a man who did a good deal of speculating. He had been the victim of an unfortunate accident in early life which left him handicapped for the physical labor necessarily associated with farming and cattle raising. Going out to plow, he became entangled among horses, plow, harness, and fence, when the team shied, and lost an arm to the sharp blade of the new plow. He bought, sold, and traded both livestock and land, and moved from one property to another with considerable frequency. As a young married man, he lived for a while on a farm in the very southwest corner of Grove Township, where his eldest daughter was born. In 1912, he bought the L.D. Duncan farm of 120 acres at the north edge of Greenfield at a reported price of "at least \$20,000," the site many years later of the Greenfield Elementary School. At one time he lived in a house on Highway 25 near the entrance to the Adair County Fairgrounds, and at another in the brick house on S.W. 2d Street, near the Greenfield High School. At other times, he lived on both West Iowa Street and S.E. Jackson Street. The family moved to California in the early 1930s.

#### Phillip Funke

What became perhaps the most extensive Shorthorn operation in Adair County history effectively began with Phillip Funke's purchases at his father's dispersion sale in 1907, to which reference has already been made. (See Sections on "The Herd of Ernest Funke" and "Funke Bros.") As the volume buyer in the sale, he acquired representatives of the best Funke families---Lavender, Orange Blossom, Dainty Dame, Victoria, Acanthus, and Fleur de Lis, all except the last to become foundations of families that continued for many decades in the herds of Phillip Funke and his sons and grandson. Indirectly from the dispersion came, in addition, the Miss Ramsdens and the Violets, from cows that Ben Funke and John Funke, respectively, had bought in the sale.

All in all, Phillip Funke acquired about one-fourth of the cattle sold in the dispersion. As well as can be determined, he paid an average of about \$200 each for nineteen lots purchased directly. Among

these were several cows with calves at foot: Golden's Janette 13202, Victoria Funke 12th (Vol. 68, p. 671), Jennie Funke 6th (Vol. 63, p. 698), Acacia 5th (Vol. 48, p. 236), and Dainty Girl 19943---all with heifer calves at foot, later recorded as Miss Janette 59376, Victoria Funke 18th 87006, Jennie Funke 10th 59375, Acanthus 87003, and Dainty Maid 59373.

Also among his purchases were some bred cows, later producing calves to the services they carried: Secret's Orange Blossom (Vol. 68, p. 671), Golden Orange Blossom (Vol. 53, p. 702), Golden's Lavender 13202, and Lizette 13205---the calves eventually born being recorded, respectively, as Orange Blossom 2d 80046, Orange Blossom 87005, Miss Lavender 59377, and King Nonpareil 316913, the bull later used by Phillip and especially Henry Funke.

Other direct purchases (no attempt is being made to list them all) included heifers, some of which produced descendents that stayed in the herd, and others whose descendents apparently were soon sold off.

As noted before, several Funke children bought animals at the dispersion, though none kept them long, or, as also noted, they might have done some bidding in for Phillip and Henry. Ben Funke is credited with buying several head, all, or almost all, of which appeared in the Phillip Funke herd almost immediately---Miss Ramsden 19th (Vol. 68, p. 671), with her daughter Miss Ramsden 20th 13206: Acacia 11th (Vol. 68, p. 671), carrying Acanthus 2d 89764 in utero; a yearling heifer, Victoria Funke 15th 13210; and a bull named, according to the sale report, Dandy Nonpareil. This last name, however, was undoubtedly an error, as no Dandy Nonpareil was ever indexed in the Herd Book; the bull must have been Dainty Nonpareil 288016, just past a year old at the time of the sale, and later used briefly by Phillip Funke and, after about September 1908, by O.L. Leckliter, Prescott, Iowa. John Funke was reported to have bought the old foundation cow Violet (Vol. 52, p. 1098) with her calf at foot, later recorded as True Violet 59378. But these females, too, soon became breeding cows in the Phillip Funke herd; and at least one other E. Funke matron, Victor's Lavender (Vol. 58, p. 671), sold to Ruby or Bates in the dispersion, eventually became his property.

The Phillip Funke foundation herd soon included the two Lavender cows Lavender Bud 32429 and her daughter Lady Lavender 117765, and Honeysuckle 3d 92435---all from the Henry Funke herd and acquired, presumably, in 1913. He also got another branch of the Lavender family through the cow Sweet Lavender (Vol. 58, p. 585), bought with a future herd bull at side at the Bellows sale in 1910.

But once established on these foundations, the Phillip Funke herd continued with only the rarest of exceptions to be home-bred, except, of course, for the bulls. Don Funke recalls the purchase by his father of an Orange Maid cow in a sale by F.W. Hubbell, Des Moines, but this line never really took hold in the herd. A couple of Gwendoline (Gondola) cows, secured in the 1929 Gruss sale, produced a few calves of that family, but they, too, disappeared. A Rosebud cow, however, Verd Lea Rosebud 7th 1949481, was acquired from W.W. Neely, Greenfield, and this cow started another Funke family that was continuing into the 1980s. She was a roan, calved October 19, 1938, sired by Verd Lea Goldspur 1901631, and out of



a cow by Cumberland Marshal 2d 1572431, both Funke-bred bulls.

After the establishment of a herd to which few females have been added, the story revolves around the long succession of herd bulls used. In a forty-year span, the approximate length of time we are covering for Phillip Funke, a successful operation means that good ones have usually been selected. Such is the case, it goes without saying, with Phillip Funke. We have already noted that the first registered calf of his own breeding was a 1908 production, bred from the two animals Lord Lovely and Golden's Peach, but leaving little progeny.

Butter Boy 297123 was Phillip Funke's first sire of any consequence. Calved January 30, 1907, he was bred by C.C. Norton, Corning, sired by Bapton Admiral 157704, dam by Banker's Victor 168457, two of the best breeding bulls in the famous Norton herd. He sired some ten calves born from June 1909 to July 1910, indicating his use between September 1908 and October 1909, approximately. Just when and how he was acquired is not known; O.L. Leckliter, Prescott, however, recorded a calf by Butter Boy born May 9, 1909, from a cow that appears to be without Funke breeding, a fact that suggests that Funke may have acquired Butter Boy from Leckliter. There is a further interesting connection here: the bull Dainty Nonpareil mentioned above (sale reported as Dandy Nonpareil) sired one calf for Phillip Funke, calved March 3, 1909, indicating Funke ownership in June 1908. But by July 1909, and thereafter, calves bred by O.L. Leckliter and sired by Dainty Nonpareil were born in the Leckliter herd, indicating Leckliter's use of Dainty Nonpareil beginning as early as September 1908, just the time when Phillip Funke was beginning to use Butter Boy. One is entitled to speculate that some kind of trade had been consummated between Funke and Leckliter, Funke getting Butter Boy and Leckliter getting Dainty Nonpareil. Butter Boy was sold in the 1910 Funke Bros. sale to Henry Vorath, Bridgewater.

The next bulls were Violet's Nonpareil, sire of over thirty Phillip Funke-bred calves, whose birth dates indicate his use from January 1908 to August 1911, and King Nonpareil, sire of only three Phillip Funke-bred calves, whose birth dates indicate that Funke used him in the spring of 1910. The apparent joint use by Phillip and Henry of Violet's Nonpareil and King Nonpareil has been described in the Section on "Funke Bros." Violet's Nonpareil was purchased for \$310 in the dispersion at almost exactly a year of age, and seems to have been put into service almost at once. King Nonpareil was a calf in utero (dam Lizette), and was used when of serviceable age by Phillip on only a few cows, but as a principal herd bull by Henry.

Outside blood was soon sought, and the choice fell upon Lavender Goods 340244, secured as a calf at foot of his dam in the Bellows Bros. sale, Maryville, Missouri, held June 14, 1910. Sired by Good Choice 227852, by the great show bull Choice Goods 186102, Lavender Goods was out of Sweet Lavender (Vol. 58, p. 585), a seven-year-old cow at the time of her purchase. She and the eight-month-old Lavender Goods cost \$515, the third highest price in the female portion of the sale, all the females averaging \$276. This was a very fortunate purchase, for not only did Lavender Goods prove to be a great breeding bull, but his



dam started a new branch of the Lavender family in the Funke herd known as the Sweet Lavenders. Along with other Funke families, it lasted for decades in the Funke herds.

After his use in the Funke herd, approximately from September 1910 to April 1914, a period in which he sired nearly fifty registered calves, Lavender Goods was sold reportedly to the King Ranch of Texas. John Ersham, Greenfield resident, neighbor as a boy to Phillip Funke, relates some circumstances of the sale and shipment of Lavender Goods. It was his understanding that the King Ranch had scouts out looking for a bull, though he does not remember how they found Lavender Goods. But recalling his shipment, he said Lavender Goods was secured in a specially constructed crate, and shipped by express to Texas. According to Ersham, Funke received \$800 for Lavender Goods. The local folklore was that the bull was not allowed to run on the range, but was maintained in a lot strictly for the purpose of breeding range bulls, and that the bull was used until fifteen years of age.

We turn now to the story that can be deciphered from the Herd Books. No references are found to the King Ranch, but in numerous volumes (Vols. 90 to 110 passim) The Red River Valley Co., Bell Ranch, New Mexico, recorded some eighty-five calves by Lavender Goods, bred by the owners, with birth dates indicating his use from July 1914 to January 1920, when Lavender Goods would have been ten years old. The great majority of these calves were born from 1915 to 1917, however; the bull's use in the later years either diminished or his calves were simply not so extensively recorded as was the case earlier. We may note, too, that practically all of his recorded offspring were females, a fact that conforms well with the idea that his male offspring may well have been range bulls. At any rate, Lavender Goods was definitely a bull with two careers.

Funke returned to his own breeding for his next herd bull. This was Lavender King 353118, a massive red, calved September 7, 1910, sired by King Nonpareil, the calf carried by Lizette, and out of Miss Lavender, the calf carried by Golden's Lavender, when Funke purchased the cows in the 1907 dispersion. Golden's Lavender, in fact, had topped the sale at \$700. Lavender King was used for about three years, beginning in the fall of 1911, and sired some sixty-five registered calves.

Diamond Royal 398187 brought the herd more Bellows breeding. Born January 17, 1913, he was purchased in the Bellows Bros. sale April 15, 1914, for \$355. His sire was the Bellows show bull Diamond Goods 333014, and his dam was by Best of Goods 262678. He was used from the time of his purchase to the late fall of 1917, siring between seventy-five and eighty registered calves. Lavender King and Diamond Royal are remembered as magnificent red bulls; shown at a succession of Adair County Fairs, they generated a considerable difference of opinion as to which was the better, but no reservations as to the quality of both.

Cumberland Again 616623, one of Phillip Funke's outstanding successes as a herd sire, was purchased in 1917 as a calf only a few months old at a pre-war price (\$1,505) that impressed many as steep indeed. Cumberland Again (his name apparently derived from the fact his roan color and individual markings were

almost exactly like those of his great-great-grandsire Cumberland 118578) was calved September 26, 1916, and bred by E.E. Owens, Williamsburg, Iowa. In use from the fall of 1917 to the summer of 1921, when he went to the George Gruss herd, he sired some ninety-five calves. He was acknowledged by everyone to be an outstanding breeder.

Next came Village Counsellor 887906, roan, August 14, 1919, bred in one of the country's leading herds of the day, Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa, and combining two of the most prominent contemporary bloodlines. His sire was Village Beau 397715, by Villager 295884, and his dam a granddaughter of Avondale 245144. He was purchased at the Hopley sale, May 5, 1920, for \$1,850, the second highest price for the youngest of the four bulls sold. In use until about June 1923, he sired some fifty calves.

There followed in the mid 1920s a series of home-bred bulls---four sons of Cumberland Again: Cumberland's Best 1149649, Baron Cumberland 833989, Victor Cumberland 1013651, and Royal Cumberland 813031, all out of home-bred cows; and two Villagers: Village Royal 3d 1215334, by Village Counsellor, and his son Village Baron F 1521405. These bulls sired some sixty calves, Cumberland's Best being responsible for about half of them, followed by Village Royal 3d and Baron Cumberland.

Marshal's Lavender Lad 1355876, roan, September 1, 1924, bred by O.A. Stanley, Sheridan, Missouri, was purchased at the Stanley sale, February 28, 1927, at St. Joseph, Missouri. The purchase was reported in The Shorthorn World as being made by Guy L. Bush "on order"; the price was \$305. Marshal's Lavender Lad was by Fair Marshal 945079, of Tomson Bros. breeding; his dam was Maxwalton Lavender 62800, a daughter of Avondale that was fifteen years old when she calved this calf. Something over forty of his calves were recorded, born in 1928 and 1929.

Two sons of Marshal's Lavender Lad followed him: Marshal Cumberland 1558643, his first calf, and Cumberland Marshall 4th 1586118. Both were out of home-bred cows. These bulls filled the gap, Marshal Cumberland with a half dozen or so calves, and Cumberland Marshall 4th with some forty, between the use of Marshal's Lavender Lad and Goldspur's Mint 1713726.

Goldspur's Mint was perhaps the most extensively used of all the bulls in the Funke herd. Over a hundred calves by him, born between March 1934 and April 1939, indicate that he was a very satisfactory breeding bull, and the fact that he was followed by a home-bred son, Goldspur's Czar 1901629, sire of over thirty calves born between October 1937 and August 1940, prove Phillip Funke's faith in the Goldspur line. Mint was a red, calved September 19, 1931, bred by the Hopley Stock Farm, sired by the 1928 International grand champion Browndale Goldspur 1464101, thought by many to be the leading sire of the Browndale line---certainly one of the three or four among more than fifty International champions that turned out to be really great sires. Funke secured Goldspur's Mint just before the noted Hopley herd was dispersed in 1933, a sale at which the sire Browndale Goldspur brought \$1,400, a tremendous price, at the depth of the 1930s depression. Goldspur's Mint went to the herd of Husted Bros., Truro, Iowa, where he sired a few calves after use in the Funke herd.



The Goldspur bulls were followed by Admiral's Type 1928233 and Brookside Improver 2004206, two red bulls that brought considerable outcrossing to the Funke herd. Admiral's Type, calved October 27, 1937, was bred by Husted Bros., sired by Scottish Admiral 1800653, and out of Mayflower Beauty 1717589. He was sold off his dam at the Marion County sale at Knoxville, June 27, 1938, where Phillip Funke bought him for \$310. (His mother sold for \$185.) Scottish Admiral came from a long line of Tomson Bros. breeding, and Mayflower Beauty was by Modern Type 1358031, a half brother to Marshal's Lavender Lad. Brookside Improver was secured from his breeder, R.J. Egger, Roca, Nebraska, at the Struve-Egger sale held at Carroll, Iowa, November 19, 1940, when just a year old. He was sired by Brawith Rambler 1922468, a son of the famous Canadian breeding bull Brawith Boy 1836058, and had won sixth in a class of nine senior bull calves at the 1939 Nebraska State Fair. The purchase price was \$165, in a sale where prices ruled extremely low.

A bull called Silver King 2154452, roan, November 10, 1942, bred by Reed Bros., Bellevue, Iowa, was bought in the F.W. Hubbell sale, October 2, 1943. He was one of the plainer bulls of the sale; whether Funke bought him for speculation, insurance, or hope that he might develop, he effectively disappeared from the picture.

The last bull selected by Phillip Funke himself was responsible for perhaps the most satisfying event in his career as a Shorthorn breeder. The bull was Hillbrook Nugget 2354561, bought at the John Greig dispersal sale, January 22, 1947, at Estherville, Iowa, for \$900. He was sired by NU Gold Nugget 2040959, grand champion bull at the National Western Livestock Show in 1942, and a son of Brawith Nugget 1944238 by Brawith Boy. The dam of Hillbrook Nugget was Golden Rosewood 1967987, by Divide Gold Merit 1878516, a son of Browndale Goldspur. His new bull thus combined two lines of breeding already strong in Phillip Funke's herd.

Going into service in the spring immediately after his purchase, Hillbrook Nugget sired among his first calves, if not his first, the bull Nugget's Image 2493398, born January 15, 1948. This calf consigned to the Iowa Royal Show and Sale, March 14-15, 1949, became reserve champion and, at \$900, the second top seller (the champion brought only \$800). The Shorthorn World<sup>9</sup> reported what must have been the obvious when it described him as "...one of the most talked about youngsters of the sale." Then days later, the community and the Shorthorn industry were shocked by the sudden death of Phillip Funke at age sixty-four.

An attempt to list buyers of Phillip Funke cattle would soon prove futile. By a quick summarizing, he recorded, probably eight hundred head of Shorthorns of his own breeding; he sold innumerable bulls to area farmers, and many to ranchers and breeders from several other states. Many bulls went to head herds

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<sup>9</sup>April 10, 1949, p. 10.



of lesser importance than his own, and he sold some females to other breeders, but first, of course, chose replacements for his own herd.

Phillip Funke depended mainly on private treaty sales to dispose of his cattle. In addition to the Funke Bros. sale in 1910, which might be thought of as a further liquidation of the E. Funke and the H.B. Bates herds, Phillip provided the main impetus for a sale of Adair County Shorthorn breeders (George F. Gruss, Daniel E. Bower, and J.S. Zook & Son, in addition to himself) held at Creston, November 16, 1922, and he consigned substantially to a similar, but broader, sale at Creston, October 12, 1928. Thirty of the forty-eight head catalogued in the 1922 sale, but only six of the forty-two head in the 1928 sale, were provided by Phillip Funke. The author remembers that he spoke of the 1922 sale as "my first sale," and also the dual disappointments arising from the fact that illness prevented even his attendance, and the fact that the cattle sold at post-World War I depression prices. An old marked catalog indicates that many cattle sold for under \$100, with Zook tops of \$250 and \$185, Bower tops of \$177.50 and \$157.50, followed by Funke tops of \$150, \$150, and \$145. The 1928 sale was also held under depression conditions.

Cattle from the herd were sometimes consigned to other sales---the Iowa Royal, already mentioned, the Southwest Iowa sale at Red Oak, the Marion County sale at Knoxville, etc.---but with less frequency or regularity than by some other Adair County breeders, such as G.F. Gruss and Daniel E. Bower.<sup>10</sup>

Phillip Funke was good judge of cattle, a man who came of a solid Shorthorn heritage, maintained it, and passed it on, a constructive breeder, and intensely and justifiably proud of his cattle. His death in 1949 marked a turning point in Adair County Shorthorn history; it is one of the reasons, as indicated in the Foreword, that the year 1950 seems an appropriate date for ending this account of Shorthorn breeding in the County.

The two sons of Phillip Funke, Donald and Dale, already deeply involved in the Shorthorn business at the time of their father's death, guided a smooth transition in the Funke operations. Each owning and managing his own herd, on neighboring farms in Prussia Township, they restored the name "Funke Bros." as an official umbrella for the Shorthorn breeding activities of a new generation. Dale's son Robert was, within a few years, to grow into an active interest in the cattle and to have a small herd of his own.

Unfortunately, the death, in 1981, of Dale Funke, then fifty-nine years of age, removed another enthusiastic Shorthorn breeder before his time, but his brother Donald continued to point the Funke Shorthorn herd toward its 100th anniversary in 1992.

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<sup>10</sup>One of Funke's bulls had an interesting destiny. In a drive by Greenfield businessmen in 1919 to raise funds for the building of a new hotel, Phillip Funke donated a young bull that was to be sold for its benefit. The hotel, opened in 1920, remained for many years a popular center of the social and commercial life of the town, but no report of the financial gain realized from the sale of the Funke bull could be found.

## BUILDERS OF THE BREED

Author's Note: This article was written either late in 1922 or early in 1923, during my senior year in high school. At the time, The Shorthorn World, then published in Chicago, was running a series of articles called "Builders of the Breed," each article describing in some detail the work of a given breeder. Hal Longley, a Field Representative of The Shorthorn World, was in Greenfield sometime during the fall of 1922, probably in connection with preparations for the Shorthorn sale that Phillip Funke and other local breeders (George F. Gruss, Daniel Bower, and J.S. Zook & Son) were to hold on November 16. Mr. Longley came to the high school one afternoon, accompanied, I believe, by Phillip Funke, though my memory is vague on this point. I was called out of class to meet him; we stood on the first floor of the old high school building to talk. At that time, he asked me to write a "Builders of the Breed" article on Phillip Funke (I was a close personal friend---Phillip Funke had encouraged, and taken an interest in, my Shorthorn enthusiasm from a very early date---and I had already had an article published in The Breeder's Gazette on Shorthorn pedigrees. The following article is the one I wrote, having supplemented whatever knowledge I had with more specific information regarding the Funke herd and its background from Phillip Funke. The article was never published, however---largely because, as I understood it, The Shorthorn World always ran a full-page picture of the breeder who was being honored, and Mr. Funke did not have a suitable portrait of himself and was reluctant to have one taken.

---Wayne C. Neely, May 7, 1974.

## BUILDERS OF THE BREED

Phillip Funke

Careful Selection and Patient Effort Play an Important Part  
in Southern Iowa Breeder's Constructive Program

More and more is the purebred livestock industry in America coming to realize the need of constructive breeding. Never has this been more clearly demonstrated than in the past few years. We have seen men that have been breeding their herds and flocks according to a constructive program adjust themselves to both boom times and hard times, and continue their operations with little inconvenience. On the other hand, we have seen the men that sought to build up a high-class breeding herd on money alone and neglected that all-important factor, time, hurriedly hold a sale and disperse their herds.

A review of the lives of men that have been really great livestock improvers reveals that all have been constructive breeders. The history of all breeds of livestock abounds with examples of this plan. Time and careful selection have been the means used by these men in their work of herd building. In our own breed, we see that the breeders of past generations whose names are honored most today were men that followed a plan of constructive breeding. Cruickshank, Marr, Bruce, Campbell, and Duthie,---all these were constructive breeders. None of these great herds sprang up in a year or two, but each was the result of many years of careful, patient effort on the part of their founders. The most valuable pedigrees of the present time are those that carry six, eight, or ten crosses bred by one of these men. As it is with Shorthorns, so it is with every breed of livestock,---the pedigrees that have the most value are those that can show several consecutive generations bred by one man. A pedigree of this sort tells more than merely its progenitors' names and their breeders; it also shows that those animals were meritorious in the eyes of their breeder, and that the breeder had faith enough in that line of breeding to warrant his keeping it for expanding his herd.



Out in southwestern Iowa there is a man whose work with Shorthorns furnishes an excellent example of this plan of breeding. He is perhaps not widely known to the Shorthorn fraternity, though Shorthorns have been bred by his family for thirty years. This is Phillip Funke of Greenfield. The Funkes have long been Shorthorn breeders. Ernest Funke, the father of the present generation, came to America at the age of seventeen. After spending some time in New York, he came westward to Illinois. Here he married, and migrated to Iowa about fifty years ago. In Adair County, he took up his residence, and in 1893 he founded a Shorthorn breeding herd. The foundation was carefully laid with two cows, an Acanthus and a Victoria, both bred by R.S. Veech. Later, representatives of several other families were added from noted herds. Mr. Funke built up a fine herd of cattle, and became widely known as a good breeder and a keen judge of Shorthorns. Here, also, Mr. Funke reared a large family. It was here that Phillip Funke, the subject of our sketch, was born forty years ago. Later, the family moved to a beautiful farm adjoining the city of Greenfield, and Mr. Funke became a prominent factor in community affairs.

Although Mr. Funke was an ardent breeder of purebred livestock, only two of his seven sons manifest their father's interest to such a degree. These are H.F. and Phillip. Both were associated with their father until his retirement in 1908, when the herd was dispersed. Each of the boys then started a herd of his own, each obtaining some cows from the original herd. After a number of years, however, H.F. sold his herd to a neighbor, who has now built up a good herd on this foundation. Phillip's foundation, a Lavender, a Miss Ramsden, a Dainty Dame, a Violet Bud, an Orange Blossom, an Acanthus, and a Victoria, with a Honeycomb and a Lavender of another branch added later, have grown to a herd of about 150 head.

After putting his herd on a substantial basis, Mr. Funke refrained from buying any females. Consequently, every member of his breeding herd, with the exception of the herd bull, is a product of Funke breeding through several generations. The Funke herd is one of the most richly bred in the state of Iowa, both because of the richness of the foundation bloodlines and because of the constructive program used in breeding. Six of the eight Scotch families in the herd are Cruickshank tribes. Thus the "Great Improver's" blood and plan are being combined in the building of this herd. The Campbell Miss Ramsden family has been one of the herd's most prolific. All have descended from Miss Ramsden 19th, bred by E. Funke, and one of Phillip's foundation cows. This family has produced two bulls used in the herd recently, one of which was sold for one of the highest prices received for a bull in the state in 1922. The Honeycomb tribe, descended from a Norton-bred cow, adds a touch of Bruce breeding to the Funke pedigrees.

Some idea of the constructive program being carried out in this herd may be had by studying one of Mr. Funke's Victoria pedigrees. Only three breeders' names appear on the female line: that of Cruickshank up to the imported cow; then one cross by R.S. Veech; and then is topped out by six or seven generations of Funke breeding. The Acanthus pedigrees present the same conditions, except that there are two Veech crosses. A study of the catalog of the Funke sale held last fall, to which Mr. Funke consigned thirty head, reveals that out of 660 times that names of breeders appear in the thirty pedigrees, the names of Funke appears 126 times, or over 19 per cent of the entire number. Few, if any, other sales in America can claim as high a per cent as this.

The utter folly of some Scotch-pedigree cranks can be seen in the study of one of Mr. Funke's Duchess Velvet Eye pedigrees, which is the only family in the herd that cannot lay claim to being Scotch. Only a few representatives of this family remain, but those that do carry six generations of Scotch bulls on the tops of their pedigrees. Though carrying 98.4 per cent Scotch blood, these cattle are outcasts in the eyes of these faddists.



But no matter how choice the foundation material, no matter how good the care, no herd ever attained greatness without the use of good bulls. Lavender Goods, a Bellows-bred son of Good Choice, Lavender King, a Funke product, and Diamond Royal, another Bellows-bred bull, were used successfully in the Funke herd. Of recent years, the herd has been fortunate in having at its head Cumberland Again, bred by E.E. Owens and sired by Cumberland Dictator, and Village Counsellor, a son of the great Hopley sire Village Beau. Mr. Funke is a strong believer in the theory that a breeder should develop his own herd bulls,---that is, buy them as young calves and then develop them. In his experience he has found that he has the best success in buying calves from six to nine months old. Cumberland Again and Village Counsellor were six and eight months old, respectively, when they were brought to the herd, and Lavender Goods was a calf at the side of his dam. All of these bulls were developed by Mr. Funke, and he believes that they have done the most good of any that he has used.

Until recently the surplus of the herd has been sold at private treaty. In November, 1922, the first draft of cattle from the herd was offered for public appraisal. Mr. Funke sold about thirty head in the sale, and three neighbor Adair County breeders made smaller consignments. Every animal in the Funke list was bred on the farm, and many of the cattle that made up the other breeders' consignments were descendants of original purchases from the Funke herd.

Although he generally has an exhibit at the local fair, Mr. Funke has never been a strong patron of the larger shows, having shown at his own state fair but once. The herd has been kept quietly at home in only ordinary producing flesh. It is managed along practical farm lines, raised under ordinary farm conditions, and required to produce a lusty calf crop every year.

The livestock business may be approached from several sides, but the man who practices this method of herd building will not fail. What has been accomplished in this herd can be accomplished in any herd by good foundation, wise selection, and patient, conscientious effort,---in short, by unceasingly following a plan of constructive breeding. When the roll of constructive breeders is called, the name of Phillip Funke will be among the most worthy.

---Wayne C. Neely

## W.H.S. BARNETT - AND OTHER BARNETTS

Numerous individuals by the name of Barnett were active, some of them exceedingly so, in Shorthorn affairs in the Stuart-Dexter-Earlham area for a half century beginning about 1875. In the Herd Book indexes can be found no less than two dozen listings referring to individual persons, partnerships, the same individual at a different address at different times, or possibly the same individual using at times only an initial and at other times a full first name.

It is known that some of the Shorthorn activities of the Barnetts occurred within Adair County, and are therefore appropriate to this report, but it is certain that many of the sites were beyond its borders---in Madison, Dallas, and possibly Guthrie Counties. Sources are not at hand to determine personal identity nor, except in one case, family relationships between the Barnetts. Moves of the same people from one to another residence or farm may well have taken various Barnetts across county borders, and with the ever changing patterns of rural mail delivery routes, the same person may at one time have had one official address and another at another time without ever having moved at all. (Note, for example, the case below of W.H.S. Barnett.)

All this is by way of explaining that much Barnett Shorthorn activity is herewith omitted, some of it very possibly within Adair County. The following account is limited largely to W.H.S. Barnett, who, it is known, lived for many years in Lincoln Township, though his address in the Herd Books was for many years Stuart and then later for many years Dexter. W.H.S. Barnett is also an example, very probably, of the same person's being listed under slightly different names; there are references to William Barnett and to W.H. Barnett, one or both of whom may very well have been W.H.S. Barnett. Such identities as this as well as others could undoubtedly be established by extensive geneological or land record research; that cannot be done at the moment, with the result that the Shorthorn Herd Books will have to suffice for now as the source of information with respect to Barnett Shorthorn activities. Some in Adair County may well be missed.

The first reference in the Herd Books to Barnetts in the area appears in Vol. 15, published in 1876. A young heifer, Lilac 6th (Vol. 15, p. 689), calved March 3, 1875, is there reported to have been sold by her breeder, John Collard, Des Moines, to Barnett & Peppard, Dexter, in September 1875.<sup>1</sup> By Vol. 24 (February 1883), the name of Barnett & Burris, Dexter, is appearing, and by Vol. 25 (July 1883),

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<sup>1</sup>Variations in references occur at once: Barnett & Pepper and Barrett & Pepper, as well as Barnett & Peppard, appear in early listings, indicating, it is believed, some typographical errors. The preponderance of references to Barnett & Peppard, however, indicate that this is probably the proper form for all three.

E.A. Barnett, Dexter, and Barnett & Burris both are recording substantial numbers of Shorthorns, with Barnett & Peppard [?] recording smaller numbers. It appears likely, though not certain, that E.A. Barnett is the Barnett of both partnerships.<sup>2</sup> The name E.A. Barnett appears alone for the first time in Vol. 25 (July 1883), but pedigree information makes clear that he was actually engaged in breeding purebred Shorthorns as early as September 1875; he was the breeder of an animal calved in June 1876, thus verifying that he was the owner of the dam by September 1875.

The last reference in the Herd Books to Barnett & Burris appears in Vol. 36 (December 31, 1890), and the last reference to E.A. Barnett in Vol. 51 (February 1902). In the meantime, in Vol. 29 (December 31, 1884), the name of Isaac Barnett, Dexter, appears for the first time, recording calves born as early as March 1881, making him an active breeder by June 1880. The address of Isaac Barnett, first listed as Dexter, later becomes Redfield, and still later, Earlham. Isaac Barnett & Son, Earlham, are referred to a number of times from Vol. 77 (November 30, 1910) to Vol. 109 (August 19, 1921). The firm of Barnett & McBride, Dexter, appears in Vol. 34 (containing pedigrees of animals calved by December 31, 1888), and lasts through Vol. 47 (August 31, 1900). Casual examination of Barnett & McBride pedigrees indicates that it was E.A. Barnett who was involved in this partnership, and it appears that the partnership came to an end in the mid 1890s, with McBride getting most of, if not all, the cattle.

Other Barnetts whose names appear, most of them only once, or at most a few times, were T.D. Barnett, Dexter and/or Redfield; Curtis Barnett, Redfield; Wilson Barnett, Earlham; W.J. Barnett, Earlham; J.W. Barnett, Stuart; S. Barnett, Stuart; Bert Barnett, Earlham; George Barnett, Stuart; S.P. & William Barnett, Stuart; S.P. Barnett, Stuart; W.H. Barnett, Stuart; and W.H.S. Barnett, Stuart, and later Dexter. There is also a curious reference in the W.H.S. Barnett sale catalog, December 16, 1919, in the pedigrees of animals of the Lady Dorothy family to be mentioned later in this Section, to Barnett & Wilson's Sons, whereas in the Herd Book volumes themselves the references are to Barnett Wilson & Son. (It is almost certain that some printing or indexing confusion is involved here, since indexing and catalog printing were both done, probably, by people unfamiliar with pedigrees. Several overlappings probably occur also; W.H.S., W.H., and William are very likely the same person, and S. and S.P. are very likely the same person. S.P. Barnett, as well as W.H.S. Barnett, lived in Lincoln Township, Adair County.)

Of all the Barnetts, W.H.S. was the most extensive Shorthorn breeder, certainly in later years of Barnett activity, and since he is known to have lived in Adair County, most of the remainder of this

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<sup>2</sup>For example, the cow Lilac 6th referred to above as being owned by Barnett & Peppard [?] later became a breeding cow in the herd of Barnett & Burris, and the same animal frequently appears in pedigrees of E.A. Barnett cattle and of Barnett & Burris cattle.



Section will be devoted to him.

The first reference to W.H.S. Barnett appears in Vol. 39 (December 31, 1894), as the owner of two yearling heifers Dexter Louan 4th (Vol. 39, p. 301) and Mary B 5th (Vol. 39, p. 301), both bred by C.E. Brown, Dexter, both sired by Duke of Aberdeen 115057. S.P. & William Barnett, Stuart, are also recorded in this Volume as the owners of the bull Ben Harrison 114434, April 15, 1892, bred by A.M. Dennis, Dexter, and since this bull is later noted as the sire of a number of W.H.S. Barnett-bred calves, it may be safe to assume that W.H.S. Barnett and William Barnett are one and the same person. W.H.S. Barnett, however, had owned Shorthorns previous to the acquisition of these two heifers; the cow Jessie (Vol. 34, p. 377), an 1881 cow bred by S.G. Kelley, Wilton, Iowa, produced a W.H.S. Barnett-bred calf on March 3, 1893, indicating ownership by June 1892. One J. Altman, Stuart, had previously owned this cow, but whether Barnett got her from Altman is not known.

Other early cows were Martha Washington (Vol. 53, p. 520), bred by A.M. Davis, Dexter; Iowa Rose (Vol. 48, p. 503), bred by Chaffee Bros., Burr, Nebraska, but owned in the meantime by John Nolan, Stuart; and Nellie Kirk (Vol. 47, p. 247), bred by Albert Johnson, Douglas, Nebraska, but owned in the meantime by Joseph Flynn, Stuart. (The fact of intermediate ownership of these cattle indicates the pervasiveness of the Shorthorn activity in the area.)

Dexter Louan 4th and Mary B 5th, and to some degree Jessie, proved to be real foundation females. A very large percentage of W.H.S. Barnett's productions for many years descended particularly from the first two, and a number of descendants of Mary B 5th were included in the dispersion sale in 1919.

In later years, however, the most influential cow in the herd was Clem's Dorothy (Vol. 62, p. 569), a cow of the increasingly popular Scotch breeding, calved May 14, 1904, and, according to the Herd Book, bred by Barnett Wilson & Son, Earlham. She was sired by Clem 181970, from the noted Iowa herd of H.D. Parsons, and traced to Imp. Lady Dorothy 2d, bred in Scotland in the herd of William Duthie. It is not known when Barnett acquired her, but she was in his ownership as early as September 1905, when she would have to have been bred for her first calf July 14, 1906. She proved a most prolific breeder, especially of females; twenty-two of the thirty head sold in Barnett's dispersion sale were her descendants, and they came through six of her daughters. Undoubtedly many of the cattle of plainer (that is, less popular) breeding descended from earlier cows in the herd had been eliminated through the years, but the dominance of this Lady Dorothy family in the last years of the herd proved the extraordinary worth of this acquisition.

Besides the descendants of Clem's Dorothy, the dispersion sale contained seven descendants of Mary B 5th, also representing a very prolific line, started, as is clear above, from one of Barnett's very first purchases. The one remaining lot was a daughter of Dora Dale (Vol. 68, p. 720), a cow that seems to have been the last outside cow coming into the herd.

The dispersion sale was held at the farm six miles southeast of Stuart on Tuesday, December 16,

1919. Thirty head were catalogued in the small catalog, but the sale was not widely advertised, and it was held on the same day as a leading Polled Shorthorn sale in Nebraska (by one of the more important breeders in the country, Albert Hultine), and a Shorthorn consignment sale in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. No information is available as to the attendance, and no report of the sale could be found in The Shorthorn World. Barnett announced in the catalog that he was retiring from farming and stock raising. He presented his herd as "well bred," "not fed...to see how fat I could get them but fed...for future usefulness." Twelve months' credit on approved notes at 8 percent interest was offered to purchasers, with 2 percent discount for cash---a rather unusual arrangement in livestock sales. Horses, implements, grain, and hay were also to be sold.

Though the first Herd Book reference to W.H.S. Barnett does not appear until 1894, it is clear that he owned at least one purebred cow as early as June 1892, for he is recorded as the breeder of the heifer Louan (Vol. 40, p. 322), calved March 3, 1893---he would have to have owned the dam, Jessie (Vol. 34, p. 377), nine months earlier.

From then on, Barnett recorded over 120 animals of his own breeding, and something of his activities as a breeder can be gathered by a summary of the dozen or more different bulls by which they were sired. The first calf bred by W.H.S. Barnett was sired by Duke of Aberdeen 115057, a bull used to a considerable extent by C.E. Brown, Dexter, the source of Barnett's first breeding cows. No other calves by this bull were recorded, however, by Barnett.

The first bull that could in any real sense be called a Barnett herd bull was Ben Harrison 114434, from the A.M. Davis herd at Dexter, and used from March 1893 to September 1895. About eight registered calves resulted. He was followed by Iowa Scotchman 119682, bred by J.M. Dunmire, Dexter, bringing through his use from July 1895 to July 1898, the herd's first strong infusion of Scotch blood. Only about half dozen of his calves, however, were registered.

Baron Wabash 130799, on the other hand, a well-known polled bull that played a prominent part in the W.W. Seeley herd (See Section on Seeley), left some twenty calves from his use from the fall of 1898 to the fall of 1901. The bull seems to have been used simultaneously by Barnett and Seeley. Just what the relationship was of the two herds is unknown. Barnett and Seeley were neighbors; they could conceivably have owned the bull together, or, since the oldest Baron Wabash calf of Barnett's breeding predated by some two years the oldest Baron Wabash calf of Seeley's breeding, it could be that Barnett first secured and used the bull and later sold him to Seeley. There is, however, some overlapping of use indicated by the birth dates of his calves as used by the two breeders. In any case, both herds profited from the early use of an excellent bull of Polled Shorthorn breeding.

Royal Lancaster 188400, bred by I. Barr & Son and owned by W.W. Seeley, his son Red Lancaster 205598 bred by Barnett, and a Scotch bull called Butterfly 146777, bred by C.S. Barclay, West Liberty, all sired a few Barnett-bred calves in the early years of the century. But the principal herd bull, used

from about May 1902 to September 1904, was Duke of Willow Row 153699, red, February 20, 1899, bred by R.J. McKeighan & Son, Yates City, Illinois, and owned, when registered, by A.M. Davis, Stuart. He was of the famous, but old, Rose of Sharon family, still not the popular Scotch breeding. He seems to have come to Barnett as a three-year-old; he had probably been used earlier by H.W. Moberly, Stuart. Used from about May 1902 to September 1904, he sired some twenty-five Barnett-bred calves.

Dairyman 153541 followed; bred by F.F. Failor, Newton, and used from August 1905 to September 1909, he sired ten registered Barnett-bred calves. During the same period there were registered a few Barnett-bred calves by Gladys' Boy 272750, bred by James Ryan, Stuart, and by Luzon 266320, by Duke of Willow Row. Luzon was registered as bred by W.H. Barnett, Dexter, who, as indicated before, may well have been W.H.S. Barnett himself.<sup>3</sup> And Gladys' Boy, though bred by James Ryan, was from a dam by Baron Wabash, a former Barnett herd bull.

These young bulls were probably used either as trials or as fill-ins, for Barnett was soon registering calves by a new bull Prince Gloster 251312, who remained active in the herd for a period of some seven years. Calves were registered that indicated his services from September 1906 to July 1913, though all in all they numbered only about a dozen. Prince Gloster was a Scotch-bred bull, bred by Mrs. E.S. Donahey, whose address is given variously in the Herd Books, but who most likely, was from Newton. William 320284, bred by W.W. Seeley, another Scotch-bred bull, began service for Barnett about June 1911, and remained until the fall of 1913, the sire of over twenty Barnett-bred registered calves.

Next came Scottish Duke 393601, bred by E.H. Payne, Earlham, used for two seasons 1914 and 1915, and siring a dozen or so registered calves bred by Barnett. Barnett's last two bulls were Secret Stamp x440343 and Pinecrest Master x668305, both well-bred Scotch bulls, both sired by Nonpareil Stamp 409458, the former bred by W.W. Seeley, the latter by G.R. Peters. (See Sections on W.W. Seeley and G.R. Peters, respectively.) Secret Stamp sired about thirty calves, born from the spring of 1916 to the spring of 1918, indicating his use from the fall of 1915 to the summer of 1917. Pinecrest Master seems to have come on early in 1918, and remained in the herd to be catalogued as Lot 17 in Barnett's dispersion sale. He had about a dozen Barnett-bred calves to his credit.

Many of these Barnett herd bulls seem to have sired a small number of calves for the length of time they remained in the herd. It is surmised that Barnett had a large number of cattle, only some of which were purebred, or else he registered only a small portion of his calves even from purebred cows, and thus the bulls may have seen heavy service in Barnett's cattle operations without leaving large numbers of registered offspring.

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<sup>3</sup>That the two names referred to the same person is made more plausible by the fact that not only Luzon's sire, Duke of Willow Row, and his dam, Nellie Kirk (Vol. 47, p. 247), were both known from other sources to have been in W.H.S. Barnett's herd.



Barnett sold large numbers of cattle, most locally, but some, also, to far-away places. A list of owners of Barnett-bred cattle that can be compiled from the Herd Books contains the names only of those who owned the cattle prior to the time they were registered. Undoubtedly, many more came to own such cattle after they were recorded. But the following list, compiled from the Herd Books, does indicate the scope of Barnett's sales. Some of the animals were females, promising to start new breeders, some were farmer's bulls, some few bulls, perhaps, went to purebred herds.

Dexter buyers included: Earl Jones, L.N. French, Clark Hunter, Harvey Fett, G.H. Cly, Horace E. Wise, and Art Hanner. From Earlham were: C.B. Freeborn, F.J. Bunnell, and J.C. Bunnell; from Menlo, George Bolger. From Casey, there was G.S. McCoy, and from Metz, C.I. Miller. William Chapman, H.S. Easton (See Section on Easton), and N.V. Hoadley represented Greenfield. A long list of Stuart buyers included Herbert Smith, E.B. Cross, J.B. Richardson, Wildman Bros., H.W. Moberly, S.P. Barnett, Taylor & Emmons, William Reese, Arthur Little, John Pease, Patrick Finn, J.J. Blackman (See Section on Blackman), Allen Jones & Son, J.J. McGuinis, and J.E. Banning.

From farther afield in Iowa came H.J. Switzer, Indianola, and C.E. Charlesworth & Son, Newton; and outside the state, Joseph Harder, Kennard, Nebraska; J.A. Cooper, Williston, North Dakota; and M.D. Gardner, Tyndall, South Dakota.

If, in addition, the names of all the purchasers of Barnett cattle after they had been registered could be added to these purchasers before registration, it would be seen how major an influence W.H.S. Barnett exerted on Shorthorn breeding in Adair County.

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#### S.P. BARNETT

Another Barnett resident in Adair County was S.P. Barnett, Stuart, who also lived in Lincoln Township, and who was marginally involved in Shorthorn breeding. The record is quite blurred, however, because of the uncertainties, earlier mentioned, regarding initials and first names. An S. Barnett is referred to in the Herd Books, as well as S.P. Barnett; the names of the cattle involved lead one to believe that S. and S.P. were the same individual, and the following paragraphs will proceed on that assumption.

Though first mentioned in Vol. 39 (August 20, 1894) of the Herd Books as co-owner with William Barnett of the bull Ben Harrison 114434, S.P. Barnett does not again appear for a dozen years---in Vol 68 (October 23, 1906), this time as the owner of the bull Togo 266524, bred by W.H.S. Barnett. Later Volumes refer to him only sporadically, once as the owner of the bull Boaz 303253, bred by A.R. Wetrich, Dexter, and then as the breeder of a half dozen offspring of various purebred cows.

The cows whose offspring were registered as being bred by S. or S.P. Barnett were Daisy Bell (Vol. 67, p. 575), bred by W.H.S. Barnett; Princess (Vol. 68, p. 998), bred by W.H.S. Barnett, but owned in the meantime by Taylor & Emmons, Stuart; and Ruth 43606, bred by A.R. Wetrich, Dexter. Daisy Bell and Princess seem to have produced only one registered calf each---on April 10, 1906, and November 20, 1906, respectively, but Ruth produced at least three registered calves, the first on June 8, 1908, and the last on April 10, 1911.

Thus it will be seen that S.P. Barnett may be said to have been breeding Shorthorns from the summer of 1905 to the summer of 1910, but never establishing any real breeding herd. In all probability, his was a general farm operation, running, perhaps, many cattle, only a handful of which were purebred. It was a practice quite common in the Adair County of the early years of the century.

## WILLIAM SEXSMITH

William Sexsmith, whose farm was located a few miles northwest of Greenfield, and is remembered, incidentally, as the site of numerous Sunday School picnics held by Greenfield churches in a wonderful shady woods, is mentioned in the Herd Books as the breeder of eight or ten registered Shorthorns, born between May 23, 1894, and April 28, 1901. He would have to have owned the dam of the first by August 1893, from which date he can be regarded as a Shorthorn breeder.

Sexsmith's first purebreds seem to have been secured from the well-known herd of J.T. Kinmouth & Son, Columbus City, Iowa---a bull, Dandy Jim 118616, and three cows, all four calved in 1891, all bred by the Kinmouths, and all sired by the bull Captain 84991. Names of the cows were Iowa Lass, Iowa Rose, and Spotted Belle, all recorded in Vol. 41 of the Herd Book, p. 750. Dandy Jim and Iowa Rose produced the first calf registered of Sexsmith's own breeding, the bull John S 121921, calved May 23, 1894.

All three of the cows and the daughters of two of them produced calves for Sexsmith in his decade or so of Shorthorn breeding. Dandy Jim sired a number of calves, and was followed in the herd by Acklam Taylor 2d 110741 and Dexter Duke of Aberdeen 125182---the former bred by C.B. Crumpacker, Washington, Iowa, but owned by Samuel Johnson & Bro., Menlo, when registered, and the latter bred by C.E. Brown, Dexter.

Bulls bred by Sexsmith were registered as owned by John A. Strong and Domer Duncan, both of Greenfield; James Ryan and Joseph James, Jr., both of Stuart; and Ralph Letz, of Arbor Hill. One Sexsmith-bred heifer found her way into the herd of H.S. Easton, of Greenfield, along with her dam Spotted Belle, one of Sexsmith's original cows. Both mother and daughter contributed calves to the Easton herd (See Section on H.S. Easton).



## HUGH B. BATES

Hugh B. Bates, who farmed about two miles west of Orient, had an extensive Shorthorn herd that seems to have begun in 1896 and lasted until about 1909 or 1910. The first Bates-bred calf in the Herd Book was born July 25, 1897, the last one on August 24, 1910, a span of time that puts his active ownership of cows for purebred breeding purposes at approximately October 1896 to November 1909. In the intervening thirteen years, he is credited as the breeder of 162 purebred Shorthorns, seventy-three bulls and eighty-nine females, if our count is accurate.

Wallace & Vance breeding constituted Bates's early herd, both females and bulls. Bates is first mentioned in Herd Book Vol. 41 (February 1, 1897), as the owner of two Wallace & Vance-bred cows, Jennie V 3d (Vol. 41, p. 316) and Sadie (Vol. 41, p. 316). Both were older cows, calved in 1891 and 1888 respectively, and both had been active producers in the Wallace & Vance herd---Jennie V 3d having had three calves for them, and Sadie five. All evidence points to the probability that Bates acquired these cows in 1896: almost all Vol. 41 recording occurred in 1896, and the calving dates of Wallace & Vance-bred calves and Bates-bred calves from these cows puts Bates ownership of Jennie V 3d somewhere between June 1895 and March 1897, and of Sadie between November 1895 and October 1896.

Sade (Vol. 42, p. 442) and Sallie (Vol. 42, p. 442), both bred by Wallace & Vance, also, according to our best guess, were acquired by Bates in 1896. Sade was an older cow also, with the last of her four Wallace & Vance-bred calves delivered on September 28, 1896, and her first Bates-bred calf delivered on September 26, 1897. Sallie, calved August 5, 1896, was a daughter of Sadie, and since Sadie almost certainly came to Bates in 1896, Sallie must have come along with her dam or was being carried by her dam when Bates got her. Jennie V 5th (Vol. 44, p. 962) appears to have come to Bates after June 1896, since she was the dam of a Wallace & Vance-bred calf born March 15, 1897; her daughter Jennie Wallace (Vol. 44, p. 428), calved July 10, 1895, was bred by Wallace & Vance, but owned by Bates when she was recorded in 1898 or 1899. In the Bates herd, Jennie V 5th had a number of calves, but Jennie Wallace, apparently, only one.<sup>1</sup>

It can be surmised that the Wallace & Vance cows already mentioned came directly to Bates, but several others appear to have come to him by more circuitous routes. It seems almost as if Bates rounded up some of the scattered remnants of the Wallace & Vance herd. Sadie's Lass (Vol. 44, p. 962), an 1892 cow out of Sadie, presumably came through M.W. Witham, Orient, who is stated to be the breeder of her calf calved May 23, 1899. Lady Ramsden (Vol. 46, p. 339), an 1890 cow, bred by Henry Wallace & Son, and

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<sup>1</sup>Jennie Wallace had an unusual pedigree, intensely inbred. She herself was sired by Harrison 98469, her dam was sired by Harrison, and her maternal grandam was sired by Harrison.

owned by J.A. Griswold, Orient, when recorded (probably in 1899), became a Bates breeding matron sometime after May 1898. And several Wallace & Vance-bred cows that had been owned by William Jennerich, Greenfield, wound up in the Bates herd. These were Dixie Girls and Lady Townsends. The Jennie V's, the Sades, Sadies, and Sallies, the Dixies, the Lady Townsends, and to some extent the Ramsdens produced calves for Bates through several generations. Thus the Wallace & Vance foundation carried on for a considerable time after that herd's operations ended about 1898.

Acquisitions from other herds soon became evident, though we do not know the dates. In Vol. 47 (August 31, 1900) of the Herd Book, four young cows bred by F.P. Healy, Bedford, and owned by Bates are recorded, and they were soon producing Bates-bred calves. And in Vol. 51 (January 31, 1902), four young cows from various breeders (J.L. Baldwin, Osceola, T.R. Westrope & Son, Harlan, B.F. Price, Groveland, and J.B. Hardinger, Osceola) were recorded as owned by Bates, though there is no indication as to when nor from whom purchases were made. In Vol. 52 (April 30, 1902), three heifers bred by T.R. Westrope & Son were recorded as owned by Bates, and this seems, from their offspring, to have been one of the more important additions to the Bates herd.

It appears that the Bates operations greatly expanded around 1900. It is not clear just how he came by many of the breeding cows that later became brood matrons in the herd, but the breeders of these cows can be easily determined. Directly or indirectly, Bates became the owner of cows bred by the following, in addition to those already mentioned: C.W. Daws, Harlan; A. Cooley & Sons, Osceola; A.A. Moreland, Creston; J.D. Baird, Red Oak; J.M. Joseph, Creston; H.E. Gattenby, Macksburg; J.D. Peterson, Creston; I. Barr & Son, Davenport; Martin Flynn, Des Moines; T.M. & W.W. Neely and W.W. Neely, Greenfield; E. Funke, Greenfield; I.W. Green, Prairie Grove; Philip Erbes, Lamoille, Illinois; J.G. Robbins & Son, Horace, Indiana; John C. Sanders, Lebanon, Tennessee; and George Bothwell, Nettleton, Missouri.

Some of these cows are known to have been owned by others than their breeders before their acquisition by Bates. For instance, the Barr-bred cows Gloster's Lassie (Vol. 48, p. 38) and Cornucopia (Vol. 49, p. 850) were owned, respectively, by Asa Terrill, Platteville, Iowa, and Alex. John, Bedford, and Goldie 30th (Vol. 47, p. 318), bred by I.W. Green, was owned by J.B. Hardinger, and Wild Eyes of Pine Valley (Vol. 42, p. 1163), bred by A. Cooley & Sons, came to Bates through the Westropes, and Red Bess (Vol. 46, p. 289), bred by A.A. Moreland, was owned when recorded by W.S. Ford, Nevinville. Beauty (Vol. 46, p. 608), bred by Joseph, had been owned by Moreland. Rose Beauty 3d (Vol. 46, p. 300), bred by Erbes, and Master's Miss (Vol. 57, p. 668), bred by Robbins, both came through E. Funke.

Scotch breeding was beginning to take hold in earnest around the Turn of the Century, and a few of the animals acquired by Bates about 1900 were of these popular bloodlines. The Barr-bred cows mentioned above and the Barr-bred Golden Cross (Vol. 51, p. 554), as were the John-bred Pride of Maplewood (Vol. 57, p. 522), the Green-bred Goldie 30th (Vol. 47, p. 318), and the Westrope-bred Bonnie Butterfly (Vol.

44, p. 976) are cases in point.

But extensive infusions of Scotch blood came from the herd of E. Funke. Numbers and dates of Bates's purchases from Funke are not fully known, but it is known that Bates purchased liberally at Funke's two auction sales. The writer is in possession of a Funke sale catalog for October 17, 1905, with notations by W.W. Neely, who attended the sale, in which Bates is seen to have been the volume buyer. The notations are certainly approximately correct: Bates bought at least eleven head, including what at the time was Funke's main herd bull Golden Champion 138590, for the top of the bull sale, and ten females, including four of the five top-priced animals. Not all of Bates's purchases at this sale were Scotch, but most were, and a number of the cows became important breeding matrons in the herd and increased greatly its Scotch contingent. Among these were Acacia 9th (Vol. 57, p. 668), Victoria Funke 2d (Vol. 48, p. 236), Victoria Funke 5th (Vol. 53, p. 703), and Golden Gondola (Vol. 63, p. 697). Some of these cows must have had calves at foot or were close to calving at the time of the sale, for their fall 1905 calves were recorded as bred by Funke and owned by Bates. The same was true of other cows bought in this sale: Rose Beauty 3d (Vol. 46, p. 300), Velvet Victoria (Vol. 63, p. 698), Jennie Funke 4th (Vol. 57, p. 668), and Orange Gem (Vol. 57, p. 855), the latter consigned to the sale by W.W. Neely.

A second great infusion of Funke-bred or -owned cattle came as a result of the Funke dispersion of December 10-11, 1907. Some mystery, at least to the present writer, surrounds the process by which Bates came into possession of many animals sold in this sale. The Greenfield Transcript printed a full report of the sale in its December 12, 1907, issue, where Bates himself is recorded as the purchaser of only two lots, a four-year-old cow, Victoria Funke 8th (Vol. 58, p. 671), and the January 12, 1907, bull calf, Royal Archer 283306. Fourteen lots, however, were reported to have sold to F.E. Ruby, Creston, making him one of the two volume buyers---and most of these and/or their immediate offspring soon turned up in the Bates herd. Nothing has been learned of the identity of Ruby. Whether he was a man buying the cattle on his own account and then almost immediately selling them to Bates, or whether he may have been commissioned by Bates to buy them for Bates is not known. Few references of any kind to Ruby have been found in the Herd Books. Bates, on the other hand, appears very soon as the owner of many of these cattle; it is assumed, therefore, that whatever his identity, Ruby was an intermediary of no lasting consequence.

The cattle bought from the Funke dispersion were from the heart of the herd. Victoria Funke 2d (Vol. 48, p. 236), ten years old and by Golden Champion 138590; Victoria Funke 5th (Vol. 53, p. 703), seven years old and also by Golden Champion; Golden Gondola (Vol. 63, p. 697),<sup>2</sup> five years old, bred

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<sup>2</sup>This cow had been sold in the Funke sale in October 1905 to Bates; how it was that she got back into Funke's hands and was again sold to Bates is not known.



by C.C. Bigler & Sons, Hartwick, Iowa, and sired by Golden Knight of Enterprise 143815; Master's Miss (Vol. 57, p. 668) from the Robbins herd in Indiana; and the nine-year-old cow Sweet Orange (Vol. 48, p. 569), which Mr. Funke had purchased from the Lowden herd in Illinois, were among the most dependable brood cows in the Funke herd. Several two- and three-year-old heifers, some already in production, among them Miss Violet 13207, by Golden Champion; Hampton's Acorn 15359 and Master's Acorn 15360, from a cow that Funke had purchased from the Bellows herd; Golden's Dainty Dame (Vol. 68, p. 670), at \$400 the second top of the sale; and Victor's Lavender (Vol. 68, p. 671), by Victor of Evergreen Park 5th, were among Funke's best. Yearling heifers such as Sinnissippi Orange 12351, a daughter of Sweet Orange, and the yearling bull Rupert 285651, the latter already used to some extent by Funke and later to be a Bates herd bull, completed the list.

Thus it can easily be seen that Bates's Scotch base got a very substantial boost from these purchases in 1907 or 1908. Five 1907 and 1908 heifers bred by Funke and owned by Bates were recorded all at the same time in Vol. 75 (November 1, 1909).

One of the family lines represented by these later Bates purchases was the Acorns. The line descended from Acorn of Sunnyside (Vol. 52, p. 1015) catalogued as Lot 12 in the Bellows sale at Maryville, Missouri, June 14, 1905. She sold to E. Funke for \$560, with calf at foot, a roan heifer of September 18, 1904, and rebred to the 1904 International grand champion bull Master of the Grove 161374. Two heifers, Hampton's Acorn 15359, the calf at foot, and Master's Acorn 15360, born November 3, 1905, the calf in utero, were recorded in Vol. 71 (December 18, 1907), both bred by George P. Bellows, and owned by E. Funke. These two heifers sold in the Funke dispersion for \$225 and \$175, respectively, and became breeding cows in the Bates herd, along with Miss Acorn 68001, a Funke-bred daughter of Hampton's Acorn.

Sweet Orange (Vol. 48, p. 569), a cow from the Frank O. Lowden sale in Illinois, June 14, 1906, was bought by E. Funke for \$455. She had a March 10, 1906 heifer calf at foot, bred by C.L. Gerlaugh, and later recorded as Sinnissippi Orange 12351, and owned by E. Funke. She was also the dam of Royal Archer 283306, bred by Lowden. These three head sold in the Funke dispersion for \$125, \$85, and \$105, respectively. Master's Miss (Vol. 57, p. 668) was acquired for \$180. Bred by J.G. Robbins & Son, Horace, Indiana, calved April 7, 1901, she was owned by Funke in time to be bred for a calf born September 13, 1903. Two sons, White Perfection 323259, born August 28, 1907, and presumably the calf at foot in the Funke dispersion, and Gay Monarch, Jr. 326387, calved July 8, 1908, are recorded as bred by Funke and owned by Bates. Other cows from the Funke dispersion, such as Miss Violet, Golden's Dainty Dame, and Victor's Lavender, also contributed much to the Bates breeding program.

Bates sold many cattle both locally and at a distance. Names and addresses of owners of Bates-bred animals in the Herd Books give some idea of the distribution, presumably for the most part directly, of his productions. Buyers range from local bull buyers who just wanted a purebred bull for use in their

farm herds to some of the leading breeders in the United States. Bulls bred by Bates were at the time of their registration owned by people in the following list, which cannot take into account buyers who bought bulls after they were recorded in Bates's name: locally: all from Orient, Charles Theobald, John Ramsbottom, Andrew Wilson, Lineberger & Tilford, Robert Ray, Bonus & Allbaugh, Spaulding; C.J. Burdette and J.W. Hawks, Creston; H.E. Gattenby, Macksburg; Henry Miller, G.F. Knorr, and M.W. Eddy, Fontanelle; E.J. Ewing, J.V. Higgins, George Gibbs, and J. Inlow, Greenfield; Raffenberg Bros., Wiota; elsewhere in Iowa: C.F. Farrand, Ireton; S.O. Swanson, Portsmouth; J.G. Westrope, Harlan; C.M. Davis, Afton; George Mitchell, Red Oak; John M. Bixler, Corning; and R.C. Selser, Stanton; from Nebraska: E.H. Fuerhoff, West Point; I.I. Berg, Newman Grove; John Killian, Cedar Bluff; Daniel Kerr, Birch; J.H. Mickey, Osceola; A.D. Cattle Co., Monroe; A.B. Clark, Wayne; J.F. Jameson & Son, Weeping Water; O.J. Wade, Rising City; William Schultz, Hoskins; Emil Nelson, Concord; and August Nolting, Plattsmouth; from Kansas: R.B. Summers, Uniontown.

Females bred by Bates were recorded as owned by: the Jamesons, A.D. Cattle Co., Killian, Gleason, Selser, and Clark, already mentioned; from Iowa---S.J. Irons, Greenfield; B.C. O'Malley, Bouton; C.H. Finch, Orient; L.C. Reese, Prescott; Ernest Funke, Phillip Funke, and H.F. Funke, all of Greenfield; Bower Bros., Bridgewater; J.C. Irwin, Ireton; and John M. Bixler, Corning; from Nebraska---Starkjohn Bros., Plattsmouth; Edward Schuler, Falls City; and B.G. Titus, Bloomfield; William Reynolds, Austin, Minnesota; and George P. Bellows, Maryville, Missouri.

One could gather that several of the Nebraska bull buyers, e.g., were ranchers, since they bought a number of bulls, and it is possible that a number of Nebraska bulls were bought as a group or groups from Bates, and then resold. Several of the purchasers of Bates females---some bred by him and some he had purchased from others---continued to breed and record descendents of these animals. Among these breeders were R.J. Selser, J.F. Jameson & Son, F.H. Gleason, and especially, A.B. Clark. Both Clark and Selser are indicated to have had quite a number of Bates females.

In looking at Bates's herd bulls, one is somewhat surprised to find that calves by some fifteen different bulls were recorded, seemingly a large number. It is possible that in a few cases, as for example in that of Harrison, the last Wallace & Vance main herd sire, and the sire of only two Bates-bred calves, he bred cows to a bull he did not own, though there is no evidence one way or the other as to whether Bates may have owned him or not. The same uncertainty prevails in the case of Maximillian, once owned and used by the Neelys though the fact that Bates recorded Maximillian calves born over a nearly two-year period leads one to believe that he probably did own this bull. Another possible explanation for Bates's using a bull for only a short period is, of course, that he may have tried out young bulls, some of his own breeding and some secured from others, and was disappointed with the results or sold them before their breeding ability was known. This could have been the case with Golddust 169509, a bull of his own breeding, and with the two Healy-bred bulls Success 139671 and Gladstone 133854, and the two



Funke-bred bulls Acacia's Prince 288015 and White Perfection 323259.

However that may have been, Bates's principal herd bulls, with the approximate dates of their use, were: Orange Golddust 141884, March to October 1901; Victor of Evergreen Park 138801, December 1899 to September 1902; Vermouth 193769, June 1902 to December 1903; King Abbotsburn 206917, December 1902 to July 1907; and Golden Champion 138590, November 1905 to July 1907.

Orange Golddust, red, calved April 5, 1897, was bred by Frank W. Bates, Osceola, Illinois (relationship to Hugh Bates unknown), and was owned by Hugh Bates at the time of registration, probably in 1899. He was a very well-bred bull, a grandson of Baron Gloster 102657, considered to be one of the greatest breeding bulls of his day, and from the Orange Blossom family of cows, six generations removed from the imported cow bred by Amos Cruickshank. He was, however, not pure Scotch, having several infusions of English cattle in his pedigree. Bates registered ten of his offspring, and probably sold him to the Neelys, since they registered more than a dozen of his calves, whose birthdays indicate his use in the Neely herd for about four years beginning probably in December 1899.

Victor of Evergreen Park, red, calved September 8, 1898, bred by E. Funke, Greenfield, was considered a show bull and an extra good breeder. He was of the best Scotch bloodlines, sired by Royal George 122603, one of the best of the Funke breeding bulls in those days, and of a family of Victoria cows only two generations from the imported cow bred by Cruickshank and sired by the great Roan Gauntlet. Bates registered about forty of his calves.

Vermouth, too, was a well-bred Scotch bull of the Victoria family. He was red, calved October 30, 1900, bred in the famous herd of C.C. Norton, Corning, Iowa, and owned by Bates at the time of his registration. His sire was Banker 130857, an imported bull bred in the herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Scotland, one of the great Scottish breeders. His dam was Golden Victoria (Vol. 43, p. 916), bred by W.A. Harris, Linwood, Kansas, perhaps the greatest popularizer of the Scotch blood in America. Bates registered some forty-five calves by Vermouth.

King Abbotsburn, dark roan, calved November 19, 1901, came from the famous herd of T.R. Westrope & Son, Harlan, Iowa, and also was owned by Bates at the time of registration. The fact that his dam's next calf was bred by Bates leads one to believe that Bates may have secured the cow with this bull calf at side, or possibly in calf. Several females were secured from Westrope, as indicated before, very likely in 1901; Bonnie Butterfly (Vol. 44, p. 976) may have come with them. King Abbotsburn was a son of Golden King 152918, also bred by Westrope, sired by Lavender King 3d 99024, out of Golden Abbotsburn (Vol. 42, p. 1163) by Young Abbotsburn 110679. Young Abbotsburn was one of the greatest show bulls that ever toured America, winning countless prizes including the championship over all breeds at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Bonnie Butterfly, King Abbotsburn's dam, was sired by Bonnie Scot 114542, and was of the Butterfly family. About fifteen of the offspring of King Abbotsburn were recorded by Bates, before the bull was sold to the Neelys to head their herd. (See Section on the Neelys.)



Golden Champion came to the Bates herd as a seven-year-old, having been purchased in the Funke sale of October 17, 1905, for \$390. He was a bull that had caused considerable comment among breeders and farmers, since he was of a rather extreme beefy type, which contrasted somewhat with what many believed to be more practical cattle. Nevertheless, he had been one of the bulls that propelled the Funke herd toward a prominent position in the Shorthorn world. He was red, calved February 6, 1898, bred by Forbes Bros., Henry, Illinois, a double grandson of their great breeding bull Baron Gloster, and of the Cruickshank Acanthus family. Ten Bates-bred sons and daughters were registered.

Two other bulls were used to a lesser extent than the aforementioned Bates herd bulls: Rupert 285651 and Royal Archer 283306. The former was roan, calved January 8, 1906, bred by E. Funke, sired by Prince Missie 178131, and out of Miss Ramsden 18th (Vol. 64, p. 659). The latter was roan, calved January 12, 1907, bred by Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, Illinois, owned by E. Funke when recorded. His sire was the 1903 International grand champion Ceremonious Archer 171479, and his dam was Sweet Orange (Vol. 48, p. 569), a cow that came to the Bates herd via the Funke herd. About ten calves each were recorded by Bates sired by these two bulls in the later days of Bates's activity. Both these bulls sold in the Funke dispersion, Rupert for \$180 to Ruby, and Royal Archer for \$105 directly to Bates.

No record can be found of the ultimate disposition of any of these bulls nor any firm record of the disposition of the Bates herd. Many of the cows, however, do turn up in the herd of H.F. Funke, who would have owned them late in 1909 and in 1910. (See Section on the Funke family, especially the Section on H.F. Funke.)

The personal information available on Hugh Bates is limited to two notices. An obituary book in the Greenfield Public Library covering approximately the years 1910 to 1917 records the death of Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bates, at two years and four months of age. And in the 60 Years Ago column of the Adair County Free Press, August 27, 1975, we read, "H.B. Bates will move to Parkville, Mo., where he has a son attending college." The note is from "Orient News."

It seems likely that Bates called his farm Maplewood Farm; numerous cattle of his breeding or that he acquired from others but owned at the time of registration were named with the Maplewood prefix.

## THE DUNCANS -- E.G., DOMER, L.D.

In Vols. 41, 47, and 48 of the Herd Book, reference is made to certain persons by the name of Duncan, all with a Greenfield address. Possible family relationships existed, suggested by the names and ownership of the cattle; in fact, there is a strong presumption that Domer Duncan and L.D. Duncan may have been the same person.

Earliest mention is in Vol. 41 (February 1897), where E.G. Duncan is shown to have been the owner of Red Gem 2d (Vol. 41, p. 440), an 1893 cow bred by W.H. Cole, Bedford, sired by Imperial 115945, and already the dam of two calves, later to be registered as Gem of Top Round (Vol. 45, p. 1147) and Gem of Top Round 2d (Vol. 47, p. 205). The first of these calves was bred by Cole, who would have had still to own the dam about October 1, 1894, for a July 2, 1895, calf. The second calf, however, was bred by F.P. Healy, Bedford, who would have had to own the dam about February 1, 1896, for a November 9, 1896, calf. Incidentally, the first of these calves, Gem of Top Round, was registered in Vol. 45 (October 31, 1899) under the ownership of T.T. Smith, Bridgewater, and the second, Gem of Top Round 2d, was registered in Vol. 47 (August 31, 1900) under the ownership of E.G. Duncan. Duncan probably acquired the original cow Red Gem 2d and her heifer calf Gem of Top Round 2d some time in 1896---whether he also acquired the heifer Gem of Top Round, and later sold her to Smith, we do not know.

E.G. Duncan is also recorded in Vol. 47 as the owner of another F.P. Healy-bred heifer, Good Girl (Vol. 47, p. 205), October 1, 1896, and almost the same age as the heifer Gem of Top Round 2d.

E.G. Duncan apparently never registered any animals of his own breeding. In the meantime, however, Domer Duncan is shown, in Vol. 47 (August 31, 1900), to have been the owner of the bull Red Duke 149221, May 17, 1896, bred by William Sexsmith, Greenfield. And this bull became the sire of several calves bred by L.D. Duncan and from E.G. Duncan-owned cows. (It is here that one is led to speculate that Domer Duncan and L.D. Duncan were probably the same person, and that he as L.D. Duncan acquired the E.G. Duncan cows. E.G. Duncan could well have been the father or a brother.)

At any rate, L.D. Duncan is the breeder of three registered animals, two out of Gem of Top Round 2d, and one out of Good Girl, both E.G. Duncan-owned cows, and all sired by the Domer Duncan-owned bull Red Duke. Good Girl's daughter Miss Gould (Vol. 48, p. 346) was born September 10, 1898, and Gem of Top Round 2d's daughter Pocahontas (Vol. 48, p. 346) was born February 2, 1899, indicating that ownership of Good Girl, certainly, and Gem of Top Round 2d, probably, had passed to L.D. Duncan by December 1897. (Both of these heifers bred by L.D. Duncan, incidentally, were owned by William Jennerich, Greenfield, when registered, some time before January 31, 1901.)

The second L.D. Duncan-bred calf from Gem of Top Round 2d was the bull Roan Duke 170269, calved in March 1900, indicating that his dam was still owned by L.D. Duncan at least until June 1899. This bull when registered in Vol. 50 (October 31, 1901) was owned by David Mitchell, Orient.

The Duncan Shorthorn activities covered a span of approximately five years, 1896 to 1900.<sup>1</sup> It is pretty clear, from the names of the cattle, these activities constituted one operation, though it may have passed from one owner to another.

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<sup>1</sup>The location of the Duncan Shorthorn activities is not known for sure, but they are presumed to have been carried on on a farm at the northwest edge of Greenfield, the present site of the Greenfield Elementary School. At any rate, it is recorded later that in 1912 L.D. Duncan sold this farm of 120 acres to Henry F. Funke for the price of "at least \$20,000,"---as reported in the local press. The farm thus became the home of one of the more important of the Adair County Shorthorn herds during the several years of its Funke onwership. (See Section on The Funke Family.)



## W. W. SEELEY

### Staunch Advocate of Polled Shorthorns

One of the most interesting Shorthorn breeders in Adair County was W.W. Seeley of Stuart---interesting because he bred not the regular horned Shorthorns, but what were at the time called Polled Durhams, and because Seeley was himself a man of unusual characteristics.

Seeley was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1865. He attended Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, for two years, returning to his central Illinois home to manage the home farm after his father's death in 1884. He married in 1889, but his wife died twelve days after the birth of his only child, a daughter who eventually became Mrs. Frank Eversull, of Adair County. Seeley came to Iowa in 1892, bringing with him his two-year-old child and his mother, who became his housekeeper, and settled on a 340-acre farm, later known as Larchwood Farm, about four and a half miles southeast of Stuart.

A man of scientific and literary bent, Seeley developed many, perhaps too many, interests, scattering his energies over livestock of various kinds---Polled Durham cattle, Percheron horses, Chester White swine, and many varieties of geese and chickens; carefully selected seed corn (he raised and sold it)---long before the days of hybrid corn; a scientifically designed stove and drier for corn---long before the electric driers in present-day use; exhibiting his livestock at state fairs and winning numerous prizes, but sometimes, according to legend, failing to get his animals to the judging ring when classes were called, because of other distractions that interested him at the fairs; and reading books, magazines, and newspapers---perhaps while farm work was neglected. His granddaughter has said on several occasions, "He always had his nose in a newspaper, but that is the way you learn things."

Though best known for his Polled Durhams, Seeley started to build his herd on a horned Shorthorn foundation. This was natural, almost necessary, since the Polled Durham branch of the Shorthorn breed was barely being developed at the time Seeley came to Iowa.<sup>1</sup> Starting with regular Shorthorn (horned) cows, Seeley soon began to cross them with Polled Durham bulls. No information is available as to how rapidly the herd became polled; since the polled characteristic is genetically dominant, it is theoretically possible to transform a herd from horned to polled in a few short years, if rigid culling for this one characteristic is followed. Seeley bred a very few cattle using horned bulls, but is known

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<sup>1</sup>Hornless Shorthorns, at first called Polled Durhams, began to be developed in the 1880s, first by a grading up process, using purebred Shorthorn bulls on common "muley" (polled) grade cows, and a few years later, and most importantly, by nurturing a few so-called "sports" or naturally polled animals that from time to time appeared in purebred Shorthorn herds. The former were known as Single Standard Polled Durhams, the latter as Double Standard Polled Durhams, the Double Standards soon replacing the Single Standards in the favor of purebred breeders.

to have a polled bull by 1900---the bull Baron Wabash 130799 (he had a different registration number in the Polled Durham Herd Book)---that put Seeley on the road to breeding Polled Durhams.

Several difficulties confront the researcher attempting to reconstruct the story of Seeley's early breeding of Shorthorns. Two official Herd Books prevailed---the regular American Shorthorn Herd Book, already in its fiftieth Volume by 1900, and the American Polled Durham Herd Book, which was established about 1900. Some of the cattle owned by Seeley and some of those bred by him were recorded in both Herd Books and some in only one. Registration rules were not nearly so strict in those days as they later became; hence, registrations could be brought up to date by recording cattle several years old, and already the parents of younger animals whose pedigrees were sent simultaneously or later to either association for registration. First references to Seeley in the two Herd Books do not necessarily coincide. Second, while the names of individual animals appear to be uniform in the two sets of Books, the official registration numbers differ. Third, there was for many years no official designation of the polled animals (such as the x later adopted) that were recorded in the American Shorthorn Herd Book; hence, no means exist for determining whether certain of the Seeley animals were polled or not. If they were recorded in the Polled Durham Herd Book, they are assumed to have been polled, but it is probable that it was felt unnecessary to record certain of the polled animals in both Herd Books. In the early Polled Durham Herd Book, animals recorded in the American Shorthorn Herd Book were identified with the latter's registration number, but the practice seems not to have been reciprocal.

Nevertheless, it appears that Seeley obtained a few horned Shorthorn cows soon after his arrival in Iowa in 1892, and built his herd from there. One of the first, if not the first, was Leah's Lass 2d (Vol. 40, p. 503), bred by J.M. Dunmire, Dexter, known to have been owned by Dunmire as late as July or August 1894, and by Seeley as early as October 1896. Another early cow was Fame of Walnut Hill (Vol. 39, p. 443), bred in the then famous Martin Flynn herd at Des Moines, known to have been owned by Flynn as late as July or August 1896, and by Seeley as early as October or November 1897. It appears very likely that these cows were purchased in calf or with calves at foot, since Seeley recorded bull calves out of them, but not bred by him, calved in 1897. Maggie Kirklevington (Vol. 40, p. 503), another early Seeley matron, also apparently was secured from Dunmire, though she had been bred by W.S. Vance, Kellogg, Iowa. Seeley secured her as early as May 1898.

None of these cows were of the Scotch breeding then rapidly becoming popular, but some of their descendants remained in the herd as breeding cows for some years after Seeley began to secure Scotch cattle. Probably the first Scotch cow was Orange Blossom B 14th (Vol. 42, p. 430), bred by C.S. Barclay, West Liberty, Iowa, and owned by Seeley as early as January 1899, to be followed by Fashion Belle (Vol. 45, p. 575), a Cruickshank Secret, and Rosa Lancaster (Vol. 45, p. 575), both bred by I. Barr & Son, Davenport, Iowa, and owned, when recorded, by George Boileau, Red Oak. Others obtained were Missie's Pride (Vol. 50, p. 959), bred by W.G. Bissell, Dexter; and Victoria of Glenwood 12th (Vol. 43, p. 454),



bred by William Cummings & Son, Breda, Illinois, and apparently secured from C.S. Barclay.

The herd increased rapidly. In the next few years, Seeley added representatives of the Lady Dorothy, Miss Ramsden, Mayflower, Nonpareil, Kilblean Beauty, Violet, Duchess of Gloster, and other popular Scotch families, completing the transition to Scotch breeding and polled characteristics as quickly as possible. At least as early as the summer of 1902 Seeley was advertising in The Breeder's Gazette a "double standard" four-year-old herd bull for sale (this may have been Baron Wabash). His calves, "out of Scotch dams," could be seen at the farm. Such ads, emphasizing the basic Shorthorn character of Seeley productions, continued for many years. Seeley's confidence in his program is emphasized in a Breeder's Gazette ad of September 2, 1908, in which he describes what he has for sale, and then adds, "Come and see them, Will show you some good ones or pay your expenses"! And in a May 5, 1909, ad he says among other things, "Am producing them of true Shorthorn character and such numbers that I have a choice assortment constantly an [sic] hand." Prospective customers were invited to "visit the herd or write their wants."

Research reveals that Seeley registered some 120 animals of his own breeding in the American Polled Durham Herd Book and some 230 animals of his own breeding in the American Shorthorn Herd Book. There were, however, some fifty to sixty duplications, the same animal being recorded in both Herd Books. It seems safe to say that Seeley must have recorded about three hundred cattle of his own breeding---one of the largest and best known of the Shorthorn operations in Adair County. He enjoyed a wide market for his productions. In the Herd Books alone, some forty Iowans are listed as owners of Seeley-bred cattle, and more than a score of individuals and firms from other states. These are only the owners who purchased Seeley-bred animals before they were officially registered; if the list of purchasers after registration could be found, it would undoubtedly be much longer.

Among the more or less local Iowa purchasers were L.A. Busch, Orient; N.V. Hoadley, Greenfield; J.W. Irwin, G.R. Peters, John Pease, J.S. Porter, H.W. Moberly, Don S. Davis, and Frank Eversull, all of Stuart; John Moss, Guthrie Center; and E.M. Compton, John Estle, C.E. Rankin, and W.H.S. Barnett, all of Dexter. And from other parts of Iowa came H.C. Bass, Rose Hill; John H. Dan, Minden; F.F. Failor, Newton; G.E. Paul, Haverhill; J.W. Irving, Glendon; R.W. Dickey, Cumming; A.J. Clark, Ladora; T.A. Rossing, Bode; Ellsworth A. Schofield, Griswold; J.E. Putnam, Smithland; F.A. Schwertley, Missouri Valley; Amana Society, Homestead; E.H. Spaulding & Son, Westfield; J.Q. Peterson, Lamoni; Hemmingsen Bros., Dike; F.M. Noble, Washta; Ben Pedley, Ocheyedan; A.F. Marston, Postville; D. Benjamin, Barney; O.J. Kalsem, Huxley; Henry Kromminga, Austinville; J.H. Schofield, Griswold; George R. Bidwell, Onawa; George Watson, Archer; and David and James Burns, McClelland.

Out-of-state owners of Seeley-bred cattle were scattered from Virginia to California, and from North Dakota to Texas. From Nebraska, were Mattson Swanson, Loomis; J.C. Bowen, Poole; Hans Swanson, Ceresco; John Lofgren, West Point; W.T. Green, Creighton; and V.K. Bartals, Deloit. From Missouri, came



the Thiemans, Lewis W., of Aullville, and Melvin H., from Higginsville. From other states, there were: R.A. Reynolds, Dillon, Montana; J.Townsend Burnell, Millwood, Virginia; State Industrial School, Golden, Colorado; J.A. Clark, Brownwood, Texas; W.L. Pritzer, Ola, South Dakota; Fred Spriggs, Maddock, North Dakota; Downen Realty Co., Pullman, Washington; G.A. Bailey, Folsom, California; Henry Wehmhoff, Burlington, Wisconsin; C.F. Norwood, Balaton, Minnesota; Ed Stegeline, Straight Creek, Kansas; and from Illinois, E.D. Scott, Franklin, and G.L. German, Saxon.

A good many buyers were probably farmers purchasing bulls to run with their stock cows,<sup>2</sup> but Seeley also made sales to well-known Polled Durham/Polled Shorthorn breeders. David & James Burns, McClelland, Iowa, used extensively at least two Seeley-bred bulls in building up a reputation herd---Bud Real 507711, November 4, 1913, a bull they acquired about 1915 and used until about 1922, and Violet Sultan 886661, September 6, 1919, considered one of the great bulls of the Polled Shorthorn breed. A notable sale was held at South Omaha, April 12, 1923, in which the get and service of this bull were at a premium. The Thiemans of Missouri, who in the mid Twentieth Century became easily one of the top half dozen or so breeders of Polled Shorthorns in the nation, had been customers of Seeley, as was Ed Stegeline, a nationally known breeder in Kansas. Either Seeley was a good salesman, or he happened to be in the Polled Shorthorn business just as the demand for this hornless type was arousing increasing interest. He is known to have been a very strong advocate of polled cattle.

When Seeley started in the business, sources of hornless Shorthorns or Polled Durhams were limited, and continued to be for many years. Whether Seeley envisaged a polled herd from the beginning, or decided upon a switch to polled cattle later on, is not known. It is known that throughout his breeding career he tapped very prestigious breeding establishments, especially for polled cattle. The first American Shorthorn Herd Book reference to Seeley is in Vol. 46 (January 3, 1900), in which he recorded two bulls, one of his own breeding, calved in 1897, and from Shorthorn cows that he was using as his foundation. In only a couple of years, however, Seeley was recording calves by his first polled bull, Baron Wabash 130799. (The recording of this bull in Vol. 2 of the American Polled Durham Herd Book in 1902 marks the first reference to Seeley in that record.) Baron Wabash came from the most prestigious background of the time, and his use marks Seeley's first serious attempt to transform his herd from horned to polled.

Baron Wabash, red, December 5, 1897, was bred by W.W. Crane, Tippecanoe City, Ohio, and owned, when registered in 1898, by J.H. Miller, Mexico, Indiana. Both Crane and Miller were in the forefront of the

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<sup>2</sup>It would be interesting to know the extent to which such purchasers were attracted by the polled feature of Seeley's cattle. Could they have been individuals who foresaw the value of hornlessness when it was still almost a curiosity rather than a much sought after characteristic of the breed?

effort to develop a polled branch of purebred Shorthorns, that is, Double Standard Polled Durhams; Crane was at one time President and Miller at one time Secretary of the American Polled Durham Association, and Miller especially became the leading Polled Durham breeder in the country in the early years of the Twentieth Century. Baron Wabash, recorded, naturally, in both Herd Books, was used from the spring of 1900 through the summer of 1902, siring about a dozen registered Seeley-bred calves, about half of which were recorded in the Polled Durham Herd Book. One is left to speculate whether the remainder were polled or horned.

After starting the polled line of breeding, Seeley apparently attempted to concentrate the blood by using bulls of his own breeding, as he did frequently throughout his career. Whether this was an attempt to concentrate the polled factor or the blood of Baron Wabash is not known; good polled bulls were probably both scarce and expensive. At any rate, three home-bred bulls followed immediately in the footsteps of Baron Wabash. A son, Golden Orange 188940, red, February 5, 1901, out of Orange Blossom B 14th, was used from the spring of 1902 to the fall of 1903, but since there is evidence that of his dozen or so calves almost all were horned, it is probable that Seeley discarded him as a herd sire in favor of another son of Baron Wabash, Missie's Lord 251105, February 10, 1902, siring in his one season of use, 1903, about nine calves, and Golden Victor 251100, June 3, 1903, a son of Golden Orange, used from about July 1904 to March 1905, siring some dozen and a half calves. Though all these bulls were recorded in the Polled Durham Herd Book, few of their calves were so recorded---a fact leading one to believe that probably they proved to be unreliable dehorners.<sup>3</sup>

When it came to the use of Heather Lad 241114, however, Seeley really seemed to have hit his stride as a Polled Durham breeder. Bred by J.H. Jennings, Streator, Illinois, calved March 3, 1904, this bull was sired by Milton 144019, a bull of old fashioned breeding, but out of a cow, Golden Heather (Vol. 44, p. 767), of the finest of Scotch breeding.<sup>4</sup> He is recorded in the American Shorthorn Herd Book as

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<sup>3</sup>Again, we cannot be sure whether these calves were polled or horned. Seeley may have felt simply that the expense of double registration was unjustified. What is clear is that they were recorded only in the American Shorthorn Herd Book.

<sup>4</sup>The cow Golden Heather reflects a good deal of Polled Durham history. J.H. Miller in breeding up the polled branch hit upon the scheme of breeding polled bulls to the best Scotch Shorthorn cows, and polled cows to the best Scotch Shorthorn bulls. He purchased a carload of Scotch cows and heifers in the dispersion, in 1896, of the famous Linwood herd in Kansas. Among these was the dam of Golden Heather, a cow named Golden Pride 2d (Vol. 41, p. 645), of the best Cruickshank breeding. She became the dam of Golden Gauntlet 128003, a great Polled Durham show bull, who among other winnings headed a show herd of Polled Durhams that won the sweepstakes over all breeds at the Ohio State Fair. Golden Heather herself was entered in a highly touted consignment sale of Polled Durhams held at Indianapolis in 1902, and sold for \$2,525 to top the sale to J.H. Jennings, the runner-up being W.S. Robbins, one of the leading Shorthorn breeders of the day. In the Jennings herd, she became the dam of Seeley's herd bull Heather Lad.



owned by Seeley & Davis, Stuart, Iowa (no information is at hand as to Davis's identity). Seeley began to use the bull about May 1905, and continued until January 1909. Nearly fifty Seeley-bred calves of Heather Lad were registered, about two-thirds of them recorded in the Polled Durham Herd Book.

Heather Lad's son and successor Royal D 318312, red, May 23, 1906, out of one of Seeley's Scotch Shorthorn foundation cows, Lady Dorothy 7th (Vol. 42, p. 1185), also seems to have been a relatively successful sire of polled cattle. Used from September 1907 to March 1911, he accounted for over two dozen Seeley-bred calves, nearly half of which were recorded in the Polled Durham Herd Book. This line of breeding was further concentrated through the use, from October 1911 to January 1913, of Royal Bud 2d 391318, red, September 16, 1910, by Royal D, and out of Generosity Bud 37666, bred by Seeley himself and deep in Scotch breeding. Many of this bull's twenty or so calves were recorded as Polled Durhams.

New blood was needed, however, and Seeley's purchases at an Omaha sale on November 10, 1910, brought in not only a new herd bull, but two new female families. The sale was held by W.H. Dunwoody, a well-known Shorthorn breeder, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was patronized by a number of the best contemporary Shorthorn breeders. Seeley outbid them all for the tops of the sale. He purchased the young bull May's Clipper 337688, white, November 20, 1909, for \$330, the top of the bull sale, and the four-year-old cow Violet of Woodhill (Vol. 68, p. 644) for \$400, the top of the females. He also bought the yearling heifer Lavender Princess 6th 62025 for \$255. The quality of these cattle is attested by the fact that the entire sale averaged \$195, while Seeley's three head were purchased at an average of \$328. Certainly the cattle were of impeccable Shorthorn pedigree.

May's Clipper was sired by Lavender Clipper 203771, both of whose parents were imported. His sire, the famous Choice Goods 186802, and his dam, May Blossom 4th, were imported directly from Scotland. Violet of Woodhill, only a few days after the sale gave birth to a white heifer calf, later recorded as Nonpareil Violet 158353; these two females started a good family in the Seeley herd, but apparently the Lavender Princess heifer left no recorded descendants.

Another strain of new blood came through the bull Nonpareil Stamp 409658, roan, July 3, 1911, who though sired by Royal D was out of Beaver Creek Nonpareil (Vol. 64, p. 793), an N.A. Lind-bred cow. May's Clipper was used from about October 1911 to September 1914, and Nonpareil Stamp from August 1912 to June 1914; they sired about twenty and a dozen recorded calves, respectively. Since the Polled Durham Herd Book ceased about this time, the Double Standard Polled Durhams now being recognized as merely a strain of purebred Shorthorns, it becomes impossible even to guess the extent to which the calves in the Seeley herd became polled.

Another dramatic stroke to bring in new and nationally famous blood came with the purchase, in 1914, of the mature bull Silver Secret 339882, roan, January 4, 1910. He had been used in the J.H. Miller herd at Peru, Indiana, had been widely exhibited at shows, and was bought by Seeley at a long price in a Miller public sale that attracted national attention to Polled Durhams. The bull had been



bred by H.C. Miller, officially, was sired by Silver Crown 240328, and out of 10th Miami Victoria (Vol. 59, p. 848), of J.H. Miller breeding and tracing back to the famous W.A. Harris Linwood herd, which probably did more to popularize Scotch Shorthorns in America than any other herd. Only one year's use of Silver Secret was obtained, however; he sired about twenty Seeley-bred calves, the oldest calved in December 1915 and the youngest in March 1916.

Seeley then resorted to another home-bred bull Victor Clipper 657759, roan, July 19, 1913, a son of May's Clipper and Heather Victoria 657762 by Heather Lad. Over a dozen calves indicate his use from January 1915 to July 1917.

The last bull of consequence used by Seeley was Jovial Sultan 385900, white, September 6, 1912, bought in the Frank T. Pemberton sale at Iowa Falls, Iowa, on October 18, 1916, for \$1,000. This bull, too, came from the famous J.H. Miller herd, sired by Sultan of Anoka 302426, a Shorthorn bull that in the Miller herd infused a tremendous Scotch influence into the polled branch. Jovial Sultan's dam was Lady Corena 68617, by The Confessor 284217. This family, too, went back to the famous Linwood herd. About twenty Seeley-bred Jovial Sultan calves were recorded, the most famous of which was Violet Sultan x25482-886661, a noted herd bull in the herd of David & James Burns, McClelland, Iowa. The Burnses were among the best of the state's Polled Shorthorn breeders, and it is a tribute to Seeley that they built their herd largely on two Seeley-bred bulls---Jovial Sultan, and before him, Bud Real 507711, by Royal Bud 2d. Violet Sultan was called by The Shorthorn World "one of the great bulls of the Polled Shorthorn breed..."<sup>5</sup>

The denouement of the Seeley herd came with much less attention and reward than it deserved as a pioneer herd of the polled branch of the Shorthorn breed. It fell victim to misfortune, the infirmities of age, and discontinuance of family. Seeley's mother died in 1924, Seeley himself suffered from heart trouble, farm help was hard to get, the cattle without proper attention suffered their own brand of bovine health problems. The farm home burned to the ground two or three years later, destroying all its furnishings and Seeley's papers. Hence, the Seeley operation sort of faded away in the middle 1920s, while Seeley more or less retired to Stuart where he lived in a home run by a doctor who devoted himself to caring for the infirm. He died in September 1929.

Seeley seems not to have been much of a power in local livestock circles. Polled Durhams/Polled Shorthorns long had to battle a certain degree of prejudice on the part of horned Shorthorn breeders. Some felt they were not really purebred Shorthorns (as indeed the Single Standard Polled Durhams technically were not), some criticized their quality as compared to Shorthorns---with some justification perhaps, because the sponsors of the new variety necessarily had to concentrate on the polled factor,

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<sup>5</sup>April 25, 1923, p. 15.

selecting polled animals for breeding at the expense of other qualities, if the polled feature were to become firmly established. Consequently, it was natural that Seeley's contacts were in a broader arena than Adair County; nationally, a few breeders devoted to the development of Polled Shorthorns not only sought encouragement from one another, but depended upon one another for breeding stock.<sup>6</sup>

But Seeley's Polled Shorthorns were real Shorthorns, and if he or someone else could have maintained the herd for another thirty or forty years---until the popular swing to polled cattle almost exclusively occurred---Seeley might have become one of the really great Shorthorn breeders in America. He was almost surely ahead of his time.

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<sup>6</sup>There seems to have been no contact at all---at least there was no interchanging of cattle---between Seeley and other influential Adair County Shorthorn breeders, such as the Funkes, Hugh Bates, or the Bowers. Distance and lack of easy transportation may have helped to explain it, but it still seems strange.

## G. W. ROGERS

The editors/proofreaders of the American Shorthorn Herd Book were not immune to egregious error, as G.W. Rogers, who once had a small herd of Shorthorns at Fontanelle, must have had occasion to discover. The first reference to Rogers appears in Vol. 41 (February 1, 1897), where he is identified as "G.W. Rodgers, Fountainville, Pa." owner of the cow Sylph, "dark red, calved March 18, 1892, bred by L.M. Dugan, Bedford, Iowa, calved property of F.P. Healy, Bedford, Iowa, ..." Given the difficulties of deciphering the penmanship of many people, and the ease with which "Fontanelle, Ia." could be transmogrified into "Fountainville, Pa.," the error is certainly explainable. Every other item in this entry and all subsequent information pertinent to the case indicate the real identity of this person as G.W. Rogers, Fontanelle, Iowa. Dugan, Healy, and J.F. Kieffer, who is known to have owned the cow for two or three years, were all residents of Bedford, Iowa; it is extremely unlikely that a "G.W. Rodgers, of Fountainville, Pa." would somehow also have been an owner.

The cow in question, Sylph (Vol. 41, p. 733), it is quite clear, was acquired by Rogers some time between January 1896, and February 1, 1897; his ownership before February 1, 1897, is verified by the fact that she was registered as his property in the Herd Book published on that date, and his ownership after January 1896 is verified by the entry in her registration that the latest of three calves listed was born on October 19, 1896, was bred by J.F. Kieffer.

Two daughters of Sylph were registered as bred and owned by Rogers: Stella (Vol. 58, p. 982), born March 13, 1901, and Iowa Blush (Vol. 63, p. 950), born May 10, 1903. Both were sired by Red Cloud 2d 191304. Calves from two other cows were recorded as bred and owned by Rogers: Cherry K (Vol. 67, p. 955), born June 8, 1903, out of Beauty (Vol. 51, p. 1090); and Rose Star (Vol. 67, p. 955), born May 19, 1903, and Schuyler 287142, born March 21, 1906, both out of Star Rose (Vol. 52, p. 1015). Cherry and Rose Star were sired by Funk's Duke 161243, and Schuyler was sired by Dutch Boy 3d 211889. These five animals---Stella, Iowa Blush, Cherry K, Rose Star, and Schuyler (four heifers and one bull)---appear to have been all the animals bred by Rogers, and he seems to have been "in the Shorthorn business" from 1896 or 1897 to at least June 1905, and possibly a bit longer.

Of the three cows that could be considered Rogers' brood cows, Sylph, as stated above, was bred by L.M. Dugan, Bedford, and Beauty and Star Rose were both bred by T.T. Smith, Bridgewater, but in no case is the information as to how and when Rogers acquired them at hand.

Rogers seems to have owned several Shorthorn bulls. In Vol. 50, he is listed as the owner of Oliver Cromwell 170267, red, August 23, 1899, bred by D.E. Mitchell, Orient, and sired by the Mitchell herd bull Gladstone 133854, but no calves by this bull were recorded by Rogers. Another bull was Red Cloud 2d 191304, red, October 5, 1898, bred by W.R. Turner, Adair, and sired by Knight 148734. Red Cloud 2d sired the two daughters of Sylph, referred to above, though he was listed at the time of his



registration as having "died October 28, 1901." (There is another error here, since his daughter Iowa Blush is listed as having been born May 10, 1903!) Funk's Duke 161243 (error in spelling) sired the two heifers Cherry K and Rose Star; he was a November 1, 1898, bull, bred by Wallace & Vance, Orient, and owned at the time of his registration by E. Funk [sic], and presumably later by Rogers. And the last calf recorded as bred by Rogers was sired by Dutch Boy 3d 211889, April 26, 1900, bred by W.R. Turner, Adair, and owned, when registered in 1903 or 1904 by J.C. Lane, Greenfield.

It seems quite likely that Rogers was a farmer who probably consistently used purebred Shorthorn bulls in his farm herd, and through a period of ten years or so dabbled a bit in the purebred business through the ownership of a few registered cows and their offspring.

## WILLIAM JENNERICH

Calves born between June 21, 1898, and February 9, 1902, bred by William Jennerich, of Greenfield, indicate that Mr. Jennerich was breeding Shorthorns approximately from September 1897 to May 1901. Jennerich is first mentioned in Herd Book Vol. 41 (February 1, 1897) as the owner of two Wallace & Vance-bred cows, Dixie Girl 4th and Minnie Townsend (both Vol. 41, p. 558). Both older cows, they had been part of the Wallace & Vance breeding herd, each with a number of Wallace & Vance-bred calves to her credit.

These cows appear to have been acquired in late 1896 or early 1897. Dixie Girl 4th's April 25, 1897, calf was bred by Wallace & Vance, but "calved the property of William Jennerich," and Minnie Townsend was the dam of the first Jennerich-bred calf, indicating ownership by September 1897.

Another cow, Lady Townsend 2d (Vol. 42, p. 770), also bred by Wallace & Vance and owned by them till at least December 1895, may have come into Jennerich's hands at the same time; she calved a Jennerich-bred calf on September 28, 1898. The Wallace & Vance operations appear to have wound down in these years in which Jennerich was acquiring his start.

Two cows, Miss Gould and Pocahontas (both Vol. 48, p. 346), bred by L.D. Duncan, Greenfield, were recorded as owned by Jennerich in Vol. 48 (January 1, 1901), and a cow, Lucy 18th (Vol. 43, p. 712), bred by E.J. Moore, Folger, Iowa, but owned when recorded by J.B. Hardinger, Osceola, Iowa, were also owned by Jennerich. Registered offspring of Miss Gould and Lucy 18th were located in the Herd Books, but none of Pocahontas.

The Wallace & Vance cows and their descendants, however, were the main basis of the Jennerich cow herd. Bulls used were Gem's Duke 3d 129186, red, white mark, calved March 2, 1896, bred by F.P. Healy, Bedford, Iowa, and owned by Jennerich when recorded, probably in 1897; and Wild Eye Prince 148205, red, calved June 5, 1898, bred by A. Cooley & Son, Osceola, Iowa, and owned, when he was recorded, by E. Tonet & Son of the same place. It is not clear how either bull came into Jennerich's ownership, but each sired about an equal number of calves for him. Wild Eye Prince turned up as herd bull for L.M. Kilburn & Son from about 1905 to 1907. (See Section on L.M. Kilburn & Son.)

Jennerich is found to have been the breeder of some fifteen registered Shorthorns. Apparently some bulls were sold locally, as well as a number of females. Owners included E. Vance, Orient (nothing is known of his possible relationship to A.T. Vance, of Wallace & Vance); E.E. Savage, Hebron; R.G. Handley, Fontanelle; J.C. McKenzie, Anita; E.A. Piper, Greenfield; F.E. Rubey, Orient; and L.F. Porter, Manchester. Whether the animals were sold directly or not cannot be ascertained, though the assumption is that they were. Only Piper and Porter, however, could be found to have registered descendants of their Jennerich-bred females. Porter at some time became the owner of one of the original foundation cows, Minnie Townsend, though by what route we do not know; she produced for him a Jennerich-bred calf on

January 28, 1902, and a Porter-bred calf on June 24, 1903, but no record could be found afterward of either Porter or the cattle. Piper registered descendants of his Jennerich-bred cow Red Queen (Vol. 50, p. 898) for some years, though he was a minor Shorthorn breeder. Handley recorded a calf out of Lucy 18th born May 18, 1899, and bred by Hardinger; it seems likely that this calf passed through Jennerich's hands.

The disposition of the Jennerich herd remains for the most part undocumented, but there is no doubt that several of the breeding cows came into the Hugh Bates herd. After producing calves bred by Jennerich, they are found in the Herd Books to have produced calves bred by Bates. Bates-bred calves were born to Red Dixie (Vol. 46, p. 447) on October 2, 1902; to Dixie Girl 4th on November 12, 1902; to Townsend's One Spot (Vol. 46, p. 447) on June 6, 1903; and to Minnie Victoria (Vol. 46, p. 447) on April 20, 1904. Bates, therefore, had begun, by January 1902 at the latest, to acquire these brood cows that had been principals of the Jennerich herd, whether in a single purchase or not we do not know. It would appear that Bates probably got the cattle in 1901, since no Jennerich-bred calf born after February 9, 1902, was registered.



## T. T. SMITH

From about 1897 to 1902, T.T. Smith, Bridgewater, ran a small herd of Shorthorns on his farm in Jackson Township. His name first appeared in Vol. 41 of the Herd Book (April 1, 1899) as the owner of the bull Royal Lancaster 137533, but references in later volumes make it clear that he owned purebred cows as early as July 1897, producing animals of his own breeding early in 1898. All told, he registered about a dozen and a half animals of his own breeding, calved between April 1898 and March 1903, indicating active participation in Shorthorn breeding from 1897 to 1902.

All of Smith's Shorthorns descended from six cows, all registered in Vol. 44 as four-year-old cows, but all presumably acquired in 1897 as two-year-old heifers. Whether or not they came from the same source is unclear, but they must have been a uniform group. Three of the cows were bred by I. Barr & Son, Davenport, who were among the most noted breeders of the day. These were Golden Maid (Vol. 45, p. 1147), Lily (Vol. 45, p. 1148), and Louan of Meadow Ridge (Vol. 45, p. 1148), all sired by Ducal Crown 97149, a bull bred by the famous Scottish breeder Amos Cruickshank and imported by Luther Adams, Storm Lake. Whether these cows were secured directly from the Barrs is not known, but one of them, Louan of Meadow Ridge, produced a Barr-bred calf on December 16, 1897, indicating Barr ownership at least as late as March of that year.

The other three cows in this original purchase had roots in the Bedford area---Gem of Top Round (Vol. 45, p. 1147), bred by W.H. Cole; Pearl 5th (Vol. 45, p. 1148), bred by R.L. Whittington; and Top Round Phyllis 15th (Vol. 45, p. 1148), bred by F.P. Healy. Healy ownership is suggested for all; the "Top Round" designation is a Healy trademark, and in fact, both Top Round Phyllis 15th and Pearl 5th produced July 1897 calves bred by F.P. Healy---a strong indication that Smith acquired the cows from Healy himself. The Cole-bred cow, Gem of Top Round, very likely got her name from sometime Healy ownership.

All these cows seem to have produced very well for Smith, their sons, daughters, and granddaughters comprising the whole of Smith's recordings.

Most of Smith's productions were sired by two bulls, the previously mentioned Royal Lancaster and Royal Bates 124781. Royal Lancaster, like several of Smith's foundation cows, was bred by I. Barr & Son, and represented some of the same breeding. He was sired by Commander 79556, out of a cow by Ducal Crown. Again, whether or not he came directly from the Barrs is not known, but the fact that he was registered sometime between December 1, 1898, and April 1, 1899, while the Smith foundation females of Barr breeding were not registered until after October 1, 1899, suggests that he may have been part of a different purchase. At any rate, he became the sire of some eight or ten Smith-bred calves born between August 1898 and August 1900.

Royal Bates 124781, red, April 1, 1896, like Royal Lancaster was bred in a famous herd of the day,

that of T.R. Westrope & Son, Harlan, but he had been owned, when registered in Vol. 51 (February 1, 1897), by M.N. Baker, Anita. His eight Smith-bred registered calves were born between September 1900 and September 1902.

Several of Smith's productions were recorded as owned by others of the area, including Henry Roos and Herman Hinck, both of Bridgewater, and G.W. Rogers, Fontanelle. It appears that when Smith ceased his Shorthorn operations a substantial part of the herd was acquired by L.M. Kilburn & Son, Fontanelle, who continued for some ten years to record cattle bred from the Smith foundation. It is apparent that several of the original breeding cows as well as the bull Royal Bates came into the Kilburns' hands; possibly the whole Smith herd did. (See Section on L.M. Kilburn & Son.)

## GEORGE A. PINKERTON

Sometimes the purebred livestock Herd Books provide a more complete record of a family's migrations than do the family's recollections or the neighbors' word of mouth. Such is the case of the George A. Pinkerton Shorthorn herd; the American Shorthorn Herd Book gives seven different locations of the herd in a period of ten years: Hanna City, Illinois, and Rockwell City, Lavinia, Atlantic, Casey, Fontanelle, and Greenfield, Iowa. The Pinkerton family came finally to occupy the old Ernest Funke farm, Evergreen Park, at the southeast edge of Greenfield, but in spite of the magnificent steading and the satisfaction expressed by the community in seeing Shorthorns again roaming the Funke pastures, the herd cast only a pale shadow of its nationally famous predecessor.

Only three cows appear to have had any appreciable influence in the herd. The recording of two of these, Lily Queen and Tidy Girl, in Vol. 42, p. 984, marks the first official reference to Pinkerton Shorthorns. That was in 1898, and Pinkerton was then living at Hanna City, Illinois. Both Lily Queen and Tidy Girl were 1894 cows, bred by I. Barr & Son, Davenport, Iowa, and sired by Ducal Crown 97149. It would appear that Pinkerton acquired them some time in 1896 or 1897, for he later recorded a daughter of Tidy Girl, born April 8, 1897, and bred by the Barrs. The dam would have to have been owned by them as late as July 1896. In addition, Pinkerton recorded a son of Tidy Girl and a daughter of Lily Queen, both born in April 1898, and bred by himself---all of which would indicate his ownership of the dams by July 1897. The dates suggest the reasonable conclusion that Pinkerton acquired them, as indicated above, in 1896 or 1897.

The third cow was Baroness 5th (Vol. 48, p. 691), bred by T.R. Westrope & Son, Harlan, Iowa, and probably acquired by Pinkerton in 1900 or 1901 with a bull calf at foot. The calf, later recorded as Jack Abbotsburn 192120, born on October 8, 1900, is mentioned in the record when his dam was recorded in Vol. 48, which was dated January 31, 1901. This calf became the most extensively used of any of Pinkerton's herd bulls, though only five calves by him are recorded. The cow Baroness 5th, in the next few years, had four calves bred by Pinkerton, three of them, interestingly enough, sired by her own son Jack Abbotsburn, but no other descendants in the female line appear to have been left.

Of the two original cows, Lily Queen appears to have had only one calf, again with no descendants beyond that, but Tidy Girl started a family line that persisted to the very end of the herd in the early 1930s. The only female other than Lily Queen, Tidy Girl, and Baroness 5th, of which any record is found was Augustina 6th 52046. It is recorded in The Breeder's Gazette that she was purchased at the G.A. Bonnewell sale, at Grinnell, Iowa, on March 24, 1909, with her bull calf, later recorded as Royal Banff 356295. The sale was held on a day that, according to the magazine, "could hardly have been worse" weatherwise, and the cow and calf cost \$225. It is a fair assumption that Pinkerton made the purchase with the thought that the calf would become a herd bull, but only two of his offspring were recorded.



And there is no record of the cow's producing more calves.

Over a period of about thirty-five years, Pinkerton recorded a total of thirty animals of his own breeding, the oldest born April 17, 1898, and the youngest April 30, 1932. The thirty calves were sired by eleven different bulls, three of them bred by Pinkerton himself. It is clear, however, that Pinkerton tapped good herds in his purchase of herd bulls. Few breeders, probably, would have run through such a variety of herd bulls; perhaps the purebred herd was a mere adjunct of a commercial herd, or vice versa, that accounted for much larger calf crops than the purebreds indicated in the Herd Books.

The bulls used were the following:

Roan Cup 121747, calved in August 1895, bred by Baughman Bros., Ansonia, Ohio, and recorded as owned by M.E. Jones, Williamsville, Illinois;

Jack Abbotsburn, already mentioned, a son of one of the top breeding bulls of his day, Young Abbotsburn 2d 124780;

Lovel's Hero 239745, by Lord Lovel 130157, bred by Purdy Bros., Harris, Missouri;

Royal Banff, already mentioned, bred by G.A. Bonnewell, Grinnell, Iowa;

Lovelandale 675591, of Avondale breeding, bred by Loveland Stock Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa (recorded as Lovelandale, but referred to variously also as Loveland Dale and Lovelanddale);

Violet's Sultan 761710, by Excelsior 370180, bred by G.F. Gruss, Greenfield;

Cumberland 2d 895679, by Cumberland Again 616623, bred by Phillip Funke, Greenfield;

Village Master 1615117, by Villager's Sunray 1107781, bred by Arthur Martin, Greenfield;

Loveland Dale 3d 969190, Loveland Dale 5th 1195391, and Al Cumberland 1538135---all bulls of Pinkerton's own breeding.

The Jones, Westrope, Purdy, Bonnewell, and Loveland herds were all nationally famous, and the Gruss, Phillip Funke, and Martin herds were all local sources of the best Shorthorn bloodlines. One would think that from these sources a herd of some merit might have emerged; whether purebred cattle breeding was never a serious undertaking or simply never solidified into a substantial operation over the thirty-five years of the herd's existence is not known.

A few bulls of Pinkerton's breeding are recorded in the ownership of local farmers: H.D. Williams, Atlantic; E.E. Savage and Charles Lilley, Greenfield; and Everett Tannat, Casey.

The local press reported in 1953 that 120 acres of the Pinkerton estate, including the buildings, were sold for \$160 per acre to Henry Kessler, Creston, but every indication is that the Shorthorn herd simply "petered out"---and the old farm buildings of the Funke era have long since almost completely disappeared.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>By the 1990s, the steading had become the site of a senior citizen housing complex.

## CHARLES A. HARDY

One of numerous Adair County citizens who bred a few Shorthorns from time to time but never became "Shorthorn breeders" in a significant sense was C.A. Hardy, Greenfield. The Herd Book information concerning him is sketchy, but indications are that he removed from Greenfield to Kansas within a few years after he is identified as owning registered cattle.

The first Herd Book information on Hardy is found in Vol. 46 (January 31, 1900). Here he appears as the owner of the bull Gem's Duke 4th 147838, dark red, June 20, 1896, by Flora's Champion 121887, out of Imperial Gem (Vol. 41, p. 530), and of the cow Florimel 3d (Vol. 46, p. 361), red, little white, April 9, 1895, by Pilot 113176. Both of these animals were bred by F.P. Healy, Bedford, and presumably were secured from him. Also recorded in Vol. 46 is a Hardy-bred son of Gem's Duke 4th and Florimel 3d, Sir Francis Levison 147839,<sup>1</sup> calved March 3, 1899, and a footnote to the pedigree of Florimel 3d lists a Healy-bred calf from her, born July 17, 1897, and the first of her Hardy-bred calves, a bull that apparently went unrecorded, born May 11, 1898. The dates help to place the time of Hardy's purchases: Healy would have owned the cow as late as October 1896, and Hardy as early as August 1897. The May 11, 1898, calf was sired by Gem's Duke 4th, a fact that indicates that the bull was probably secured along with the cow.

It appears probable, too, that Hardy secured at about the same time another cow, Imperial Gem (Vol. 41, p. 530), the dam of Gem's Duke 4th. This cow produced heifer calves, Red Gem, May 20, 1898, and Royal Gem, June 1899, (both Vol. 52, p. 908) for T.M. Neely (See Section on the Neelys). T.M. Neely would have owned Imperial Gem as early as August 1897. A reference in Vol. 41 shows that the cow, though bred by W.H. Cole, Bedford, was owned by Healy in September 1895, since she produced the above mentioned Gem's Duke 4th on June 20, 1896.

Admittedly, some conjecture comes into play here, but the following scenario appears probable: Hardy secured the cows Florimel 3d and Imperial Gem in the fall of 1896 or spring of 1897, the former in calf and thus producing a Healy-bred calf on July 12, 1897, and the latter with a calf (Gem's Duke 4th) at foot. He then proceeded to keep the young bull Gem's Duke 4th for a herd bull and the cow Florimel 3d, but sold the cow Imperial Gem to T.M. Neely---the sale taking place some time before August 1897. In any case, the record clearly shows that Hardy was rightfully designated as a Shorthorn breeder as early as August 1897.

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<sup>1</sup>In Vol. 53 (August 28, 1902) the name of this bull was "corrected" to Sir Francis Levitson, and he was given a new registration number (189517.)

Florimel 3d was a good breeder; Hardy registered calves from her even after he moved to Kansas. And Gem's Duke 4th sired a number of Hardy-bred calves. Whether Hardy had any more Shorthorns while he still lived at Greenfield is not known. It appears that Hardy left Greenfield around 1902 or 1903. He recorded a couple of animals from a Guthrie Center address, and then before long from Pomona, Kansas, where he was still breeding Shorthorns, though apparently on a small scale but from some of the original Adair County bloodlines, as late as 1911.



## D. E. MITCHELL

D.E. Mitchell, Orient, was an active Shorthorn breeder for about ten years, recording between fifty and fifty-five animals of his own breeding born between 1898 and 1908.

His name first appears in the Herd Books in Vol. 40, issued early in 1896, as the owner of two Wallace & Vance cows, Jennie V 2d (Vol. 40, p. 768) and her daughter Jennie V 4th (Vol. 40, p. 768). The former at least had produced a number of calves in the Wallace & Vance herd, and both produced Mitchell-bred calves in 1898. The Herd Book reference indicates that Mitchell secured these cows before February 1, 1896; certainly he owned them in 1897 when he was breeding for the 1898 calves. Both cows continued as brood cows in the Mitchell herd, establishing the Jennie V family therein.<sup>1</sup> Another Wallace & Vance cow Glen Baby (Vol. 38, p. 673), known to have been in that firm's hands as late as January 1898, also came into the Mitchell herd. We do not, however, know the immediate route by which these Wallace & Vance cows came to Mitchell.

Other herds that were tapped for foundation stock were F.P. Healy, Bedford; J.B. Peterson, Creston; and L.D. Duncan, Greenfield. As in the case of the Wallace & Vance stock, Mitchell seems for the most part to have gone in for mature breeding cows. The cows Pearl 4th (Vol. 43, p. 890) and Florimel (Vol. 41, p. 530), both after having produced calves for Healy, appear to have been acquired in late 1896 or in 1897. Both came as bred cows or with calves at foot; Pearl 4th produced for Mitchell the Healy-bred calf Bismarck 133855, born July 5, 1897, and Florimel produced the Healy-bred Gladstone 133854, born May 31, 1897, a bull later used by Mitchell as a herd bull. Both Pearl 4th and Florimel started what appear to have been extremely prolific families for Mitchell, they and their female descendants being found as brood cows in the herd for some years afterward.

Gem of Top Round 2d (Vol. 47, p. 205), bred by L.D. Duncan, also must have come either as a bred cow or with calf at foot, since she was the dam of a Mitchell herd bull Roan Duke 170269, bred by Duncan, and calved in March 1900. She, too, became one of the continuing cows in the herd.

Several of Mitchell's breeding cows came from the herd of J.B. Peterson: Lady Fay 3d (Vol. 44, p. 826), her two daughters Empress (Vol. 60, p. 936) and Red Rose (Vol. 50, p. 862), and another heifer Rosalie (Vol. 50, p. 862). All these were bred by Peterson. It seems probable that these females were acquired in 1901, for the heifers Red Rose and Rosalie were recorded in that year as owned by Mitchell, and the heifer Empress produced Golddust 2d in August 1902, indicating that she would have been owned by Mitchell by November 1901. Mitchell and Peterson must have had other transactions, since the heifers Red

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<sup>1</sup>Neither in this case nor in others, however, did Mitchell follow any definite family naming pattern.

Rose and Rosalie, bred by Peterson, were both sired by the Mitchell-bred bull Admiral Dewey 133853, one of the very first calves of his own breeding recorded by Mitchell.

The fifty-odd registered Shorthorns bred by Mitchell were sired by more than a dozen different bulls, though nearly two-thirds of them were accounted for by the three bulls Gladstone 133855, Roan Duke 170269, and Golddust 2d 225612. As indicated earlier, Gladstone and Roan Duke, bred respectively by F.P. Healy and L.D. Duncan, were out of cows that Mitchell added to his breeding herd. Golddust 2d was bred by Mitchell himself through mating the heifer Empress to the Hugh Bates-bred bull Golddust 169509. Gladstone was used approximately between the dates of March 1898 and August 1901, Roan Duke from the winter of 1902 to the late summer of 1903, and Golddust 2d from the winter of 1904 to September 1906.

Other Mitchell-bred calves, often only one per sire, were sired by General Scott 133852 and his home-bred son Admiral Dewey 133853; several of the Hugh Bates bulls---Maximillian 116494, King Abbotsburn 206917, and Victor of Evergreen Park 138801; the Funke bulls Royal George 122603 and Golden's Master 244026; and some young Mitchell-bred bulls as well. It is doubtful that Mitchell could have owned all these bulls; he probably just bred a cow to one of them now and then. Bates, it may be noted, recorded a home-bred calf by Gladstone; trading the service of herd bulls conceivably served either convenience or experimentation, or both.

Mitchell sold quite a number of bulls to farmers in the area---among them, H.B. Leonard, G.W. Rogers, and Frank Wallace, Fontanelle; Fred Truman, Nevinville; J.E. Ford, H.D. Mitchell, and Andy Reed, Orient; and O.W.G. Downs and E. Winn, Creston. Females bred by Mitchell were recorded through the years as owned by Fred Brown, Greenfield, and W.H. Autenreeth, Creston, each of whom bought three; and John Love, C.H. Casey, Arthur Nichols, and Bruce Nichols---all of Orient.

The last animals recorded by Mitchell were two bulls born in June 1908, but not recorded until 1911, both owned by area farmers, but there is no record of the ultimate disposal or other denouement of the herd.

## W. F. EARHART AND SONS

The herd of W.F. Earhart, Menlo (at times his address is given as Stuart, probably because of changes in mail routes, and in the very early days of his Shorthorn activity he seems to have lived at Dedham, Iowa) is a good example of how a sizable purebred Shorthorn operation can be built up from one cow. In just over twenty years, Earhart registered about 165-170 animals of his own breeding, all except perhaps eight or ten descended in the female line from one original cow. His first appearance in the Herd Books is in Vol. 44 (April 1, 1899) as the owner of a bull and a cow, the first registered calf of his own breeding was calved in 1900 and registered in Vol. 48 (January 31, 1901), and the last registered calf of his own breeding was born in 1922. Two sons kept on in a small way with Shorthorns after that, but their identification with the breed apparently ceased completely about 1929.

Earhart is listed in the early days as the owner of a bull that sounds as if he might be a potential herd bull---Ruby Thayer 136155 (Vol. 44, April 1, 1899), but no registered calves ever resulted from him. The bull may have been used commercially, or he may have been bought and sold as speculation. He was bred by J.G. Davis, Audubon, with whom Earhart seems to have had a number of transactions.

The really significant acquisition in Earhart's beginning days as a Shorthorn breeder was of the cow Lucy B 12th (Vol. 42, p. 579) and her daughter Lucy B 13th (Vol. 44, p. 554). Indications are that they came from J.G. Davis, though the cow had been bred by C.S. Barclay, West Liberty, Iowa. Whether the daughter came in utero, at foot, or as a separate purchase we do not know. Lucy B 12th had been a brood cow in the Davis herd, and had been owned by Davis as late as about November 1, 1897, and Lucy B 13th had been bred by Davis, but owned by Earhart at the time of registration, probably in 1899. An Earhart-bred calf out of Lucy B 12th was born August 19, 1900, a fact making clear that he had bought the cow some time before the middle of November 1899---but after about November 1, 1897.

In any case, practically the whole of Earhart's herd sprang from this mother-daughter pair. A new line was introduced about 1909---through Katy's Pride (Vol. 57, p. 558), bred by William E. Burgess, Menlo, and about ten years later two new females of the Scotch Jilt family and bred by J.D. Peterson, Anita, were added. The latter were Jennie 2d 634286 and Roan Jilt 634289, both by Sultan's Fashion 354587. Only two or three of the Jilt offspring were recorded as bred by Earhart himself, though several of them ended in the hands of his sons in the years in which the herd was being phased out. But all through the years the bulk of the Earhart herd were descended from the Lucy cow and her daughter acquired in 1898 or 1899.

The first registered animal bred by Earhart was the cow Lady Cameron (Vol. 48, p. 189), calved August 19, 1900, out of Lucy B 12th. She was sired by Bonnie Chief 126269, a T.R. Westrope-bred bull owned by G.V. Hartman, Dedham, and sire of numerous calves in the Hartman herd. That Earhart ever owned this bull is doubtful, since Lady Cameron was the only calf by him ever recorded by Earhart. It is



speculated that Earhart simply bred the cow to the neighbor's bull.

Mary's Duke 164128, roan, June 3, 1898, bred by J.H. Maharg, Audubon, used between November 1901 and June 1903, sired four Earhart-bred calves, and Clover King 206119, red, September 12, 1902, bred by Barnett Wilson & Son [sic],<sup>1</sup> Earlham, used from July 1904 to June 1906, sired seven Earhart-bred calves. The purebred herd was apparently small at the time; Earhart may have been running a commercial herd, too, and used these two bulls for both commercial and purebred cattle.

With the use, from May 1907 to November 1909, of Royal King 135940, Earhart got into a much expanded purebred business. Royal King had been used extensively by J.G. Davis, from whom Earhart's first females came, and must have been about ten years old when Earhart began to use him. He sired some twenty Earhart-bred calves. He had been bred by I. Barr & Son, Davenport, Iowa, who ran a noted Shorthorn herd of the time, and was of the best of Scotch breeding.

The three following Earhart herd bulls, Forest Richard 344771, Beauty's Sultan 385735, and Gainford's Heir 528350, presided over the herd in its most active years. By rough count, Forest Richard sired thirty-five registered calves, Beauty's Sultan forty-four, and Gainford's Heir forty-nine---used respectively, from February 1911 to August 1913, May 1914 to August 1916, and April 1917 to November 1919---roughly the World War I period when the cattle business boomed.

Forest Richard, red, October 17, 1909, was, like his immediate predecessor, bred by I. Barr & Son. Whether he came directly from the Barrs, or possibly from Davis, who is known to have had a good many Barr cattle, is not clear. He was a bull of Scotch breeding, being a son of Orange Champion 3d 264463 and Cherry Posey (Vol. 53, p. 521). Beauty's Sultan, red, August 8, 1912, bred by C.W. Daws & Son, Harlan, and owned by C.H. Jackson, Avoca, when registered, was also a Scotch bull. He was sired by Sultan Lad 343694, thus bringing in the famous Whitehall Sultan breeding, and out of Pro Beauty May 4th 20077. Gainford's Heir, roan, February 20, 1916, was bred by C.L. McClellan, Lowden, Iowa, and sired by Gainford Champion 410269, a great white bull that once sold for \$6,500 and brought to many Iowa Shorthorn herds the blood of the Gainfords, one of the popular bloodlines of the day. The quality of this bull is indicated by the fact that Earhart sold him in the Iowa State Sale, March 8-10, 1920, for \$900, the fourth highest priced bull in a sale of 230 bulls catalogued. H.H. Hill, Clearfield, was the buyer. Earhart consigned to this same sale an eight-month-old son of Gainford's Heir, which brought one of the better prices for young bulls.

Royal Gloster 828848, roan, January 2, 1919, was the next Earhart herd bull. He, too, was catalogued in the 1920 Iowa State Sale, and it is assumed that Earhart bought him there, though there is no record of that. Consigned by Bert Brown, Adel, he was a son of Brown's well-known herd bull Royal

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<sup>1</sup>This is probably Wilson Barnett & Son. (See Section on the Barnetts.)

Radium 558137, of the Radium line of breeding famous in the Bellows herd at Maryville, Missouri. Used from April 1920 to May 1922, Royal Gloster sired about ten Earhart-bred calves.

The last bull used was perhaps the best of all Earhart's herd bulls. He was the white Villager's Sunray 1107781, April 4, 1921, bred by Dubes & Ohlson, Aurelia, Iowa, sired by Village Golden 643492, a leading Iowa show and breeding bull of his day, and out of Villager's May 679494, by Villager. All of Villager's Sunray's immediate ancestors were show cattle, and he himself had been in the Dubes & Ohlson show herd in 1922 as a junior yearling. He was purchased in the Iowa Royal, the Iowa State Sale, March 13, 1923, for \$460, third top price of the sale, which averaged \$336, and was knocked down to Earhart Bros., undoubtedly the sons of W.F. He left only seven recorded calves for the Earharts, however, all of them officially bred by the Earhart Bros. Villager's Sunray was later acquired by Arthur Martin, of Greenfield, becoming in the middle 1920s one of his herd bulls. (See Section on Arthur Martin.)

Earhart distributed a large number of bulls, most of them presumably farmer's bulls, in the local area. Among the buyers of Earhart-bred cattle, bulls and females, as indicated in the Herd Books, were: from Menlo, Frank Lenocker, George Folcka, Ed Muen, W.F. Barnes, W.F. Bond, J. Whitaker, B. Hiscock, Richard Farrell, Frank Russell, Robert Reed, Frank Miller, Ray Hitchcock, H.S. Dickson, Charles O. Fritz, Martha A. Brandstaller, and L.M. Griffin; from Guthrie Center, Charles Stetzel, E.E. Wall & Sons, and D.C. Davis & Son; from Casey, Peter Ludwig, J.A. Mowry, Benjamin Meshing, J.A. Cline, J.L. Fitzgerald, and Orie Ludwig; from Stuart, Martin Christenson, Charles Draman, and Chambers Bros.; from Dexter, Arthur Hanner; and from Bridgewater, C. Eshelman & Son. Purchasers from farther afield included: H.H. Brown, Shelby, and George D. Harrah, Newton, Iowa; and from out of state, Nick Anderson and G.F. Davis, Morristown, South Dakota, and C.L. Jones, Glenmount, Ohio. Cyrus Morton, Greenfield, is reported as the owner of a cow and a bull bred by Earhart Bros. In the later years, Earhart-bred females outnumbered Earhart-bred bulls recorded as owned by others, a fact that may indicate that Earhart was becoming a source of purebred breeding stock.

After 1929, the Earhart name is not found in the Herd Books.

## J. S. ZOOK & SON

A large and important Adair County Shorthorn herd was carried on for some thirty years by J.S. Zook & Son at their farm located about seven miles north of Fontanelle. The Zooks are remembered not only as enthusiastic Shorthorn breeders, but also as important men in the community, and they apparently enjoyed a thriving market for Shorthorn bulls that must have substantially improved the stock of area farmers. Some of their female productions found a national market through the sales to which they consigned.

As was often the case with early purebred breeders, the Zooks' first official involvement with purebreds was with bulls that may well have been used in a farm herd, and later turned into a purebred operation. J.S. Zook is first mentioned in the Herd Books in Vol. 47 (1900) as the owner of the bull Baron Craggs 154592, but it was not until about 1903 or 1904, as can best be determined, that purebred females were acquired. Baron Craggs was calved March 7, 1898, bred by Charles J. Stuckey, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, but it is not known how he came into Zook's hands. He was soon to be followed in the Herd Book record by the male offspring of several cows that presumably came into the herd either with calves at foot or carrying calves, thus making the first Zook recordings an almost exclusively male contingent.

The cows 10th Pleasant View Alexandrina (Vol. 49, p. 1134), Beauty M (Vol. 45, p. 958), Averno 12th (Vol. 57, p. 1027), and, a bit later, Golden's Victoria (Vol. 59, p. 998)---all produced bull calves bred by other breeders, but recorded by Zooks in the period around 1905 and 1906. It seems fairly clear that the Zooks obtained their first purebred cows not later than, and probably about, December 1903 or January 1904.

The dams of these calves stayed on in the herd, the produce of all continuing for many years to be recorded, that of some being the heart of the Zook herd throughout its existence. The very first Zook-bred calf to be recorded, however, was from another of their foundation cows, Princess Lark (Vol. 54, p. 532). In terms of herd development, two of these foundation cows, 10th Pleasant View Alexandrina and Averno 12th were extraordinarily influential. The last "mass" recording, in 1930, of Zook-bred calves consisted of seven head---six Avernoes and one Alexandrina, and the very last calf to bear a Zook label, recorded in 1931, was an Averno.

Both these cows were of the popular Scotch breeding gaining important status at the time. Alexandrina, a red cow, calved in 1898, was bred by S.H. Thompson & Sons, Iowa City, Iowa; and Averno 12th, a roan 1902 heifer, had been bred in Scotland, imported in dam, and calved the property of George M. Woody, Collins, Iowa. The pedigrees of the two cows represented a mixture of the Scotch blood considerably different, however, from that found throughout the Funke, Bates, and Bower herds, and thus set the Zook herd somewhat apart from the others---by no means inferior, just different. At the same time, there was another foundation cow directly from the E. Funke herd, though she exerted less lasting influence in the Zook herd. This was Golden's Victoria (Vol. 59, p. 998), a daughter of Golden Champion,



who came into the Zook herd probably through George Thurman, of Anita.

The other foundation cows, Beauty M, red, June 2, 1897, bred by Thomas Beech, Oskaloosa, and later owned by J.T. McKanna, also of Oskaloosa, and Princess Lark, red, December 15, 1901, bred by B. Huber Gillis, Rio, Illinois, and later owned by Roy E. Cable, Mexico, Missouri, were cows of the plainer breeding that was then going out of fashion. Their descendants continued in the Zook herd, however, for a number of generations before being replaced completely by the Scotch breeding.

Very few additional females were bought until around 1920. A number of females were bought at the Daniel E. Bower sale (See Section on Martin Bower, Bower Bros., and Daniel E. Bower), representing the Jilt, Victoria, and Violet families; and a Marchioness cow, Marchioness 53d 754808, roan, March 6, 1918, representing the breeding of M.L. Andrews, Melbourne, Iowa, came to the Zook herd about the same time. Few, if any, of these later acquisitions appeared to add much to the Zook purebred operations.

Over a period of more than twenty-five years, J.S. Zook & Son recorded some 220 calves of their own breeding. Two calves by Baron Craggs, mentioned earlier, were recorded. These were of 1904 birth, indicating not only the bull's use in the fall of 1903, but also pinpointing the fact that Zooks owned the dams, Beauty M and 10th Pleasant View Alexandrina, by that date. The next bull used, in the summer of 1904, was Nero 237268, a son of 10th Pleasant View Alexandrina, bred by J.W. Smith & Son, Allerton, who accounted for three recorded calves.

Duke of Oakland 3d 133487 saw more extensive use as a herd sire, from January 1905 to November 1907, approximately, during which time he produced over a dozen recorded calves. A red bull, he was calved July 20, 1897, bred by J.R. Crawford & Sons, Newton, and owned later by M.E. Andrews, Capron. He was used by A.J. Andrews and by M.L. Andrews, both of Melbourne, and came to Zook, by what route we do not know, as a mature bull. He seems to have been a bull of some importance in the Iowa Shorthorn scene, some of the old sale catalogs, which were wont to go into considerable descriptive and pedigree detail (e.g., sale catalog of the M.L. Andrews sale, December 16, 1914), write of this bull in glowing terms: "...one of the most promising youngsters of [his] day, [whose] subsequent development and success as a sire has [sic] fully borne out our anticipation as to his extraordinary worth." Acquired probably within about ten years of the Zooks' first purchase of purebred cows, he seems to have been quite influential in building the herd into a substantial breeding establishment.

Cumberland's Best 268479, the next herd sire, was a red bull, calved November 19, 1904, bred by Owens Bros., Homestead, Iowa, and acquired at the top price (\$400) of their sale on January 8, 1908. He was a son of Cumberland 188480, but though he bore a name---Cumberland---extremely popular in the early 1900s, he was of a wholly different line of breeding. His ten recorded Zook-bred calves indicate his use in the herd from February 1908 to March 1909.

Future Great 317921, red, October 17, 1907, followed Cumberland's Best. He was bred by Cookson Bros., West Branch, Iowa, one of the outstanding Shorthorn firms in the state at the time. He appears to

have had a three-year stint in the herd, from September 1909 to December 1912, and accounts for some twenty-five to thirty Zook-bred calves.

Next came Golden Goods 370410, roan, April 2, 1912, bred by H.F. Funke, and a son of Lavender Goods 340244 and Miss Violet 13207. Used from September 1913 to October 1915, he sired some three dozen Zook-bred calves. Dale's Victor 441149, with some forty calves to his credit, and Village Javelin 709798, sire of some sixty calves, seem to have brought the herd to its peak strength. Dale's Victor, a roan bull, calved February 2, 1915, bred by H. Pritchard & Son, Walnut, Iowa, was a son of Dale Clarion 385795, one of the leading breeding bulls of the World War I period and sire of many state fair and national show champions. Village Javelin, also a roan, and calved April 28, 1918, was bred by Miller Bros., Britt, Iowa, and combined the blood of two of the four or five most popular lines of breeding of the day, being a grandson of both Avondale 245144 and Villager 295884, through Maxwalton Javelin 367541 and Duchess of Gloster 3d 193547, with a cross of Whitehall Count 209775 thrown in for good measure. The Zooks bought Village Javelin in the sale of F.C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Missouri, May 2, 1919, for \$1,750, the top bull price, and about four times the average price of the other bulls sold. It was reported in the press<sup>1</sup> that Zooks had bought the two-year old bull Dale's Choice 617974, by Whitehall Rosedale 320004, at the Hickey-Campbell sale at Manning, Iowa, April 29, 1919, at \$410, but there is no record of his having left recorded calves in their herd. Whether he was lost, sold, or discarded in favor of Village Javelin, bought a few days later, is not known.

Use of the three bulls Golden Goods, Dale's Victor, and Village Javelin corresponds to the great expansion of the World War I decade, and undoubtedly reflects the Zooks' participation in it. The herd was already growing rapidly early in the decade, as evidenced by the number of calves sired by Future Great. The offspring of Golden Goods and Dale's Victor increased greatly the numbers of Zook-bred calves, and the sixty or so head sired by Village Javelin marked him as the most prolific of all the Zook bulls. These four bulls, whose use spanned approximately a third of the Zook herd duration, sired almost exactly three-fourths of all the Shorthorns bred in the herd.

Numbers of Zook-bred calves fell off rapidly in the 1920s. Only about a dozen and a half dozen calves were sired, respectively, by the next two bulls used: the home-bred Zenith 1097667, roan, June 30, 1921, by Village Javelin, and of the old Averne family, and the Phillip Funke-bred Village Star 1273487, roan, August 22, 1923, by Village Counsellor 887906---the former used from September 1921 to December 1923, and the latter in the summer of 1926. The summer of 1928 saw a polled bull in use briefly, as the Zook herd essentially rounded out its quarter-century existence. The bull was Royal Sultan x1489986, a white bull bred by H.L. Ryan, Laurens, Iowa, a prominent Polled Shorthorn breeder. He

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<sup>1</sup>The Breeder's Gazette, May 8, 1919.

descended from a long line of Sultan breeding going back to the famous herd of J.H. Miller of Indiana, one of the great improvers of the polled branch of the breed. We do not know the final disposition of the Zook herd, but nothing is heard of it after about 1931.

With a fairly large herd, the Zooks found a good market for bulls among farmers in the local area. Evidence comes from the fact names of some thirty local area owners of Zook-bred cattle, mostly bulls, appear in the Herd Books. These were owners who had bought the cattle before recording; supplemented by the names of owners who bought Zook cattle after they were recorded, and thus not appearing in the Herd Books, they would make a formidable list.

Owners of Zook-bred cattle whose names do appear in the Herd Books include: Fred Rhoner, Henry Miller, Carl Mangels, B. Mangels, M.A. Hadley, Albert Hadley, Walter Hyda, Marion Green, Charles Kriens, Robert Tipling, I. Baudler, E.B. Jacobs, and Oliver Joice---all of Fontanelle; George Wiley, Oscar Roos, H.H. Martin, F. Stoner, and Ray Warrior---all of Bridgewater; R.C. Work, E. Grant, John Butler, R.P. Grant, and Delbert Worth---all of Adair; Fred Benedict, F. Greenbeck, and Estell Bros., Greenfield; A.E. Long and Harry Clark, Casey; Lloyd Gimbel, Anita; and W.D. Crouse, Prescott.

Zooks consigned occasionally to Shorthorn sales, most notably the National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale in Chicago. To that event, in 1921, where 366 head of Shorthorns were sold, six head, a bull and five heifers, were sent. Two of the heifers did considerably better than average in the show, placing fourth and ninth in a class of twenty-four, and though bringing modest prices in the sale, were snapped up by two very prominent Indiana breeders, E.D. Logsdon, Indianapolis, and John Owen, Noblesville. One or two other nationally prominent herds are recorded as owning Zook-bred animals.

The Zooks sometimes advertised in the national livestock press, such as The Breeder's Gazette and The Shorthorn World, and they can be credited with making a worthy contribution to the livestock industry in Adair County.



## E. A. PIPER

E.A. Piper would probably have denied any pretensions of being a purebred cattle breeder, but he was a very progressive farmer, and as such he liked good livestock of whatever kind. He probably took pride in having a good Shorthorn cow around on his farm northeast of Greenfield.

Piper is first mentioned in the Herd Books in Vol 50 (October 31, 1901) as the owner of the cow Red Queen (Vol. 50, p. 898), May 7, 1899, bred by William Jennerich, Greenfield. (See Section on William Jennerich.) This cow is judged to have been an excellent breeder; in fact, she was the dam of all five of the purebred calves registered by Piper as being of his own breeding---Red Queen 2d (Vol. 62, p. 824), October 15, 1902, and Maud R 26204, May 15, 1906, and three bulls born in 1904, 1905, and 1908. It is possible, though not confirmed in the Herd Books, that Piper owned another cow, Duchess 66th (Vol. 51, p. 1105), the dam of an E. Funke-bred bull calf Funke's Perfection 272889, January 1, 1906. This cow was sold carrying this calf in the E. Funke sale on October 17, 1905; an old catalog note reports the price as \$135, but fails to record the buyer. Since the calf was recorded later as owned by Piper, it seems a fair assumption that he was the buyer. No other calves from Duchess 66th are known to have been born; certainly none were registered as of Piper's breeding.

Red Queen's 1904 and 1905 calves, both bulls---Sir Ernest 232321 and Sir Henry 293643---were sired by Golden Champion 138590, Ernest Funke's principal herd bull at the time. It is presumed that Piper, seeking a herd-improving mate for his cow, simply took her to the Funke farm for services. The names given the calves were given, undoubtedly, in honor of Ernest and Henry Funke.

Red Queen's 1902 calf, the heifer Red Queen 2d, the first purebred Shorthorn to be registered as bred by Piper, and her 1906 calf, Maud R 26204, were sired, respectively, by Admiral Schley 132686 and Anna's Scotchman 199586, the former bred by W.H.S. Barnett, Stuart, and the latter by E.C. Holland, Milton, Iowa. Whether Piper owned these bulls is not known. And Red Queen's last recorded calf, Funke's Perfection 2d 340584, October 19, 1908, was sired by Funke's Perfection, the bull calf from Duchess 66th, presumed to have been bought in utero at the 1905 Funke sale.

The only other Shorthorns known to have been owned by Piper were the cow Groveland Sunlight 1649811 and her bull calf, bought for \$26 in the depression-hit Arthur Martin sale September 27, 1932. (See Section on Arthur Martin.) Whether Piper had some continuing interest in Shorthorns, or merely wanted to support his neighbor's heart-breaking sale is not known, but no further purebred action seems to have come of the purchase.

## JACOB F. BLACKMAN

The name of J.F. Blackman, of Stuart, appears in the Shorthorn Herd Books over almost a quarter century, 1902 to 1926, a period during which he recorded about 125 cattle of his own breeding. Apparently it was not until about 1910, however, that he began to breed Shorthorn in significant numbers, and little activity is recorded after 1920. Calves by some seventeen different bulls were registered as of Blackman's breeding, but only three of these, Cashier 334429, Silken Marshal 338020, and Sultan's Commander 533872, used seriatim from the fall of 1910 to the summer of 1919, accounted for almost exactly eighty percent of all the Blackman-bred animals registered in the Herd Book.

Blackman's name first appears in Vol. 54 (November 30, 1902) as owner of two bull calves Rex Kirklevington 189766 and Ace Full 192298, bred, respectively, by his neighbors H.W. Moberly and J.W. Reese, and again in Vol. 58 (January 12, 1904), as the owner of the bull calf Meg's Prince 212761, bred by W.R. Turner & Son, Adair.

The dams of these calves may have been Blackman's first female purchases, since one of them at least later became a brood cow in the herd. But the first hard evidence of female ownership comes also in Vol. 58, where Blackman recorded five yearling heifers, four bred by H.W. Moberly and one by E.B. Cross, also of Stuart. There is every indication that the dams of at least two of these heifers as well as some other older females were acquired at about the same time or shortly afterward. Stuart-Dexter area breeders were the source, directly or indirectly of these and other females that Blackman used as a herd foundation. Of Moberly breeding were: Bessie's Pet, Della Harrison, Myrtle Lynn, River Park Bess (all Vol. 58, p. 937), Scarlet Mary 83938, Jessie Stuart (Vol. 59, p. 937), and perhaps others. Lady Stuart (Vol. 58, p. 592), bred by E.B. Cross, and her dam Iowa Scotch Girl (Vol. 46, p. 43), owned by Cross as late as April 1902, and Maggie Wabash (Vol. 53, p. 628) are traceable to the Cross herd. Breeder of the foundation cows Red Mary (Vol. 53, p. 628), Iowa Scotch Girl (mentioned above as once owned by Cross), and perhaps others was W.H.S. Barnett. W.G. Bissell, Dexter, bred Mary Dee 2d (Vol. 53, p. 538) and Jessie Dee 2d (Vol. 53, p. 538). Maggie's Plum (Vol. 54, p. 526), bred in the well-known herd of Benj. Whitsett & Sons, Preemption, Illinois, apparently came to Blackman through William E. Burgess, Menlo. Other early cows were bred by Ed Russell, Stuart; J.K. Drury and Jacob Matz, Dexter; A. Bailey, Anita; and B.F. DeWitt, Menlo. The names of Moberly, Cross, and Barnett appear so frequently, directly or indirectly, in the pedigrees of these or closely related animals as to suggest that they were cattle dealers or had large enough herds to trade cattle often. Blackman seems to have put together his herd through many of these men.

Blackman himself bred only about a dozen and a half recorded animals before 1910, and they were sired by nine different bulls. It may have been that his purebred females represented only a small portion of a large cattle herd, and while he used purebred bulls, the purebred offspring in the herd were

few and far between. It may have been that he "tried out" a number of bulls, but was dissatisfied with the result. Whatever the explanation, a whole series of sires were used and left offspring as follows:

- 3 by Baron Stuart 201394, bred by J.W. Reese, Stuart, used in the fall of 1903;
- 1 by Royal Breastplate 182339, bred by W.C. Brisbane, Downey, used early in 1904;
- 1 by Champion Lord 158573, bred by Albert Harrah, Newton, used in early 1905;
- 1 by Sharon Lad 202069, bred by John F. Monaghan, Winterset, used in early 1906;
- 2 by Cy Klone 205130, bred by Wilson N. Robb, Newton, used in 1906;
- 2 by Duchess' Baron 224429, bred by N.A. Lind, Rolfe, used in the fall of 1906;
- 2 by Barmpton Boy 258371, bred by C.C. Norton, Corning, used summer of 1907;
- 1 by Mazurka's King 213989, bred by W.P. Nolte, Dexter, used early in 1908;
- 5 by Dorothy's Star 283015, bred by N.A. Lind, used in late 1907 to 1909.

Not until the use of Cashier 334429, roan, April 13, 1909, did Blackman record an appreciable number of calves by one bull. Cashier was bred by J.C. Hardman & Son, Brayton, and owned by Charles E. Stemm, Menlo, when recorded in 1912. He sired over thirty Blackman-bred calves, being used from September 1910 to July 1913.

Silken Marshal 338020, red, October 22, 1909, a polled bull, was undoubtedly acquired from G.R. Peters, Stuart, in whose herd he had served from 1911 to 1914. (See Section on G.R. Peters.) This bull, too, saw extensive service in the Blackman herd; some forty-two of his Blackman-bred calves are recorded, born between March 1915 and July 1917---his use thereby indicated from June 1914 to October 1916. He seems to have proved a fine sire in both the Peters and Blackman herds.

In the meantime, the aged bull Gloster 385874, bred by W.H.S. Barnett, Stuart, sired a few calves during his use in the fall of 1915.

Sultan Commander 533872, red, December 9, 1915, was a choicely bred Shorthorn bull from the herd of George Allen & Sons, Lexington, Nebraska. His sire was the great Allen herd bull Victor Sultan 296335, by Whitehall Sultan 163573, and his dam Lavender Lily 3d 96673 was by Villager 295884. No Shorthorn bull ever had two more famous grandsires. Used from May 1917 to August 1919, he sired about twenty-five recorded calves.

No information is at hand as to how Blackman came by Sultan's Commander, but some supportable conjectures are possible, and both because of his extensive use and because of his maternal sister's place in the Blackman herd, worthwhile. The bull, though bred by the Allens, was owned by Blackman at the time of recording. Later, a maternal half sister, Lavender Rose 635558, born May 14, 1917, some sixteen months after the birth of Sultan's Commander, and also bred by the Allens, was recorded as owned by Blackman. It seems clear that the dam of these two animals was in the Allens' hands as late as the middle of August 1916. Hence, the most likely scenario is that Blackman, sometime in late 1916, bought the cow Lavender Lily 3d with calf at side and rebred, the bull calf eventually becoming his herd sire Sultan's Commander, and the heifer calf ultimately born becoming one of, and as we shall soon see, perhaps his most, prized brood cows. Whether the purchase was made at a public sale or privately is not known.



Blackman's recordings quickly fall off after the use of Sultan's Commander. The bull Victor Lad 668307 was used during the last year of Sultan Commander's use, but sired only four recorded calves. A red, calved April 21, 1917, he was bred by G.R. Peters, and sired by the Peters herd bull Nonpareil Stamp 409658 (See Section on G.R. Peters.)

It seems that not many females were added to the Blackman herd after the first half dozen or so years of operation. The cattle were of what came to be regarded as plainer breeding, though several of the bulls used, the Norton-bred Barmpton Boy and the two Lind-bred bulls Duchess' Baron and Dorothy's Star, were well-bred animals of Scotch pedigree.

But back to the story of Lavender Rose, the half sister to Sultan's Commander. These animals were of the choicest breeding. The heifer was sired by Rosewood's Sultan 2d 410898, another of the great Allen herd bulls, a son of Maxwalton Sultan 305870. She may have been Blackman's favorite cow, for though his purebred operation appears for all practical purposes to have ceased by 1920, he retained this cow until the fall of 1924. Only three registered animals of his breeding were born in 1920. But three daughters of Lavender Rose, calved January 12, 1923, May 8, 1924, and June 2, 1925, sired, respectively, by Silver Goods x14252-486615, Pinecrest Prince x827229, and Sensation x25459-1125269, all G.R. Peters bulls, were the last Shorthorns recorded by Blackman. Whether he ceased farming and cattle raising altogether, or continued but kept this cow for sentimental reasons is not known. The cow and at least one of the daughters ended up in the herd of G.R. Peters, presumably about 1925 or 1926, and the breeding remained in that herd until it was dispersed in 1938 (See Section on G.R. Peters.)

As far as the record shows, Blackman did not sell many animals recorded in other people's names, though he must have enjoyed some degree of customer demand. Matching calving dates and registration dates could conceivably indicate a practice of early recording after calves were born; if true, that might account for the paucity of Blackman-bred cattle recorded as owned by others, though that is only a guess. In any case, the following are listed in the Herd Books as owners of cattle bred by Blackman: F.S. Kellogg, F.N. Brinton, and G.R. Peters, all of Stuart; Marshall Bros., Dexter; E.E. Wall & Son, Guthrie Center; and H.L. Summers, Salmon, Idaho. About forty percent of the Blackman-bred Shorthorns were bulls, about sixty percent females; herd replacements were necessary from this list of females, but it is doubtful that he "shipped" all the others as commercial cattle.

## MARTIN BOWER, BOWER BROS., AND DANIEL E. BOWER

The Bower family of Bridgewater was over a period of fifty years or more, one of the most prominent of the Adair County families connected with the Shorthorn business. First came Martin Bower, who first recorded Shorthorns in Vol. 52 of the Herd Book (April 30, 1902): two heifers, both calved in 1901, and bred by Miller Bros., Norwood, Iowa. One was Mint of Gold (Vol. 52, p. 547), by Bishop of Orange 146845, and out of Red Grace 2d (Vol. 49, p. 961); the other was Nora Liz (Vol. 52, p. 547), by Nora's 3d Duke 120334, and out of Nell of Glengrove (Vol. 39, p. 608). Soon Bower was recording cattle of his own breeding, some of which were from the dams of these two heifers; hence, it is most likely that he acquired the heifers along with their mothers, or possibly a whole group of cattle, including these, at the same time.

Several other females were soon added, bred not only by Miller Bros., but also by J.D. McDermott, Frank Bell, J.C. McKenzie, and E.G. Allanson---all of Anita. Among these were Matilda of Pleasant Ridge (Vol. 59, p. 569), Lily of Evergreen Hall (Vol. 42, p. 864), Polly 2d (Vol. 46, p. 598), Ceries 3d (Vol. 45, p. 1251), and Queen of the May (Vol. 50, p. 491), cows bred, respectively, by McKenzie, McDermott, Miller Bros., Bell, and Allanson. Birthdates of Bower-bred animals indicate that he would have to have owned these cows by July 1902.

The bull in use in the earliest years was Champ Clark 176013, red, calved April 10, 1899, bred by M.N. Baker, Anita. His sire was Royal Bates 124781, of Westrope breeding; his dam Lady Rose 3d (Vol. 43, p. 447), bred by M.N. Baker. His first Bower-bred calves were born in the spring and summer of 1903, when the bull was four years old, and we can speculate as to where he was in the years before Bower began breeding purebred calves from him. Some ten of his offspring were recorded by Bower.

These lines of breeding were followed for only a half dozen years or so, until about 1907 or 1908, when, it is apparent, bulls at least, of the increasingly popular Scotch breeding came into the herd. A number of Bower-bred cattle of this early period went into other herds, however; the names of Fred Arndt and P.G. Jones, both of Sac City, Iowa, and A. Carrier & Son, J.H. Hand, and Clarence W. Robb, all of Newton, Iowa, appear in several volumes of the Herd Book as owners of cattle, mostly females, that were bred by M. Bower, and even of one of the original cows, Red Grace 2d.

The shift to more popular breeding is marked by the use, in 1904 or 1905, of Gwendoline Lad 236177, red, calved August 25, 1903, a bull acquired certainly before March 1905, since he is recorded as owned by Bower in Vol. 62 (March 28, 1905). He was bred by Ernest Funke, sired by Golden Champion 138590, and out of Gondola (Vol. 39, p. 582), ancestress of many cattle in a number of Adair County herds. Two other Funke-bred bulls, Pansy's Prince 281829, red, December 20, 1905, and Prince Acacia 281830, red, August 19, 1905, were recorded as owned by Bower, in Vol. 70 (1907). It is not known how Bower came by Gwendoline Lad, but Prince Acacia was a calf at foot when Bower bought his dam, Acacia 6th (Vol. 53, p.

702) at one of the higher prices (\$280) in the Funke public sale held on October 17, 1905, and, though there is no written record of the buyer, Pansy's Prince is known to have been in utero when his dam, Pansy Bloom (Vol. 42, p. 950) sold as a ten-year-old cow for \$120 in the same sale. Both these bulls were sired by Prince Missie 178131. Gwendoline Lad was used quite extensively as a herd bull, being used for a period of about four years. There is no record of Bower-bred calves by Pansy's Prince, but several offspring of Prince Acacia were recorded by Bower, and the dams of both the Prince bulls became members of the Bower breeding herd.

Another important shift in Bower Shorthorn operations appears to have occurred about 1910. Martin Bower's name has disappeared from the Herd Books, and that of Bower Bros. has come in, and with it more females as well as bulls of Scotch breeding. The name of Bower Bros. appears first in the Herd Books in Vol. 79 (1911), partly as a result of their extensive purchases in the Funke Bros. sale in the fall of 1910. (See below.)

Constructive cattle breeders have a history of establishing female lines in their herds that through a continuous process of selection become known as reliable producers year after year. Several female lines in the Bower herd illustrate this practice, all starting in the early years of Bower Bros. breeding. These include the Averages and the Azaleas, two branches of the same family, the Jilts, the Orange Blossoms, the Victorias, the Violets---families the names of which appeared in Bower pedigrees regularly for six to eight generations.

Two of these families descended from imported cows, Azalea (Vol. 57, p. 1027) and Jilt 29th (Vol. 65, p. 924), acquired probably in 1910. Both, it will be noted, were older cows; and both had been producing calves in the herd of J.D. Peterson, Anita, from whom they were probably bought. Azalea was red, calved March 11, 1900, bred by J. Smith, Balmain, Scotland, imported in 1901 by John Isaac, Markham, Ontario, and owned, when recorded in 1903, by George M. Woody, Collins, Iowa. She probably came into the Bower herd either carrying or having at foot the bull Azalea's Bosquet 352705, calved June 13, 1910, bred by J.D. Peterson, and owned, when recorded in Vol. 79 (1911), by Bower Bros. The recording of this bull was the occasion, incidentally, for the first mention of the name Bower Bros. in the Herd Book. Though she came into the herd at about ten years of age, Bower Bros. bred a number of calves from her---she bred till at least the age of thirteen---and she became the ancestress of two branches of her family, the Lady Averages and the Azaleas. When imported, Azalea was carrying a roan heifer calf, later recorded as Avere 12th (Vol. 57, p. 1027), April 14, 1902. We do not know any more of her history, until, interestingly enough, she became an important breeding cow in another herd in the area, J.S. Zook & Son, Fontanelle, who owned her as early as 1905. It appears quite possible that the Bowers secured her from the Zooks.

Jilt 29th through much of her life must have been a companion of Azalea. She was red, born March 7, 1900, only four days earlier than Azalea, but was bred by F. Simmers, Whiteside, Scotland. Like Azalea, she was part of the Isaac importation in 1902, but was owned by J.D. Peterson when recorded.



After several calves bred by Peterson, Jilt 29th and several descendents were acquired by Bower Bros. Josie Jilt 55735, a daughter of Jilt 29th, born in 1906, and Josie Jilt's two daughters Josie Jilt 2d 66218 and Julia Jilt 144581, born in 1909 and 1910, respectively, were all bred by Peterson. Another daughter of Josie Jilt was calved August 24, 1911, bred by Bower Bros; hence, these cows must have come to them by November 1910. All these cows became highly prolific breeding cows in the Bower herd.

Another older cow acquired early on was Orange Blossom of Riverside 6th (Vol. 48, p. 433), red, March 10, 1899. Bred by Albert Harrah, Newton, Iowa, she was owned by J.D. McDermott, Anita, when recorded, probably in 1900. She mothered at least one calf bred by G.E. Roberts, Grant, Iowa, and had been a brood cow in the Peterson herd at least until July of 1908. Her calf of June 23, 1912, seems to have been her first for Bower Bros.; they would have owned her by the fall of 1911.

The Bower Bros. herd soon expanded significantly beyond the Azaleas (Avernes), Jilts, and Orange Blossoms that had come through J.D. Peterson, or possibly in the case of the Avernes, through the Zooks. The Bowers were major buyers in the Funke Bros. sale in December 1910, and by 1911 they were breeding Violets, Victorias, and Lavenders---new family lines with a Funke (and often Bates) foundation.

Press reports confirm the purchase in the Funke sale of the bull King Nonpareil 316913, and three cows---Lavender Maplewood 67997, Violet of Maplewood 68004, and Maplewood Victoria 38852. The prices were \$207.50 for the bull, and \$200, \$200, and \$150, respectively, for the cows. (In all probability other purchases were made in the sale, but the press reports at hand are only summaries of the more important sales, not complete lists of buyers and prices.) The Violet and the Victoria had heifer calves at foot, and Bower Bros. were soon registering calves not only from the three females mentioned but also from at least one other cow catalogued in the sale. The Violets and the Victorias became especially prolific families in the Bower herd; the Lavenders less so. The Maplewood prefix came from Hugh Bates, the breeder of the Violet and Lavender cows, and sometime owner of the Victoria.

The Bower Victorias represent two branches of that family, carrying through the years either the name Golden Victoria or the name Victoria Veech. The Golden Victorias descended from Maplewood Victoria 38852, red, calved August 12, 1905, bred by E. Funke, and owned by Bates when recorded in 1908. Her daughter Victoria's Gift 144582, calved April 22, 1910, though bred by Bates, was owned by Bower Bros., when recorded in the spring of 1913. Then three more daughters came along in succession---all bred by Bower Bros. and owned by Daniel E. Bower by the time they were registered: Golden Victoria 216887, December 6, 1912; Golden Victoria 2d 238123, January 8, 1914; and Golden Victoria 3d 238124, June 1, 1915. Maplewood Victoria was sired by the major Funke sire Golden Champion 138590, and out of Victoria Funke 2d (Vol. 48, p. 236). In fact, Maplewood Victoria was the calf at foot when Bates bought her dam at the second top (\$400) of the Funke sale, October 17, 1905. In turn, she and her calf Victoria's Gift sold to the Bowers in the Funke Bros. sale in 1910 for \$150.

The Victoria Veeches on the other hand descended from Victoria Veech 8th 144584, red, calved

August 1, 1911, bred by H.F. Funke, sired by King Nonpareil 316913, out of Victoria Funke 8th, owned by Bower Bros., when recorded in 1913. Victoria Funke 8th had sold in the Funke dispersion in 1907 to Bates for \$125, and later came into the hands of Henry Funke, probably in 1909 or 1910, along with other Bates cattle. Recording dates indicate that Victoria Veech 8th was owned by Bower Bros. by the time she was eighteen months old, and after many years of productivity, she was sold in the Dan Bower sale, November 23, 1920, for \$85. A few females of this branch of the Victorias were named Queen Victoria.

Violet of Maplewood 68004, red, calved December 21, 1907, accounted for the Bower Violets. She was bred by E. Funke, sired by Nonpareil Perfection 206647, out of Miss Violet 13207, and owned by H.B. Bates when recorded in 1909. This cow with her daughters Violet Bud 144585, calved May 27, 1910, bred by Bates, and bought by the Bowers at the Funke Bros. 1910 sale, and Violette 207311, calved July 9, 1912, bred by Bower Bros., all became prolific breeders in the Bower herds.

The Lavender family seemed not to get very well established in the herd. The foundation cow, Lavender Maplewood 67997, red, calved September 6, 1908, was another Bower purchase in the Funke sale. A daughter of Violet's Nonpareil 282673 and Victor's Lavender (Vol. 68, p. 671), she was bred by E. Funke, recorded by H.B. Bates, by May 1910 was owned by H.F. Funke, sold also in the Funke Bros. sale, and calved an H.F. Funke-bred calf Lavender's Nonpareil 365692 on February 20, 1911. A Bower-bred daughter Merry Lavender 238133 was born April 1, 1913. This calf Merry Lavender seems to have been the only Lavender that survived as a breeding cow in the herd.

Daniel E. Bower seems to have taken over from Bower Bros. in 1915. Cattle were recorded as bred by Bower Bros. that would indicate they were still officially owners in 1915, and at the same time cattle are recorded that would indicate that Dan Bower was officially the owner in 1915. Dan Bower's name first appears in Vol. 88 of the Herd Book (October 20, 1915), as the owner of heifers bred by Bower Bros., and in Vol. 90 (April 1, 1916) and forward, practically all references are to him rather than to Bower Bros. He continued for some thirty-five years to be one of the leading Adair County breeders of Shorthorns, and well-known in Iowa and other states.

Though the cow families already mentioned continued to produce the majority of the Bower cattle, a few other females were added from time to time. From the herd of E.B. Thomas, Audubon, Iowa, came Village Maiden 3d 1191522, red, November 2, 1922, sired by Gainford Monarch 429228. Jenny Lind 8th 1322155, roan, May 31, 1924, though bred by E.H. Sullivan, Bridgewater, was sired by a former Bower herd sire Village Kid 582414. Rosebud's Rose 1765689, roan, May 10, 1933, was bred by J.T. Judge, Carroll, Iowa, and sired by Ridgewood Browndale 1691186. Roan Dorothy 2d 2021044, roan, January 4, 1940, bred by George Struve, Manning, Iowa, and sired by Divide Statesman 1833171, was bought with a roan bull calf at side in the Struve sale, October 29, 1948. The price was \$635. The bull calf was recorded as Goldfinder's Banner 2536334, and was used a bit in the Bower herd before being sold in the Red Oak sale September 26, 1949. Roan Dorothy 2d herself was sold in the Red Oak sale September 22, 1950. Each of



these cows except perhaps Roan Dorothy 2d left female progeny in the herd, but no extensive family lines comparable to the Victorias, Violets, Jilts, and Azaleas.

In a way, the history of the Bower herd revolves around the herd bulls that Dan Bower especially selected for use. One thing that made his work stand out, as will be noted in the following review of his sires, was his tendency to choose bulls that had been tried in other herds. More often than perhaps any other Adair County Shorthorn breeder, Bower selected older bulls rather than untried youngsters.

The first calves recorded as bred by Bower Bros. were sired by Scotch Bosquet 322598, red, calved September 12, 1908, bred by C.D. Robinson, Anita, but only two of his offspring seem to have been recorded. Bower Bros., however, soon got two Funke bulls: King Nonpareil 316913 and Proud Prince 369747. King Nonpareil came from H.F. Funke, bought in the 1910 Funke sale, when Bowers also got the Victoria, Violet, and Lavender females from H.F. Funke. King Nonpareil was an older bull, calved February 26, 1908, sired by Nonpareil Perfection 206647, bred by E. Funke, and recorded as owned by Phillip Funke. His subsequent ownership and use are rather confusing. He sired calves recorded as bred by both H.F. Funke and Phillip Funke, and both Bower Bros. and H.F. Funke recorded calves, whose birth dates indicate more or less simultaneous use. Bower Bros. appear to have used him for about a year, getting two crops of calves from him. They registered some ten of his offspring. The history of Proud Prince appears rather simple. He apparently had been selected as a herd bull by H.F. Funke, but Funke soon went out of business, and Proud Prince was acquired by the Bowers. He appears to have gone directly to the Roos herd at Bridgewater, where he was in service from 1916 to 1917. (See Section on Henry Roos.)

Calves of both King Nonpareil and Proud Prince in the Bower ownership were bred by Bower Bros., but many were owned by Dan Bower. Dan Bower did breed a crop of Proud Prince calves, born in 1916, a fact that indicates that he may himself have owned Proud Prince, and that the shift from Bower Bros. to Daniel E. Bower must have come early in 1915.

The next of Dan Bower's herd bulls was Pure Goods 430600, roan, December 6, 1914, bred by H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Nebraska, and sired by one of the most famous bulls of his day, Ruberta's Goods 283807. He seems to have been the herd bull for 1916, something over a dozen of his calves, born between October 1916 and May 1917, inclusive, having been registered. He was followed by College Knight 413982, roan, December 21, 1913, again a tried sire, purchased by Bower from the University of Missouri, at the American Royal consignment sale in Kansas City, October 5, 1916. This bull was bred by J.F. Prather, Williamsville, Illinois, and sired by Good Knight 350286, a grandson of the great bull Choice Goods 186802. College Knight had been used in the University herd. Bower paid \$1,065 for him, just \$10 under the top price of the sale. He was used until September 1917, siring over twenty registered calves for Bower.

Village Kid 582414 brought the Villager line of breeding into the Bower herd. He was a white grandson of Villager 295884, one of the most famous sires of the teens. Bred by G.A. Heath & Son,



Anawan, Illinois, he was sired by Village Knight 367812, and his dam was Mina Lady 5th 161889, by Diamond Cup 258865, a son of another famous bull Bapton Diamond 187000. Over sixty of Village Kid's calves were registered, calved from November 1918 to May 1926, many of the younger ones bred by E.H. Sullivan, Bridgewater, who began registering his offspring of August 1922, a fact that indicates ownership by November 1921. Village Kid was catalogued to sell in the Bower sale of November 23, 1920, but there is no record of his actually having been sold. Sullivan apparently acquired him sometime later. He was sold, however, in the Sullivan sale of December 6, 1923, for \$87.50.

The next bull in considerable use was Dale's Royalty 508155, again a bull that Bower bought as a tried sire. He cost \$400 at the Iowa State sale, March 8, 9, and 10, 1920, to which he had been consigned by B.W. Tague, Kirkman, Iowa. He was bred by H.G. Bowers, Elmwood, Illinois, and brought a strong Avondale influence to Adair County. Avondale, like Villager and Choice Goods, was one of the great Shorthorn sires of all time. Dale's Royalty was a son of Dale's Delight 385421, a son of Avondale 245144, and the imported cow Royal Queen (Vol. 60, p. 626). Dan Bower registered about twenty of his calves.

Burr Oak Rosewood 445969 followed, sire of a dozen calves for Bower born between September 1922 and December 1924. This bull had been used in the Sullivan herd, and since Bower began getting calves from Burr Oak Rosewood at about the same time that Sullivan began getting calves by Village Kid, one can speculate that the two neighboring breeders had worked out some sort of bull trade. Sullivan had bought Burr Oak Rosewood, bred by W.A. Wickersham, Melbourne, Iowa, and sired by Proud Robin 323815, for \$500, the second top price in the F.C. Barber & Sons sale, October 25, 1916, at Skidmore, Missouri.

Next in the Bower herd came Village Javelin 709798, roan, April 28, 1918, also sire of about a dozen calves registered by Bower. This bull, bred by Miller Bros., Britt, Iowa, combined the blood of Villager and Avondale; his sire was Maxwalton Javelin 307541, a son of Avondale, and his dam was a daughter of Villager. Bower used him from approximately July 1924 to January 1926.

Another Villager bull followed---Villager's Regalia 1269410, roan, March 2, 1924, a son of Villager's Wanderer 978595, and thus a great-grandson of Villager. Shown by his breeder, Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa, he had been second prize junior bull calf at the 1924 Iowa State Fair, while his sire was the senior champion bull at the same show. Bower purchased him in the Uppermill dispersion, November 6, 1924, for \$300; only the herd bull sold for more, in a sale that averaged \$200. In use in the Bower herd for some five years, he sired over thirty registered calves.

Lavender Monarch 1582245, red, June 5, 1928, came from the herd of Purdy Bros., Harris, Missouri, and was bought by Bower also in a dispersion sale, and also for \$300, one of the top prices for young bulls in the sale. The sale was held on October 22, 1929, and the bull, in use almost from the time of his purchase until the end of 1931, sired over thirty registered calves.

Through the years, a number of home-bred Bower bulls were used sparingly, whether as a convenience

or as a test for possible herd sires we do not know. Among these were: Orange Prince 570464, a 1916 son of Proud Prince, used in the winter-spring of 1917; Orange Knight 768033, by College Knight, used in 1917; Superior Dale 1290300, by Dale's Royalty, used in 1924; Royal Gold 1417326, by Village Javelin, used in the winter of 1927; and in the depression years of the early 1930s, when hardly anyone had money to buy bulls, two sons of Villager's Regalia---Village Gainford 2d 1624881 and Victoria's Villager 1646673, Regal Gold 1530914, by Royal Gold, and Golden Monarch 1779792, by Regal Gold. Only a few calves, however, were registered from any of these.

The main herd bull during the middle thirties was Marshal's Cumberland 1558643, red, February 28, 1928, bred by Phillip Funke, and sired by Marshal's Lavender Lad 1355876. Used from about July 1933 to October 1935, he sired over forty head of registered calves, apparently proving very satisfactory as a herd bull. He was followed by two bulls bred by J.T. Judge, Carroll, Iowa---the white bull Kilblean Count 1818995, April 10, 1934, and the roan Browndale Bud 1831859. Both had been catalogued in the Judge sale, November 27, 1935, a sale that was held in "almost prohibitive weather," according to The Shorthorn World. Kilblean Count was not sold then, but Bower did buy Browndale Bud as an eight-month-old calf for \$157.50. He apparently acquired Kilblean Count soon afterward and also the dam of Browndale Bud, Rosebud's Rose, mentioned above, for he began using Kilblean Count in the spring of 1936. Kilblean Count was in service until the summer of 1939, and Browndale Bud until December 1941, and both, it is judged, were successful herd bulls, the former siring over forty registered calves and the latter over thirty. Both bulls were of the famous Browndale breeding, both being great-grandsons of the most famous sire of the late 1920s and the early 1930s, Browndale Count 1156438.

Brawith Standard 2052270, roan, calved January 1, 1941, bred by R.J. Egger, Roca, Nebraska, was purchased at the top (\$335) of the Egger-Retzlaff sale held at Sioux City, November 29, 1941. Sired by Brawith Rambler 1922468, he brought Canadian breeding to the herd. He was used 1942 to 1945. At the same time, several home-bred bulls saw limited service: Browndale Stamp 2043140, by Kilblean Count, Browndale Monarch 2d 2279053, by Browndale Stamp, Brawith Monarch 2272606, by Brawith Standard, and Brawith Prince 2363637, by Brawith Monarch.

Another series of tried sires came into the Bower herd in the middle 1940s. Helfred Standard 2107728, roan, February 5, 1942, a son of the 1940 International grand champion Sunray 1946437, and bred in the noted F.W. Hubbell herd at Des Moines, was purchased October 12, 1945, but was sold in Bower's sale January 20, 1947, though catalogued merely as a "reference sire." The price was \$345. Wernacres Hi-Hope 2083987, roan, May 1, 1941, sired by the imported bull Cruggleton Achtoi 2000144, was purchased as a tried sire from his breeders, H.L. Wernicke & Son, Lena, Illinois, about the first of the year 1946. This bull's picture had graced the cover of The Shorthorn World of January 1, 1943, standing in front of the Wernicke residence, and Wernickes had advertised him for sale in several issues of The Shorthorn World in late 1945. Later in 1946, at the Gruss dispersion September 30, Bower bought the



Gruss tried sire Goldfinder's Rival 2094557, roan, November 3, 1941, bred by Husted Bros., Truro, Iowa. He was sired by Supreme Goldfinder 1920005, perhaps the outstanding Shorthorn sire of the days immediately preceding World War II.

Sni-A-Bar Regent Mercury 2388886, roan son of Edellyn Campeon Mercury 2071109, used from about 1948 to 1951, brought the famous Calrossie Mercury line of breeding to the herd. This bull had not only an interesting pedigree but an interesting history. Edellyn Campeon Mercury was a son of Calrossie Mercury 1957318, Perth champion in Scotland, and imported to the United States by Thos. E. Wilson for his Edellyn herd at Wilson, Illinois, where he sired a large number of prize winning and high selling cattle. Campeon Mercury sold as a short yearling in the 1942 Edellyn sale where he topped the sale selling to Sni-A-Bar Farms, where he later sired, among others, the \$10,000 1946 International grand champion bull Sni-A-Bar Control 2255555. The Bower bull Sni-A-Bar Regent Mercury had sold as a calf at foot in the famous Sni-A-Bar disperson sale May 30, 31, 1947; Roy Coverdale, Delmar, Iowa, bought the cow and calf for \$1,500, and later consigned the calf to the "Sale of Satisfied Buyers," a sale of many years running held at Abingdon, Illinois. At this sale, held March 19, 1948, Daniel E. Bower & Son purchased him for \$1,200, topping the sale where the bulls averaged \$484. The number of his registered calves is not known, but several were sold at various Iowa district sales and at Omaha.

The last important bull to be secured was Briardale Corporal 2502948, a red June 27, 1947, bull that had been a herd bull for John R. Saunders & Sons, Manilla, Iowa. He was purchased for \$500 in the Saunders sale, March 20, 1950. He was bred by Torrence Beardmore, Mono Mills, Ontario, and carried through his sire OAC Ransom O 23d -270505- a concentration of the blood of the 1936 Perth champion Millhills Ransom -226197-, a highly influential bull in Canadian Shorthorn breeding.<sup>1</sup>

Dan Bower ceased breeding Shorthorns about 1950. The herd passed on to his sons, and for a few years was known as Daniel E. Bower & Sons, but it was not long kept up as a registered herd. A grandson, Kenneth Bower, did, however, show the champion Shorthorn steer at the Cass County 4-H fair in 1967, and the champion Shorthorn heifer in 1968. Dan Bower died in 1966.

The Bower herds lasted more than half a century, over two-thirds of that time in the hands of Dan Bower. He had contributed in many ways to the Shorthorn industry. He consigned animals to a large number of the consignment sales held annually in the area: the Iowa State sale, the Omaha sales, and the Southwest Iowa sales held at Red Oak. He held several sales of his own, or joined with a few other local breeders in holding a sale. When the Southwest Iowa Shorthorn Association was formed in 1944, Dan was elected as the Adair County representative on the Board of Directors. Byron Bower also served on the

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<sup>1</sup>Millhills Ransom was purchased at Perth by a group of Ontario business men and presented to Ontario Agricultural College. Hence a great many of his descendants bore the prefix OAC.



Board about 1950.

Dan Bower was beginning to hit his stride as a Shorthorn breeder in the World War I period, when there was a tremendous amount of Shorthorn activity. Prices rose; everyone, it seemed, wanted to be a Shorthorn breeder. Bower participated in some of the largest cattle sales ever held in the state of Iowa---the Iowa State Shorthorn sales. In the 1919 sale, held March 10, 11, and 12, 1919, there were catalogued 378 head by 137 different consignors; in the 1920 sale, 333 head by 107 consignors, March 8, 9, and 10. Bower consigned four bulls, all by Pure Goods, in 1919 that sold at almost exactly the average of the sale---\$230, and in 1920, eight bulls by College Knight.<sup>2</sup>

Bower held the first of his own sales November 23, 1920, at the Atlantic Fairgrounds, with eleven of the forty-six head catalogued being contributed by C.D. Robinson, Anita. World War prices had begun to break, and in spite of generous advertising, including an attractive illustrated catalog, the sale was a disappointment. Prices, probably incomplete, marked in the catalog by a neighboring breeder who was in attendance indicate the Bower cattle could not have averaged more than \$110 to \$120, though it should be noted that the sale contained animals ranging in age from nine-year-old cows to eight-month-old calves. Bower joined Phillip Funke, George Gruss, and J.S. Zook & Son for a sale at Creston on November 16, 1922, consigning five of the forty-eight head catalogued. Bower's cows sold among the tops of what was again a disappointing sale.

A so-called "Reduction Sale" was held at Greenfield on June 26, 1936, in which all but five of the thirty-nine head were owned by Bower. We have no report of the results. Another sale was held at Greenfield, January 20, 1947, when forty-two head were sold at an average of \$236. The Shorthorn World called the cattle "a most useful and practical offering...in just strong breeding condition." One of the herd bulls, Helfred Standard, topped the sale at \$345 to William Ray, Kent, Iowa.

A list of the great Shorthorn bulls of all time whose genes were tapped for the Bower herds testifies to the efforts made, especially by Dan Bower, to breed good cattle. Certainly as much as anyone else Dan Bower can be credited for reaching out for the contributions to the Shorthorn breed of Nonpareil Victor, Baron Gloster, Ruberta's Goods and Choice Goods, Villager, Avondale, Browndale Count, Brawith Boy, Supreme Goldfinder, Calrossie Mercury, Millhills Ransom, as well as for these and others that came through less direct lines. No better list of the great Shorthorn bulls of all time could be made. Dan Bower's ambition was to tap the very choicest bloodlines of the Shorthorn breed for his herd. Unfortunately for financial success, his sales fell on dates or during times of economic stress, with results not commensurate with his efforts and his vision.

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<sup>2</sup>The Shorthorn World did not give a complete report of this sale.

## L. M. KILBURN & SON

L.M. Kilburn & Son, Fontanelle, were in the Shorthorn business in a small way from about 1902 to about 1913. The elder Kilburn, a school teacher in his native New Hampshire, continued to teach in Fontanelle after coming to Adair County in 1868. He then became a farmer and stockman, with, apparently, somewhat exotic interests, one of which was so-called "Italian bees." Engaging also in the loan and insurance business, he was one of the organizers of the Adair County Mutual Insurance Association, a very successful local enterprise. One of the most prominent citizens of both the Fontanelle community, and later of Greenfield, he served in the Iowa Senate from 1893 to 1899.

The Herd Books indicate that several registered Shorthorn breeding cows and a bull were acquired, probably in 1902, and probably, directly from T.T. Smith, Bridgewater. This group included the cows Top Round Phyllis 15th (Vol. 45, p. 1148), Pansy (Vol. 51, p. 1069), Louan of Meadow Ridge (Vol. 45, p. 1148), and Pearl 5th (Vol. 45, p. 1148), and the bull Royal Bates 124781. The cows either had calves at foot or were carrying calves, since their offspring, most bred by Smith, were soon being recorded as owned by the Kilburns; in fact, these were the animals whose registrations first brought the Kilburn name into the Herd Books. Smith had been breeding Shorthorns for some years previous to 1902 from, among others, some of the animals acquired by the Kilburns, and since his name appears in none of the later volumes of the Herd Book, it seems reasonable to suppose that he closed out his Shorthorn interests in disposing of these animals, directly or indirectly, to the Kilburns.

On the female side, all the Kilburn-bred cattle descended from the cows named above. The bull Royal Bates, red, calved April 1, 1896, was bred by T.R. Westrope & Son, Harlan, Iowa, and was a son of Royal Gloster 117199 and Lady Bates (Vol. 40, p. 1000). The cows, though of plain breeding by standards that were soon to prevail in Shorthorn circles, traced in most cases to such prominent Shorthorn herds of the day as F.P. Healy, Bedford, and I. Barr & Son, Davenport.

Over the dozen or so years 1902 to 1913, the Kilburns recorded only about twenty calves of their own breeding, approximately half of them sired by Royal Bates. Six more were sired by Wild Eye Prince 148205, red, June 5, 1898, bred by A. Cooley & Son, Osceola, Iowa, and apparently acquired by Kilburns early in 1905, and used until the summer of 1907. Two calves each were sired by Brighteyes Duke 400712, red, June 15, 1911, bred by B.P. Lounsbury & Son, Fontanelle, sired by Teddy 263543, out of Ramona 2d 30419; and Atlas 329598, red, August 12, 1908, bred by E.J. Ewing, Greenfield, sired by Crimson Prince 299579, out of Gentle Girl 49914.

A number of names, presumably representing customers, appear in the Herd Books as owners of Kilburn-bred calves: J.C. Lane, Greenfield; Henry Roos, Bridgewater; and Henry Hyde, Saunders Evans, Henry Ferber, and Mark W. Eddy, all of Fontanelle. Several of the later Kilburn-bred calves are recorded as owned by Kilburn & Jacobs---an item that could be taken to indicate that the Kilburns had some kind of

partnership with someone by the name of Jacobs, possibly as a transition out of the Shorthorn business. No firm information is available as to the final outcome of the Kilburn Shorthorn operation, but it presumably ended in 1913, since the last Kilburn-bred calf to be registered was born March 3, 1914.



## G. R. PETERS

Among the greatest number of Shorthorns recorded by a single Adair County breeder was the approximately 475 head, mostly Polled Shorthorns, bred by G.R. Peters on his farm about three miles southwest of Stuart. The herd ran over a period of about thirty-five years, starting as a Shorthorn operation soon after the Turn of the Century, shifting after a half dozen years toward Polled Shorthorns, then called Polled Durhams, and ending with a complete dispersion sale in 1938 as one of the well-known herds of Polled Shorthorns in the Mid West. Polled Shorthorns seemed to be much in favor in the northeast area of the County: G.R. Peters, W.W. Seeley, and J.B. Blackman were contemporaries, all achieving considerable success with polled cattle.

The Peters name entered the Herd Books in Vol. 51 (January 31, 1902). G.R. Peters is there listed as the owner of the young bull Beauregard's Waterloo Duke 176835, bred by C.C. & G.M. Youngerman, Campbell, Iowa. Only one recorded calf appears from this bull; he may have run with a grade herd, he may have been sold as still a young bull, he may not have "panned out." The same may be said of Orange Aberdeen 2d 173905, bred by C.S. Barclay, West Liberty, and once owned by W.W. Seeley, the sire of the first Peters-bred animal recorded in the Herd Book. Peters is listed as the owner of several other bulls, with no recorded progeny, that he may have come by in assembling his herd of cows, and they may have gone the way of these other bulls that first were used by Peters.

The first cows acquired appear to have been Pocahontas 2d (Vol. 41, p. 752), bred by L.E. Sheldon, Nashville, Missouri, and once owned by Martin Flynn, Des Moines, and Lady Adair (Vol. 46, p. 43), bred by W.H.S. Barnett, Stuart. It is probable that both cows were bought of E.B. Cross, of Stuart, since they had calves bred by Cross in May 1903 (the calves were registered as owned by Peters), and calves bred by Peters in May 1904. Clearly, the cows in calf or with calves at foot were acquired by Peters sometime between August 1902 and August 1903.

Other foundation cows were added from 1905 to 1910: Miss Dewey 2d (Vol. 58, p. 930), bred by W.P. Nolte, Dexter, as early as May 1905; Secret Queen (Vol. 57, p. 1016), bred by Barnett Wilson & Son, Earlham, as early as July 1907; Alpha of Oakwood (Vol. 60, p. 1089), bred by W.R. Turner, Adair, as early as 1908; Lady Victor 85209, a polled cow, bred by J.E. Turner, Adair, as early as 1909; Sadie Lancaster 4353, bred by E.E. Healy, Bedford, between June 1907 and July 1909; and Golden Daisy 70178, bred by J.E. Turner, acquired by Peters in late 1909 or early 1910.<sup>1</sup> All these cows served for some years

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<sup>1</sup>The dates are arrived at from noting the birthdates of calves bred by Peters, and then counting back nine months as well as, in cases where possible, noting the birthdates of calves bred by a former owner, and then counting back nine months. For example, in the case of Pocahontas 2d, above, a Peters-bred calf, was born May 16, 1904, indicating Peters ownership of the cow by August 1903; a

establishing family lines in the Peters herd; and the descendants of Sadie Lancaster and Lady Victor were still numerous in the herd when it was dispersed in 1938. A couple of other cows added around 1911 or 1912---Maude Ballington Booth (Vol. 58, p. 930), bred by W.P. Nolte, and Kansas Beauty 126703, bred by J.C. Percy, Menlo, seem to have left no, or few, offspring. All these cows except Sadie Lancaster, a remote descendant of the Scotch Mary Anne of Lancaster family, were of plainer breeding, and all except Lady Victor are assumed to have been horned. Polled bulls were soon introduced, however, and after 1910 or 1911, with one exception, were used to the end of the herd. The polled factor became well established, even after the introduction of several horned Scotch cows, and at the time of the dispersion, it was said that not a horned calf had been dropped on the farm in many years. Also, except for the descendants of Lady Victor, all the herd in 1938 were of Scotch breeding.

The Owens herds (Owens Bros. and E.E. Owens) at Homestead, Iowa, were drawn upon heavily for Scotch blood in the Peters herd. Early on, an Owens-bred bull was used briefly. Then from about 1912 to 1918, three Owens-bred cows came into the herd, two of them with Owens-bred daughters, whose descendants made up half the herd at the time of the dispersion. They were Baby Pride 24th 156798, December 3, 1910, sired by Courtier 5th 277299, and her daughter Sultan Queen 2d 235267, September 1, 1913, by Sultan Goods 363835, which were acquired sometime after December 1912; Plainview Maid 242613, October 5, 1914, also by Sultan Goods, and her daughter Cumberland Maid 799431, July 1, 1918, by Cumberland Dictator 361987, acquired sometime after October 1917; and Glen Princess 3d 559317, February 18, 1916, another Sultan Goods heifer, acquired sometime after the middle of January 1917. Three popular Scotch families were represented in these Owens cattle: the Baby Prides were of an old, old branch of the Queen of Beauty family, the Maids were Secrets, and Glen Princess was a Victoria. Peters, however, never stuck much to family names.

Whether Peters acquired these cattle at public sale or by private treaty is not known, but he obviously liked the Owens breeding and his judgment seems justified by the fact that all proved to be prolific producers. In addition, Glen Princess 3d became the dam of Pinecrest Prince x827229, used later as a herd bull.

Another Scotch cow, Lavender Rose 635558, May 14, 1917, bred by George Allen & Sons, Lexington, Nebraska, came into the herd probably around 1925 or 1926, bought, it is assumed, from J.B. Blackman, Stuart, in whose herd she had produced a number of calves. A cow of the most fashionable breeding, being by Rosewood Sultan 2d 410898, and out of a cow by Villager 295884, she was of the Lavender family. A number of her descendants were found in the 1938 dispersion sale. Two or three other cows were acquired shortly before the closing out sale, but did not figure prominently in the herd.

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Cross-bred calf was born to this cow on May 18, 1903, indicating Cross ownership of the cow in August 1902. Therefore, Peters acquired the cow sometime between August 1902 and August 1903.

A large herd lasting over some thirty-five years necessarily calls for a large number of herd bulls. The first Peters-bred calves were by Beauregard's Waterloo Duke and Orange Aberdeen 2d, mentioned earlier as seeing little purebred use. The first bulls leaving any appreciable number of purebred calves were Barmpton Boy 258371, bred by C.C. Norton, Corning, and Baron Aberdeen 245129, bred by Owens Bros. Both bulls were horned. They left about a half dozen registered calves each, having been in use from 1906 to 1910.

The shift to polled bulls came with Silken Marshal 338020, red, October 22, 1909, from the well-known J.J. Williams & Son polled herd at Grandview, Iowa. Used from February 1911 to January 1914, he sired about thirty-five Peters-bred calves. Nonpareil Stamp 409658, roan, July 23, 1911, a Seeley-bred bull, siring some fifty-four calves during his use from the summer of 1914 to the fall of 1916, was next, and then came Silver Goods 486615, roan, September 2, 1915, bred by Albert Hultine, a leading Polled Shorthorn breeder, of Saronville, Nebraska, a bull that saw very heavy use over a period of six breeding seasons from April 1917 to August 1922. Over seventy-five calves are credited to him, the last born in 1923.

Even before the service of Silver Goods ended, the Peters herd was largely, if not completely, polled. A horned bull, representing a different and currently popular line of breeding, was used briefly. This was Master Clarion 723374, roan, October 2, 1917, bred by W.E. Pritchard, Walnut. He was a son of Dale Clarion 385195, an extremely successful sire of show cattle at the time. Only eight registered calves resulted from his single season's use, but some proved very successful breeding cows; at least one left descendants to be sold in the dispersion.

It was then back to an unending procession of polled herd bulls until the closing out of the herd. The home-bred Pinecrest Prince x827229, October 21, 1918, by Silver Goods and out of Glen Princess 3d, one of the Owens cows mentioned earlier, was used for three seasons, 1921-1923, siring over twenty calves. Sensation x25459-1125269, roan, August 29, 1921, bred in the well-known polled herd of A.L. Lamp, Inland, Nebraska, over many years of use---1921 to 1928---sired more registered calves, over eighty-five, than any other Peters herd bull. He was supported in his later years by Pinecrest Secret x1368626, roan, October 25, 1924, bred by R.H. Stephens, Treynor, Iowa, and sired by a Seeley-bred bull, Orange Sultan x1083132. In three years of service ending about March 1929, he sired about two dozen calves. Two more home-bred bulls were also used briefly: Roan Senator x1524335, by Sensation and out of a Silver Goods dam, and his son Senator's First x1641554, siring in all about a half dozen calves.

Another of the nation's top Polled Shorthorn herds, Leemon Stock Farm, Hoopeston, Illinois, supplied the next herd bull, Rosewood Supreme 2d x1560245, a grandson of Ceremonious Sultan x674540, perhaps the only animal in livestock history to win five grand championships at the International Livestock Exposition. Peters used this bull from the fall of 1929 to the summer of 1933, getting some thirty-five registered calves.



About seventy-seven calves were bred from Royal Sultan x1726203, roan April 28, 1931, the herd bull that came on the job in July 1933, and stayed until December 1936. The bull was bred by Wm. F. Bakenhus, Leigh, Nebraska, but Peters purchased him from H.L. Ryon, Laurens, Iowa, at his sale on February 13, 1928. The price was \$200, second top for bulls. Interestingly enough, the last Peters herd bull was also purchased at the second top price of a large Polled Shorthorn sale. This was Red Browndale x1841923, red, June 9, 1935, purchased from his breeder, R.E. Phillip, Red Oak, at the South Omaha Polled Shorthorn consignment sale on March 27, 1936. The price this time was \$215. Red Browndale was the herd bull at the time of the dispersion, when he topped the sale at \$195, going to the Lovell Corp., Monticello, Iowa. Between thirty-five and forty calves sired by him are recorded in the Herd Books.

The Peters herd was dispersed, due, the catalog stated, to Mr. Peters' health, at an auction on September 28, 1938, at the Stuart sale barn. Sixty-three lots were catalogued (according to The Shorthorn World report sixty-four were sold), and they averaged almost exactly \$100 a lot. Buyers came not only from various sections of Iowa, but from Minnesota and Missouri as well. Henry Larson, New Ulm, took the top cow to Minnesota---Aberdeen Rose 2d x1858028, by Royal Sultan, for \$177.50---and Fred Krosch & Son, Elmore, bought several of the higher selling cows. From Missouri, Shadowmist Farm, Jacksonville, bought at least four lots, also at the higher prices of the sale, and H.C. Payne, Jr. of Kansas City, was also a buyer. The most extensive Iowa buyers were the Lovell Corp., F.K. Payne, of Des Moines, and J.C. Potter, of Stuart. The sale was well supported also by buyers from the local area, such as Arch Green & Son, Orient, Jim McEvoy, Stuart, L.H. Mendenhall, Dexter, Len Dunbar, Casey, and O. Volt, Adair.

It is not surprising that so large a herd, lasting over a third of a century, should have many customers. Ownership as listed in the Herd Books does not give an adequate picture of a breeder's distribution of his animals, because many, perhaps most, of them are sold after they are registered. But some idea of the extent of buyer support is suggested. A general survey identifies some forty different owners of Peters-bred cattle whose addresses were Stuart, Menlo, Guthrie Center, Earlham, Dexter, Casey, Orient, Fontanelle, or Anita. Numerous other Iowa communities are represented, and a number of customers from out of state apparently provided a market over several years for Peters cattle. J.A. Cooper and Ed Sundby, Williston, North Dakota, and J.H. Miller and George C. Miller, of Auburn and Thayne, Wyoming, respectively, bought not only bulls but females from time to time. It would seem probable that a herd like Peters' would enjoy a splendid market for bulls among farmers, and that is undoubtedly true. But numerous of Peters' customers also bought females; he certainly generated a considerable interest in good purebred cattle not only locally, but statewide and beyond.<sup>2</sup> There is no question of Peters'

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<sup>2</sup>In the later years of Herd Book publication, recording was required at younger ages than in

importance as a breeder and supplier of excellent Polled Shorthorn cattle to a wide area of customers.

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the earlier years, a fact that meant that most animals were still in the hands of their breeders rather than purchasers at the time of registration. Also, probably in the interest of saving space, new owners' names ceased to be published at all. The difficulties of determining ultimate ownership of a breeder's productions were thus increased far beyond the Herd Books' data.

## FRANK W. RAASCH

Frank W. Raasch of Bridgewater registered eleven Shorthorn females and five bulls early in the 1900s. He actually began purebred breeding as early as the spring of 1902, the first animal of his own breeding having been calved in January 1903; and he seems to have ceased breeding purebred cattle with an animal recorded as born November 10, 1909---necessitating a breeding date of February 1909. He probably continued, however, to breed good cattle commercially, since he is known to have owned Shorthorn bulls as late as 1924.

Raasch's foundation females, it appears certain, came from the herd of E.G. Allanson, Anita. Identified in the Herd Books are: Rubicon Girl (Vol. 48, p. 5), May 15, 1900, bred by Joseph H. Trimmer, Anita, but owned by Allanson; Anita Goldie 3d (Vol. 47, p. 7), March 24, 1899, bred by Allanson; and Lady Cleveland (Vol. 47, p. 7), March 25, 1898, bred by Frank Bell, Wiota, and owned by Allanson; and the last named's heifer calf Luctura Cleveland (Vol. 52, p. 957). One speculates that Raasch secured these cows in 1901 or 1902, since the first calf of his own breeding to be registered, a daughter of Rubicon Girl, was born January 2, 1903, and since Luctura Cleveland was registered before April 30, 1902, the date Vol. 52 of the Herd Book, the volume in which she is registered as owned by Raasch, was closed. All the Shorthorns registered as bred by Raasch were descended from these females, and all four had calves for him.

Raasch's first bull was Sharon's Duke 181763, May 12, 1901, bred by Miller Bros., Norwood, Iowa, but owned by Raasch when registered early in 1902. He sired five Raasch-bred calves, having been used from March 1902 to August 1903. Admiral Schley 176012, April 20, 1901, bred by M.N. Baker, Anita, used in the 1905 and 1906 breeding seasons, also sired five Raasch-bred calves.

Six Raasch-bred calves are recorded by Pansy's Prince 281829, December 20, 1905, an E. Funke-bred bull, probably secured from Martin Bower, Bridgewater. The cow Pansy Bloom (Vol. 42, p. 950), carrying this calf by Prince Missie 178131, was sold in the Funke sale on October 17, 1905, and the calf was recorded as owned by Bower. No record is found that Bower was the purchaser, but the price is recorded in an old catalog as \$120. The cow was ten years old at the time of the sale.

At least two other bulls appear in the Herd Books as registered by Raasch, though no Raasch-bred offspring were recorded from either one. These were Victor 431165, April 22, 1914, bred by Bower Bros., Bridgewater, and Orangeman 1242712, March 15, 1923, bred by Daniel E. Bower. The official ownership---the fact that these two bulls were owned by Raasch when they were recorded---probably indicates that Raasch had a continuing interest in Shorthorns at least into the 1920s. He may well have followed his purebred operation for many years with a commercial Shorthorn herd; or possibly his purebred operation was simply a more or less temporary addition to a general farm and commercial cattle herd activity.



## H. S. EASTON

### Milking Shorthorns

Until the organization, in 1948, of a separate registry association for Milking Shorthorns, both beef and dairy types were registered in the same Herd Book. At first, Shorthorns were general purpose cattle, though considerable specialization was taking place in the late 1800s, especially as the advent of the Scotch type resulted in greater emphasis on beef. Most of the Shorthorn breeders in Adair County leaned at least toward the beef type, and some actively pushed it.

H.S. Easton, however, on his farm at the west edge of Greenfield, moved in the direction of the Milking type, gradually developing such a herd through the use of bulls from some of the top breeders in that branch of the breed.

Easton is first mentioned in the Herd Books in Vol. 51 (January 31, 1902) as the owner of the bull Dewey George 177545 and the heifer Isabelle (Vol. 51, p. 688). Dewey George could perhaps be considered Easton's first herd bull, though he sired only two registered calves. He had been bred by W.H. Earhart, Menlo, and was an April 14, 1898, son of Iowa Scotchman 119682. The pedigree of Isabelle sheds a good deal of light on the founding of Easton's herd.

The dam of Isabelle was Spotted Belle (Vol. 41, p. 750), one of the cows in the original purchase of William Sexsmith, who was almost a neighbor of Easton (See Section on William Sexsmith). Isabelle, calved June 29, 1900, was bred by Sexsmith, and Spotted Belle's next calf, calved June 28, 1901, was bred by Easton. One must assume, therefore, that Easton obtained Spotted Belle sometime between September 1899 and September 1900. He almost certainly got her as an in-calf cow---Isabelle to be born later---or as a cow/calf pair---Isabelle at foot. Spotted Belle and her daughters, including Isabelle and several bred by Easton after her acquisition, became consistent producers; in fact, this family line accounted for a goodly portion of the Easton herd throughout its existence.

Among other cows in Easton's foundation were Windsor's Lawn Juno (Vol. 48, p. 682), bred by Watson & Patterson, Newton, Iowa, and Magda (Vol. 50, p. 1039), bred by E.B. Watson, Newton. Both these heifers were sired by a bull named Polled Coutier 149253, a name that could well indicate Polled Shorthorn breeding, though no firm evidence of that fact is at hand. Easton certainly secured Juno, and perhaps Magda, by November 1901.

Another family of Easton cows were the Nelly Browns. The cow Nelly Brown 4th (Vol. 47, p. 261), bred by Philip Erbes, Mendota, Illinois, was bought by Easton in the Ernest Funke public sale of Shorthorns on October 17, 1905, for \$110, probably with her heifer calf, then exactly four months old, at foot. The calf, later recorded as owned by Easton, was Nelly Brown Lee 21590, by the great Funke breeding bull Golden Champion 138590, of pure Scotch bloodlines. Descendants of Nelly Brown 4th and of Nelly Brown Lee also remained in the herd for many years.

Lady Mayflower 9th (Vol. 52, p. 824), in contrast to the Nelly Blys representing good Scotch Shorthorn blood, was bred in the well-known Milking Shorthorn herd of Walter Little, Janesville, Wisconsin. It is not known when or where Easton secured her, but he recorded a son of his own breeding, born September 28, 1906; clearly, therefore, he owned her as early as December 1905.

No females, at least none with registered descendants, seem to have been added after December 1905, the approximately sixty head of Shorthorns registered by Easton from 1902 to 1918 all having sprung from lines established by Spotted Belle, Windsor's Lawn Juno, Magda, Nelly Brown 4th, and Lady Mayflower 9th. All these families were apparently good breeders.

After the first two calves by Dewey George (they were both out of Spotted Belle---a 1901 heifer that went into the herd and a 1902 bull), Easton used four herd sires, each for a varying period of time. Seven registered calves were sired by Prairie King 159363, used from November 1901 to July 1904. Sired by Scarlet Barmpton 141231, and bred by E.S. Donahey, Kellogg, Iowa, he was owned by E.B. Watson, Newton, at the time of registration. It will be recalled that two of Easton's foundation cows, Windsor's Lawn Juno and Magda, were acquired from Watson in 1901, and it is reasonable to assume that the then yearling bull Prairie King came along.

Wisconsin Gem 229873, May 9, 1904, followed, siring sixteen registered calves for Easton in the four seasons 1905 to 1908. This bull was of distinct Milking Shorthorn breeding, having been bred in the nationally recognized Milking herd of Walter Little, Janesville, Wisconsin, and sired by Gifford Clay 152044, a name specifically identified with Milking pedigrees.

Red Duke 306116, used from May 1909 to June 1912, sire of a dozen Easton-bred calves, further contributed to the Milking Shorthorn character of the herd. Calved January 31, 1908, he was sired by Duke of Glenside 186290, and bred by Innes & May, Granville Center, Pennsylvania, smack in the middle of a predominant Milking Shorthorn area. We do not know where Easton obtained the bull, but wherever it was, he had tapped the top of the nation's Milking Shorthorns herds.

And he followed up for his next and last herd bull Prince of Granville 365271, December 10, 1911, by Imperial Clay 262362, bred by May & Otis, Granville Center, Pennsylvania. In service from June 1913 to August 1916, he sired over twenty Easton-bred registered calves. He sired the last of Easton's registered calves, though another May & Otis-bred bull, Glenside Grand Duke 478058, June 16, 1915, was registered in 1916 as owned by Easton. He was sired by Glenside Cyrus 402098, and out of Fillpail Lassie 114111, and must have been purchased in the expectation of further concentrating the Milking characteristics of the herd.

Whether Easton sold his herd or merely stopped recording around 1916 or 1917 is unknown, but his name disappears from the Herd Books with Vol. 98 (August 17, 1918). It seems unlikely that he would have secured such a superbly bred young bull as Glenside Grand Duke as late as the fall of 1915 or the spring of 1916, had he contemplated ceasing his dairy operation.

The Herd Books record a goodly number of Easton-bred young bulls owned by area farmers, indicating that he had a good market for farmer bulls. Among such purchasers were J.W. Barnes, W.J. Ray, Ferdinand Greenbeck, S.E. Alley, E. Masten, L. Shackleton, Cahan [sic; probably Cahow] Bros., and N. & F. Lovely, all of Greenfield, and A.W. Sears of Fontanelle. These farmers probably still appreciated the traditional Shorthorn label "the farmer's cow," excelling in the production of both beef and milk. None made any pretensions of being Shorthorn breeders.



## HENRY ROOS

The Roos family's essay into Shorthorn breeding occurred probably in 1901 or early 1902, and probably with the purchase by Henry Roos of two cows from T.T. Smith, Bridgewater. The cow Virginia (Vol. 51, p. 1002), August 24, 1898, bred by Smith was registered in Vol. 51 (January 31, 1902) of the Herd Book as owned by Roos, certifying her purchase before that date; and the cow Gem of Top Round (Vol. 45, p. 1147), July 2, 1895, known to have been owned by Smith as late as April 1901 (she had a Smith-bred calf born January 25, 1902) certainly was owned by Roos by September 1902 (she had a Roos-bred calf born June 24, 1903). Both were mature cows, and Gem of Top Round at least had had several calves for Smith before Roos owned her.

The Roos cattle were recorded at first in the name of Henry Roos, Bridgewater, and later in the names of Oscar Roos, Reuben Roos, and Henry Roos & Sons. Some 135 head of Shorthorns of their own breeding were registered by the Roos in the years from 1902 to 1920, and the two cows Virginia and Gem of Top Round and their female descendants accounted for a large share of the cattle. The relationship of the Roos is unknown to the present writer, but it is presumed that Oscar and Reuben were the sons of Henry.

Only a few later additions appear to have been made to the cow herd. The authenticated ones are here reviewed briefly. Samantha (Vol. 54, p. 1025), April 16, 1902, bred by E.E. Donahey, Newton, but owned by C.E. Townsend, Anita, was secured at least as early as 1906. Two full sisters, Lady Vermouth (Vol. 63, p. 698), June 9, 1903, and Lady V 12350, September 4, 1904, bred by H.B. Bates, Orient, were secured at least as early as July 1906 and April 1909, respectively.<sup>1</sup> In the E. Funke dispersion sale, December 10-11, 1907, Henry Roos bought Jenny Funke 8th 19947, August 10, 1905, for \$115, and in the Funke Bros. sale, December 13, 1910, twin heifers Jennie V 10th 93693 and Jennie V 11th 93694, October 10, 1908, bred by E. Funke, sired by Dainty Nonpareil 288016, were selected from the H.F. Funke consignment, price unknown. Other than these half dozen females, no additions were made to the cow herd after the purchase of the two original cows.

The bull Highland Bonnie 182111, March 3, 1897, bred by E.H. Sullivan, Bridgewater, and five years old when recorded as owned by Roos in 1902, seems to have been acquired at about the same time the cows Virginia and Gem of Top Round were bought. His four Roos-bred calves, born from March 1903 to June 1904, came from his services between June 1902 and September 1903. He was sired by Bonnie Scot 3d 114543, of

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<sup>1</sup>Lady Vermouth was catalogued in the E. Funke sale October 17, 1905, and was reportedly sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Missouri, for \$200. She was then carrying the bull calf Golden Vermouth 286281, April 9, 1906, by Golden Champion 138590. Both she and the calf were later acquired by Roos, though the details of the transaction are unknown.

C.C. Norton breeding, and out of Belle (Vol. 41, p. 789).

Iron Clad 189593, August 27, 1902, took up duties as the Roos herd bull in June 1904, and was used until 1908, his dozen registered calves being born between March 1905 and December 1908. Iron Clad's name was true to his pedigree---he was of the "straight Scotch" breeding increasingly popular at the time. Bred by C.E. Townsend, Anita, he was sired by Iowa Chief 164639, out of Nonpareil Princess of Riverside (Vol. 51, p. 1115).

In the period coinciding with the use of Iron Clad, Cupbearer 274575, August 5, 1904, also from the Townsend herd and out of one of the early Roos cows Samantha, mentioned above, sired one Roos calf, and Golden Vermouth 286281, April 19, 1906, bred by E. Funke, and out of another early Roos brood cow Lady Vermouth, sired two calves. Whether these were regarded as potential herd bulls, or were used casually simply because they were available, is not known, but they were soon succeeded by a line of bulls seeing far more extensive use.

The next bull was "straight Scotch" both in pedigree and name! The bull Straight Scotch 299222, February 17, 1904, though bred by F.P. Healy, Bedford, came to Roos via J.B. & O.J. Sullivan, Bridgewater. He was a son of Straight Cruick 191132, whose name indicates his strong Scotch breeding,<sup>2</sup> and out of Sunny Queen (Vol. 51, p. 792), also of strong Scotch breeding, coming from the I. Barr & Son herd at Davenport. Used from October 1908 to April 1911, this bull's registered calves numbered some fifteen.

The next Roos herd bull was Iowa's Perfection 340242, February 13, 1910, bred by Phillip Funke, sired by Violet's Nonpareil 282673, out of Lizette 13205, by Golden Champion 138590, out of the imported cow Fleur-De-Lis (Vol. 63, p. 697). He was bought as a ten-month-old calf in the Funke Bros. sale, December 13, 1910, for \$160. About thirty Roos-bred registered calves resulted from his use from April 1911 to October 1914.

Beauty's Lad 394797, March 15, 1913, bred by J.S. Zook & Son, Fontanelle, sired by Future Great 317921, out of Beauty P 80217, used in the Roos herd from March 1914 to November 1915, also sired about thirty registered calves, and Proud Prince 360747, September 15, 1911, bred by S.H. Thompson's Sons, Iowa City, sired by True Victor 348409, out of Gay Princess 97535, used from April 1916 to July 1917, sired a couple of dozen or more. Beauty's Lad had a trace of the then less popular non-Scotch blood, but Proud Prince had an impeccable Scotch pedigree. Secured by H.F. Funke presumably with an eye to future herd duty, Proud Prince became the property of Bower Bros., Bridgewater, in whose herd he was used heavily

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<sup>2</sup>Amos Cruickshank was the great improver of the beef Shorthorns in Scotland, whose name in a Shorthorn pedigree guaranteed acceptance in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries among fanciers of Shorthorn pedigrees.

until purchased by Roos in 1915 to 1916. (See Sections on H.F. Funke and on the Bowers.)

The last Roos herd bull used for purebred calves was Maplewood Gloster 572044, April 25, 1916, bred by G.F. Gruss, Greenfield, and owned, when recorded, by Henry Roos & Sons. He was sired by Excelsior 370180, out of Fair Gloster 212016, a daughter of Golden Gloster 369745 and Queen Gloster (Vol. 68, p. 815). (See Section on G.F. Gruss.) He sired the last calves recorded by Roos, some sixteen head, being used from June 1917 to August 1919.

The last animal recorded by Henry Roos & Sons was a March 8, 1923, bull, Violet's Robin 1242714, bred by Daniel E. Bower. No calves were recorded by him, and it is assumed that the herd was either dispersed about 1923 or 1924, or turned into a completely commercial operation.

The Roos herd remained almost, if not wholly, a so-called Scotch-topped herd, but beginning with the first Scotch bull, Iron Clad, that saw extensive use Scotch-bred herd bulls prevailed. The Roos are not remembered as showmen or reputation breeders, but the herd seems to have been part of a solid farm operation that included well-bred cattle as a part of the business. And the farmers in the community who were interested in improving their cattle provided a good market for Roos bulls.

The Herd Books record numerous owners of Roos-bred bulls, particularly in the Bridgewater area, and a large shipment went to Wyoming about 1917. Names appearing from Bridgewater addresses included John Madison, William George, L.E. Parrish, James Ford, Henry Martin, William Schultz, and Andrew Madison. Henry Martin bought females as well as bulls. D.M. Sias and L.B. Davis, both of Fontanelle, owned Roos-bred bulls, as did Frank Platt, of Massena. In Vol. 93 of the Herd Book, sixteen bulls and four females, all late 1915 or 1916 calves, bred by Roos are recorded as owned by George C. Miller, Thayne, Wyoming. Later volumes indicate ownership of Roos-bred bulls by other Wyoming buyers---Carl Olsen, of Dever, and H.E. Gillette and Art Thornburg, both of Powell. Nothing more is known of these transactions than that some two dozen animals of Roos breeding were recorded within a short period of time by the Wyoming cattlemen. It would be interesting to know the details of such a hefty sale---who made the contact, what was the price, how was the Roos herd selected, etc.? The Wyoming cattle must have consisted of a shipment or shipments of young stock, since most of the dams of these animals remained as breeding cows in the Roos herd, producing calves that were recorded in later volumes of the Herd Book.



## CHARLES E. STEMM

Judging from the names of the cattle involved, pedigree relationships, and calving dates, one assumes that Herd Book references to Charles Stemm, Charles E. Stemm, and C.E. Stemm---with a variety of addresses (Ross, Audubon, Greenfield, and Menlo) all refer to the same person. The man must have moved frequently---or perhaps postal areas may have changed and given him a new address without a move. Breeder and ownership documentatin, blood relationships among the cattle as shown by pedigree perusal, and other clues make it almost certain that we are dealing with the same herd, in spite of variations in names and addresses. It appears that starting in Audubon County about 1903 with the purchase of the bull Ideal Chief 213918, later to become a principal herd bull, and probably a number of cows, Stemm must have moved to Adair County about 1907; it is in Vol. 71 (December 17, 1907) that his Greenfield address is first used. Later, probably about 1910, his Herd Book address becomes Menlo---whether by actual change of location or by postal fiat is not clear. Still later, there is a reference to an Audubon address again.

The foundation for the Stemm herd came almost entirely from J.H. Maharg, a prominent breeder of the period, located at Audubon. The first Herd Book reference to Stemm appears in Vol. 58 (January 12, 1904) as the owner of a Maharg-bred bull, Ideal Chief 213819, calved February 28, 1903. In the next few years, there were registered a number of animals, both bulls and females, bred by Maharg and owned by Stemm; this fact, plus the fact that in a number of cases the dams later produced calves bred by Stemm, leads one to speculate that Stemm had purchased from Maharg a number of cows in calf or with calves at foot---the calves later to be recorded under Stemm's ownership. It seems, too, that many of these were older cows directly from Maharg's breeding herd, and several continued for many years as regular producers for Stemm.

Among the most prolific of these foundation cows were the following: Hattie B (Vol. 40, p. 721), Rose 3d (Vol. 52, p. 863), Lottie Phyllis 2d (Vol. 49, p. 931), and Lissa Maid (Vol. 42, p. 879). Most of them were bred by Maharg himself; some were as much as ten years of age, and had been producing regularly in the Maharg herd.

At the same time perhaps, or certainly within a few years, other Maharg cows were obtained---Justina 2d (Vol. 49, p. 931), Justina 3d (Vol. 49, p. 931), Red Molly 92029, Lady Victoria 13th (Vol. 62, p. 855), Red Ella (Vol. 42, p. 880) and her daughter Queen Ella 6562, Nina 73239, and Rose 2d (Vol. 47, p. 469). All of this group except Justina 2d (bred by John Kryder, Nelson, Iowa) had been bred by Maharg, and even she had been owned by Maharg.

At some point along the way other cows were added, including Duchess (Vol. 43, p. 558), bred by J.F. Clark, Maunch Chunk, Iowa; Victoria of Top Round 3d (Vol. 53, p. 753), from F.P. Healy, Bedford, but bred by I. Barr & Son, Davenport; Adair Lovely 108675 and Burnbrae's Wildeyes 108676, both bred by Earl

Maharg; and Master's Best (Vol. 49, p. 700) bred by G.W. Tyrone, Rushville, Illinois. There were probably others also in Stemm's foundation.

Some thirty calves of Stemm's own breeding were registered, the oldest one born on October 25, 1904, and the youngest on February 25, 1911, from matings of approximately January 25, 1904, to May 25, 1910. It is almost certain that he owned purebred cattle as early as 1903, and he may have owned some after the mating that produced the last Stemm-bred calf had been made.

Two herd bulls during this time accounted for most of Stemm's purebred calves, Ideal Chief 213918 and King Victor 282046. Both were bred by J.H. Maharg, and owned by Stemm when they were registered in Vol. 58 (January 12, 1904) and Vol. 71 (December 17, 1907), respectively. Ideal Chief was roan, calved February 28, 1903, sired by Crimson Chief 191754, and from one of Maharg's best cow families; King Victor was red with white marks, calved April 14, 1906, sired by Burnbrae King 250620, and out of Lovely 29th (Vol. 47, p. 513).

Ideal Chief, in use approximately from January 1904 to March 1906, sired eight Stemm-bred registered calves; King Victor, in use approximately from May 1907 to September 1908, sired thirteen. A home-bred bull Gold King 275199, a son of Ideal Chief, sired one, and three and two Stemm-bred calves, respectively, were sired by Burnbrae King 250620 and Marquis 244029. Both the latter bulls were used extensively in the Maharg herd, and there is no particular reason to think that they were ever themselves owned by Stemm; he probably "borrowed" them.

Stemm's productions included bulls sold to George Aikman and Frank Buckman, both of Audubon; William Schrader and A.G. Henson, both of Greenfield; and C.A. McKee, Charles Couch, and Andrew Chambers, all of Stuart; and females sold to T.A. Hawkins and O.P. Havens, both of Greenfield; Frank Chapman, Creston; C.A. McKee, Stuart; S. Dunbar, Casey; A.O. Price, Dexter; and H.C. Brown, Scranton. These sales suggest a relatively good trade for a small herd not long in the business.

Little can be gleaned about the ultimate disposition of the herd. O.P. Havens, Greenfield, some seven decades after Stemm's purebred operations at Greenfield, recalled that Stemm had once held a public auction at a Greenfield livery stable. Havens did not recall the year, nor did he recall whether livestock other than cattle were included. He had, however, bought a yearling or two-year-old heifer at the sale, and our research did, indeed, turn up the fact that the heifer Roan May 52638, born May 6, 1907, a daughter of Ideal Chief and one of Stemm's Justina cows, bred by Stemm and owned by O.P. Havens, was registered in Herd Book Vol. 74, published April 13, 1909. Except for this fleeting personal recollection, however, and the official Herd Book record of the ownership of Stemm-bred cattle, there is no information as to what became of the herd. It appears very likely that some Stemm activity returned to Audubon County, since a last Herd Book reference to "Charles Stemm, Ross, Iowa," appears in Vol. 85 (1914), owner of the bull Devergoil Lad 409579, bred by James Hunt, Audubon.

E. J. EWING

E.J. Ewing bred some twenty head of purebred Shorthorns in the years 1904 to about 1909 before removing from Greenfield to Kansas. The first mention of him in the Herd Books is in Vol. 62 (March 28, 1905) as the owner of a three-year-old cow Beauty (Vol. 62, p. 692), bred by A.A. Beagle, Ottumwa, but he is known to have owned her by March 1904, and at least two other cows a year or so earlier. These were Jennie (Vol. 53, p. 530), another Beagle-bred cow, and Pandora 8th (Vol. 53, p. 530), not bred by Beagle, but once owned by him. Ewing had several of these Pandora cows---bred either by Beagle or by Harlan & Shahan, Bidwell, Iowa, but registered as owned by Beagle.

All evidence points, therefore, to the conclusion that Ewing founded his herd on purchases from Beagle about 1903, or possibly a bit earlier. Whether his several purchases were made at the same time, or scattered over a period of time, is not known. Furthermore, as long as Ewing remained in Iowa, the Beagle cattle and their offspring seem to have constituted the whole of Ewing's cow herd, with one exception.<sup>1</sup>

Ewing's Shorthorn activities lasted only a half dozen years or so at Greenfield; in about 1909, probably, he moved to Kansas, apparently taking many of his cattle with him, since he continued to register many animals descending from the breeding he used in Iowa.

Herd bulls used while still at Greenfield were mainly two: Victor of Evergreen Park 3d 184630 and Prince Missie 178131. Some ten calves were got by the former and perhaps a dozen or fifteen by the latter; it is difficult to tell, because of Ewing's two addresses, and in the absence of firm information as to the date of his moving. The first of these bulls was bred by Ernest Funke, sired by Golden Champion 138590, out of Victoria Veech 6th (Vol. 43, p. 668), and the second had been used rather extensively in the Funke herd. It appears quite possible that Prince Missie was bought at the Funke sale, October 17, 1905. This bull is known to have sold in that sale for \$150, though there is no record of the buyer. However, since Ewing began recording calves of his own breeding by Prince Missie (the oldest of some fifteen was born September 25, 1906), it seems safe to say that he acquired the bull in the fall of 1905, a date corresponding to the sale date. A couple of other bulls sired a registered calf or two each---the C.C. Norton-bred Clipper Prince 404272, by Banker's Victor 168457, and the home-bred Crimson Prince 299579, by Prince Missie.

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<sup>1</sup>Ewing is known to have purchased the seven-year-old cow Jenny 5th (Vol. 64, p. 659) for \$135 in the Ernest Funke sale, October 17, 1905. She was undoubtedly in calf to Golden Champion 138590, since a heifer calf Jenny 6th 49915, bred by Funke and owned by Ewing, was born on March 24, 1906. These cows, however, seem to have left no registered offspring, certainly not in the Ewing herd. Ewing also bought the heifer Margaret in the 1907 Funke dispersion; the price was \$50.



From his new home at Larned, Kansas, Ewing continued to breed and register many purebred Shorthorns through the years---at least until 1930. He was, therefore, a consistent breeder of Shorthorns for nearly thirty years, though only a period of the first half dozen or so was spent in Adair County.

Bulls of Ewing's breeding were bought during the Adair County period by Fred Rhoner, Henry Hyda, and P. McDermid, all of Fontanelle; by Peter Gildermaster, of Greenfield; and by Frank B. Chapman, of Creston; and C.J. Mangels, of Greenfield, is recorded as the owner of two Ewing-bred heifers, and Phillip Funke of Greenfield, as the owner of one.

## JOHN PEASE

The family of Charles Pease was at one time one of the most prominent in the area south of Stuart. Of the several children, there were two sons, Mervin and John---Mervin, a bachelor, operating the home farm with his sister Mona after the death of their parents, and John after farming for a few years, during which he was engaged in raising Shorthorns, quickly losing his identification with agriculture when he became an automobile salesman in Greenfield.

The activities of John Pease reflected in several ways the changing times of the World War I period. First, he left the farm for town. He quickly engaged in the burgeoning automobile business. And his methods of dealing reflected the transition from barter to cash that marked the trend to commercial agriculture. Farmers and merchants, used to the methods of barter---eggs and cream for groceries, for example---fell easily into the barter of livestock for automobiles. John Pease, energetic automobile salesman, is remembered as a promoter of this practice.<sup>1</sup>

Pease married into the Barnett family, numerous members of which were active Shorthorn breeders in the same area. (See Section on W.H.S. Barnett and other Barnetts.) Whether his Shorthorn interest preceded or followed the romance is not known; indeed, it is not known that there was any connection at all, but at least he and his in-laws could talk the same language.

The first Herd Book reference to Pease is in Vol. 63 (July 5, 1905), where he is shown to be the owner of the yearling bull J.W. 240891, bred, according to the record, by Barnett Wilson & Son, Earlham.<sup>2</sup> This bull and the cow Red Rose (Vol. 55, p. 752) seem to have been Pease's first purebred Shorthorns. Mated about August 1, 1905, they produced the first Pease-bred registered calf to enter the Herd Book, the heifer calf Mayflower 57100, born May 3, 1906. The year 1905 is thus pretty clearly established as dating Pease's entrance into the Shorthorn business.

Other females were soon added to the herd. A survey of their sources makes clear the eclectic nature of the herd. Three heifers of 1904 birth, acquired probably in 1905 or 1906, were registered as owned by Pease in Vol. 69 (January 22, 1907). These were Golden Rose, Jane Dandy, and Peach Bloom 2d (all Vol. 69, p. 935). And two more, older cows, Cypress Beauty (Vol. 57, p. 557) and Red Rose 3d (Vol. 55, p. 837) were acquired at least as early as the summer of 1907.

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<sup>1</sup>The writer well remembers that his family's first automobile, a 1916 Overland touring car, was secured from Pease, who very possibly may have taken horses raised on the farm as some portion at least of his payment.

<sup>2</sup>This name probably is an error; other evidence, as well as personal judgment, suggests that it was probably Wilson Barnett & Son. Proofreading, indexing, tabulating, etc. are by no means perfect in the Herd Books. (See Section on W.H.S. Barnett and other Barnetts.)

All these cows were bred by local breeders---Red Rose by Wm. McKee, Stuart, Golden Rose by Silas Scott, Dexter, Jane Dandy and Cypress Beauty by W.E. Burgess, Menlo, Peach Bloom 2d by W.H.S. Barnett, Dexter, and Red Rose 3d by J.W. Reese, Stuart. These foundation cows represent a good cross section of the breeding current in the Stuart-Dexter area at the time, before the more fashionable Scotch breeding began to take hold. No offspring of Jane Dandy was found to have been registered, but the other five cows, notably Golden Rose, all became breeding cows in the Pease herd.

Pease must have gotten his second wind, so to speak, as a Shorthorn breeder when, beginning about 1912, a considerable expansion of the herd took place. The evidence is in the recorded offspring, born in the next few years, of different cows that Pease would presumably have acquired from about 1912 to 1915.

Acquired almost surely in 1912 were two older cows and the heifer calf of one, all bred by E.M. Compton, Dexter: Rosella 128093, by Golden Heir 282350, Mollie's Rosebud 10860, and the latter's heifer calf Rosebud 2d 162411, by Royal Lancaster 347424. All were producing Pease-bred calves within the next year. Golden Heir and Royal Lancaster, incidentally, were both Seeley-bred bulls, and the purchase of their daughters marked a considerable infusion of popular Scotch blood influence into the herd.

By the year 1913 the herd was growing still more. Calves born in 1914 testified to the addition of a number of cows, exactly when it is not clear. But the birth of Pease-bred calves in 1914 and the recording of Pease-owned cows bred by others account for new breeding cows coming into his possession "not later than" certain 1913 dates. Among these were the following: Marshal's Louan 86711, Marshal's Queen 86712, both bred by Marshall Bros., Dexter, and Scotch Baroness 86713, bred by H.W. Mobley, Stuart, but owned by Marshall Bros. when recorded. For the same year, and by the same methods, we identify Mildred 158588, bred by A.O. Price, and Mollie 158589, another Marshall Bros. product. Mollie was a daughter of Marshal's Louan, already owned by John Pease himself when she was recorded in 1913. Also acquired probably in 1913 was Katy's Plum 2d 79864, bred by Percy Bros., Menlo, and owned by Andrew Chambers, Stuart, "as late as"---to calculate from the birth date of a Chambers-bred calf---April 1912.

Likewise, owned "at least as early as" 1914 were Pena 103946, bred by S.P. Barnett, Stuart, and Iola Dell 26307, bred by Jacob Fink, Dexter. And owned "at least as early as" 1915 were Queen Rose 231593, Lady Plum 231588, and Whitefeet 231597---bred, respectively, by J.W. Reese, Andrew Chambers, and Harbison J. Bones, all of the Stuart/Dexter area.

Many of the additions to the herd following 1912 were older cows. These as well, of course, as the offspring of the 1907 breeding cows that Pease retained as brood cows made up the herd in its heyday. Given Pease's proclivities for speculation and his trading practices, this review of the eclectic nature of the Pease herd's origins prompts speculation that some of these cows may have been taken in on trades for automobiles. In the early years, a number of bulls, most of which were probably never owned by Pease, sired one or two Pease-bred calves each. But of all the nearly three dozen Pease-bred calves



registered, over half were sired by Royal Ramsden 409663, used approximately from the spring of 1913 to the fall of 1915. This was a well-bred bull of modern pedigree---bred by W.W. Seeley, sired by Royal D 318312, out of Ramsden Lassie 178683. He was followed by another Seeley-bred Bull Royal G 507713, by Royal Bud 2d 391318, out of Orange Lassie (Vol. 55, p. 559). Royal G, accounting for some half dozen calves, was used from the fall of 1915 to the end of the herd.

A number of Pease productions were sold locally; listed among the owners of Pease-bred calves are S.J. McKee, W.H.S. Barnett, and John Nolan, all of Stuart, J.J. Fisher and Clark Hunter, both of Dexter, and particularly Thos. S. Smith, also of Dexter.

It appears, in fact, that Thos. S. Smith may have played the key role in the final disposition of the Pease herd. The last recording of Pease-bred cattle was that of four April and May 1917 heifers, owned by Smith, when they were recorded in Vol. 94 (April 24, 1918), indicating, presumably, a direct purchase by Smith of these young animals. That Smith also acquired a number of Pease's older breeding cows is clear from the fact that Smith-bred calves were born in 1918 from dams that earlier had been among Pease's breeding cows. They included specifically Rose Taft 231596, Marshal's Louan 86711 (she produced twin heifers for Smith), Rose 2d 231595, and Ruth 552560. Smith may well have acquired other Pease animals as well; his span as a Shorthorn breeder was apparently very short, however, since he cannot be traced further in the Herd Books.

John Pease's Shorthorn activities beginning "as early as" 1905, and "lasting at least as late as" 1916, thus cover a period of about a dozen years.

## MARK W. EDDY

Mark W. Eddy, Fontanelle and later Bridgewater, had more than a passing interest in Shorthorns, having registered over forty head of his own breeding over a period of twenty years. Earliest mention of him came in Herd Book Vol. 76 (April 19, 1910), where he is listed as breeder and owner of the cow Willowlane Lily 78611, bred from parents that probably came from the Bower herd at Bridgewater (See Section on Martin Bower et al.). This conclusion is made more tenable because Eddy was a brother-in-law of the Bower Bros. Since Willowlane Lily was calved March 14, 1907, her dam Pleasant Ridge Lily 3d (Vol. 59, p. 569) would have to have been in Eddy's possession by June 1906; his Shorthorn activities can be dated from that point.

Eddy, as well as the Bower Bros., was one of the heavier buyers in the Funke Bros. sale at Greenfield, held on December 13, 1910 (See Sections on the Funke Family and Martin Bower et al.), taking in fact some of the better cows in the sale. Included at \$150 were the grand old breeding cow Master's Miss (Vol. 57, p. 668) that had been owned in turn by E. Funke, Hugh Bates, and H.F. Funke; and at \$127.50 the cow Beauty 21166, bred by E. Funke, and owned later by Bates and H.F. Funke. In addition, the Iowa Homestead reported,<sup>1</sup> Eddy bought "a number of others just under the \$100 mark." Undoubtedly, these additional purchases included Jenny 6th 49155 and Red Velvet 21151, both bred by E. Funke, and Red Velvet 2d 89764, bred by Phillip Funke---all mature cows.

In the years 1912 and 1913, Eddy was registering calves that came at foot or in utero in these purchases, and in another year or two was registering calves of his own breeding from some of these cows. He also registered the bull Lavender Cumberland 384976, June 26, 1912, bred by H.F. Funke, sired by Lavender King 353118, and out of Honeysuckle 3d 92435, a great cow in the H.F. Funke herd. There is no record, however, of this bull's having been sold in the Funke Bros. sale, and it is not known how Eddy acquired him. He became Eddy's principal herd bull.

Evidently a few cows beyond the Funke foundation were purchased: Flora's Pride 171544 and Queen 167322, directly or indirectly from their breeder L.M. Kilburn, Fontanelle; Hoosier Lady 97195, bred by F.W. Worley, Winterset, and later owned by G.H. Martin, Bridgewater; Garnet 88422, bred by C.W. McDermott, Wiota, later owned by O.C. Harden and R.A. Bixler, both of Corning; and perhaps others. It is very probable that calves came at foot or in utero with some of these cows.

About 1915 a considerable change seems to have taken place in the bloodlines of the Eddy Shorthorns. Until then his registrations descended from his original cow Willowlane Lily, his Funke sale purchases, and a couple of others noted above. About 1916, however, mostly new bloodlines began to

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<sup>1</sup>December 22, 1910, p. 21.

appear in the Eddy registrations; only a few descendants of the Velvets and the Beautys continued. We do not know why this change occurred; perhaps Eddy disposed of his cattle of older bloodlines, or perhaps he decided to change type or bloodlines (though the latter seems highly improbable in light of the popularity of the Scotch breeding that most of his earlier animals represented). There is some slight evidence of an early interest in Polled Shorthorns; indeed, most of Eddy's last registrations were of polled cattle.

O.E. Wilcox, Deep River, Iowa, was the source of most of these new lines of breeding. At least five females bred by Wilcox are known to have come into Eddy's hands about 1916 or 1917---Iowa Queen 543443, Margaret 571622, Margaret Mary 605730, Polled Ollie 5th 605731, and Polled Orange 605732, all 1916 heifers---and, undoubtedly, the dams of a couple of these at least came at the same time. Some, possibly all, of these cattle may have been polled---names of some would indicate as much---though it is strange that there is no clear designation of the polled factor in the Herd Books. Later, when Eddy was using polled bulls, offspring of at least some of the Wilcox-bred females were designated as polled.

Some forty-two calves of Eddy's own breeding were recorded from a half dozen or more bulls, but only Lavender Cumberland 384976 sired any appreciable number. Used approximately from early 1913 to September 1916, he sired, in fact, just about two-thirds of all the Eddy-bred registered calves. Before Lavender Cumberland, the Bower-owned King Lavender 263679, bred by George Thompson, Anita, had sired the very first Eddy-bred calf Willowlane Lily, calved March 14, 1907; and King Nonpareil 316913, the Bower Bros. herd bull bought at the 1910 Funke sale, had sired two calves for Eddy. It is doubtful that Eddy ever owned either of these bulls; and he may or may not have owned Scotch Bosquet 322598, the sire of four of his calves just before Lavender Cumberland started to work. Scotch Bosquet had been used briefly in the Bower herd, his calves in that herd all having been born a year or so before his calves in the Eddy herd; he could well have been transferred in the meantime from the Bowers to Eddy. Or since Eddy was by marriage a relative of the Bowers, some other in-family arrangement may easily have been made.

Following Lavender Cumberland came briefly Colonel Rex 2d 432858, sire of one Eddy calf; he was bred by R.A. Bixler, and his dam Garnet was in the Eddy herd. And to end the Eddy recordings, there were five calves by Roan Champion x15714-576645, and two by Mint Master 2d x1124933. Both these bulls were from herds that were among the most outstanding Polled Shorthorn herds in the country: D.B. Thieman, Higginsville, Missouri, and S.B. Hudson & Son, Knoxville, Iowa. Roan Champion, roan, June 9, 1916, was by Waycross Champion 408035, out of Crimson Rose 170219, and traced back to Whitehall Sultan breeding. Mint Master 2d, red, September 20, 1921, was by Bracelet's Victor x481700, by Double Victor 419304, and out of Butterfly Beauty 98th x236092, and thus very deep in Polled breeding.

Apparently Eddy enjoyed a good local trade in his productions; the only present evidence is from the names of Eddy-bred animals that were recorded after they came into the hands of their purchasers. Such names as appear include: Charles Ehmeen [sic], L.W. Prewitt, Jess Inlow, L.B. Davis, Walter Hyda,



and Fiff Sealy or Giff Seaby (probably the same person, handwriting being what it is---and maybe neither is correct)---all of Fontanelle; Claude Waggoner, Cumberland; J.S. Alderson, Nash, Oklahoma; H.M. Brown and Vestal Picrel [sic; Pickrell ?], Massena; and John Ford, Orient.

Eddy gave up farming in later years, and became, among other things, a salesman of gravestones.

## HENRY FARBER

Henry Farber, Greenfield or Fontanelle (probably depending on how the Postal Service was currently arranging the rural delivery routes), bred Shorthorns for a period of over thirty years, from 1910 to about 1941, and was one of the first breeders in the county to recognize and incorporate the polled factor into his program. He built his herd almost exclusively on the descendants of one cow, and he shifted into polled bloodlines in the early 1920s by the use of polled bulls.

Though Farber appears previously to have owned Shorthorn bulls, probably used in an ordinary farm herd, his purebred activity stems from his purchase at the Funke Bros. sale, on December 13, 1910, of the four-year-old cow Augustina 6th 52046. The cow had been bred by R.G. Robb & Son, Morning Sun, Iowa, sired by Graceful Archer 224034, out of an imported cow Augustina 3d (Vol. 53, p. 486), bred in Aberdeenshire, Scotland by Lady Cathcart. She was catalogued as owned by H.F. Funke, and she sold for \$155, one of the better prices in the sale.

The first two recorded animals bred by Farber himself were a 1911 daughter and a 1912 son of this cow, both sired by the Phillip Funke herd bull Lavender Goods 340244. It is speculated that Farber, now owning a relatively choice cow, preferred to mate her to the best bull available in the neighborhood rather than to whatever bull he may have had at the moment, and made arrangements with Funke to do so. No record is available of the disposition of Augustina 6th's bull calf, but the heifer Augustina's Lavender 168580 became, along with her dam, a foundation cow.

Only two other cows are known definitely to have come into the herd: Crestine 2d 643360, and her daughter Crestine 3d 1332890, of the Cruickshank Crocus family. They were purchased from Bliss Bros., Diagonal, Iowa, in their sale held at Creston, November 22, 1926, for \$127.50 and \$140, respectively. Neither the former, already a nine-year-old cow, nor the latter, a two-year-old heifer, ever figured significantly in Farber's herd. In fact, the only recorded produce of either was a 1928 heifer Crestine Maid x1598434, a daughter of the old cow; the family clearly did not become established in the herd.

The descendants of Augustina 6th, however, lasted through the entire history of the Farber herd, accounting for almost the entire total of some 120 head of Shorthorns recorded by Farber. The cow was of the Augusta family, and Farber used both names, Augustina and Augusta, in naming his cattle, though in later years he tended somewhat more than in earlier toward using the basic family name Augusta.

Data regarding Farber's main herd bulls may be summarized as follows:<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>The numbers of calves sired by each bull in this summary are approximately correct; the dates of use can be inferred pretty accurately by calculating breeding dates from the birth dates of offspring.

Acorn King 367085, red, April 20, 1911, bred by H.F. Funke, sired by King Nonpareil 316913, out of Miss Acorn 68001. (This bull was in utero when his dam was catalogued in Funke Bros. 1910 sale, though it is not known when nor how he came into Farber's hands.) Used in the seasons 1913, 1914, and 1915, he sired seven recorded calves.

Kittie's Duke 464740, red, February 26, 1915, bred by W.F. Earhart, Menlo, sired by Beauty's Sultan 385735, out of Kittie's Pride 2d 146575. He sired eight recorded calves in three seasons of use, 1916-1918.

Victor Sultan 605897, roan, October 1, 1916, bred by William Herkelmann, Elwood, Iowa, sired by Princely Sultan 350513, out of Duchess of Gloster 60th 209149. Farber purchased this bull at the Iowa State Sale, March 10-12, 1919, for \$500 from Coverdale Bros., Delmar Junction, Iowa. A very fashionably bred bull, he was used for four seasons, 1919-1922, and sired twenty-one recorded calves.

Lavender King x25284--1124842, roan, March 11, 1921, bred by C.S. Myers, Kinross, Iowa, sired by Lavender Goods 486610, out of Roan Princess 783669. Used over several seasons, 1923-1928, this bull, the first of Farber's polled herd bulls (as indicated by his double number), sired fifteen calves.

Belle's Orange Bud x1342091, red, October 10, 1924, bred by W.S. Stewart & Son, Kennard, Nebraska, sired by Belle's Lavender x21113--830260, out of Blossom Bud 3d x1821--239308. Used for two seasons, 1926 and 1927, he sired sixteen calves.

Lord Crocus x1411234, roan, September 1, 1925, bred by J.W. De Boer, York, Nebraska, sired by Lord Avalon x1256922, out of Barmpton Sultana 3d x792--650958. Thirteen recorded calves were sired over two seasons, 1928 and 1929.

King Crocus x1620913, roan, March 24, 1928, a home-bred bull by Lord Crocus and out of Augusta Flower x1356756, sired nine calves in three seasons of use, 1930-1932.

Graceful Augustine x1863500, roan, June 26, 1935, also a home-bred bull, by Augusta Fashion x1714704, out of Augustina 13th x1637156, sired nine recorded calves in his three years of service, 1936-1939.

Premier Crocus x1932370, red, June 10, 1937, another home-bred bull, sired by Graceful Augustine, out of Augustina 17th x1785855, used in 1939 and 1940, sired ten calves.

Several other bulls, most of them home-bred, used at various times through the years, account for a small number of Farber-bred calves: Harry 423921, whose dam Jennie Funke 12th 90705 was catalogued in the 1910 Funke Bros. sale, Sultan Augustus x1620914, Marshal Crocus x1705641, Augustine Fashion x1714704, and Sultan Crocus x1797331. About ten calves altogether were recorded from these bulls.

The Herd Books provide practically no information on Farber's sales, and he is not known to have consigned to purebred sales in the area. It can be assumed that he had a local market for bulls, and that he fed out numerous animals for market, a common practice among the German farmers of his neighborhood.



## GEORGE LONG

George Long, Greenfield, engaged in considerable Shorthorn activity in the years 1907 to 1908 or 1909, though nothing is presently known of him except for the information to be gleaned from the Herd Books. It is not known where in the community he lived, or for how long; whether he was a farmer who, like many another, had a few Shorthorns as a side line to a general farming operation, or was more of a trader and speculator. Because of the sources and disposition of his herd, as well as of the brief duration of his activities, the latter occurrence seems a distinct possibility.

It is pretty clear that all Long's Shorthorns sprang from Missouri sources, and so far as the Herd Books show, were disposed of in Nebraska. None of his lines of breeding show any relationship to other Adair County herds of the day (Funke, Bates, Bower, Neely, etc.). No indications of any local purchases or sales have been found. Only seven animals bred by Long himself were registered, and every one was registered under the ownership of persons in Nebraska. Did Long run a trading operation centered in Greenfield, with no appreciable local connections? Or did he start a Shorthorn breeding herd in Adair County, soon to move the whole operation to Nebraska? Or did he, after starting a promising breeding operation in Iowa, simply sell the whole herd to a Nebraska purchaser or purchasers? Or what? No answers are forthcoming. All that is known is that he is credited in the Herd Books with breeding seven purebred registered Shorthorns, calved from February 15, 1908, to April 11, 1909 (his ownership of the dams would run approximately from May 1907 to July 1908); that the pedigrees of his cattle show no relationship to the then currently active Adair County herds; that all the registered cattle of his breeding and at least some of his original herd eventually turned up under Nebraska ownership; and that he himself is not heard of in the Herd Books except for his Greenfield activity.

First mention of Long in the Herd Books is in Vol. 71 (December 17, 1907). Here he is listed as the owner of the then two-year-old bull Julia's Indian Ring 287754 and the yearling heifer Countess Goldie 18071. The bull was bred by Thomas & Hazlett, Paris, Missouri, and the heifer by J.T. Rogers, Shelby, Missouri, but had very likely come through the Thomas & Hazlett herd. In quickly succeeding volumes, Long is listed as the owner of four more bulls and two heifers, all bred by Thomas & Hazlett, and all calved between December 1906 and May 1907, and of an additional heifer calf, born May 28, 1907, bred by P.E. Summers, Madison, Missouri.

It appears very probable, to judge from the age uniformity of these animals and the similarity of their pedigrees, that Long secured in 1906 or 1907 a group of six or eight cows either in calf or with calves at foot, plus an additional heifer or two, most of them from Thomas & Hazlett. The dams of some of these calves are known to have been owned by others as late as September 1906, before coming into Long's hands, and by Long as early as May 1907, for him to have been the official breeder of offspring that began to arrive in February 1908---the birth date of the first animal bred by Long himself. This

information pretty well pinpoints the time of Long's acquisitions as the fall of 1906 or the spring of 1907, and seems to indicate that the cattle were all purchased at about the same time.

All the registered animals bred by Long himself were sired by the aforementioned Julia's Indian Ring, a roan of May 15, 1905, sired by Indian Ring 185471, out of Julia Marshal (Vol. 45, p. 574). Indian Ring was a bull of the popular Scotch breeding, but otherwise little or no Scotch blood was found in Long's cattle.

The cows in Long's foundation represented various breeders, but most appear to have connections in one way or another to the Thomas & Hazlett herd. Most, if not all, if not bred by Thomas & Hazlett themselves, were owned at some time by this firm. Among the breeders were L.S. Taylor, Harlan, Iowa, and three breeders found in a fairly local area in the north central part of Missouri---Thomas W. Ragsdale, Paris, P.E. Summers, Madison, and J.T. Rogers, Shelbyville. The cattle also represented various lines of breeding, little of it conforming to what were becoming the popular pedigrees of the day.

The three bulls of Long's own breeding, Cashier 305330, Cashier 315527 (Long must have liked the name Cashier, or else was very forgetful, to have given the same name to two different animals), and Clifford 315813, were registered as owned, respectively, by William Dedlow, Plainview, Nebraska, W.A. Tawney, Osmond, Nebraska, and F.W. Westerhoff, Plainview, Nebraska. One of the four heifers was registered as owned by Tawney, and the other three by three different Plainview residents---O.M. Bley, Norton Wright, and Fred Naegel.

Both Tawney and Bley, especially the latter, recorded calves bred by themselves, and out of females bred by Long, and Tawney recorded one calf bred by himself sired by the former Long herd bull Julia's Indian Ring and out of one of the original Long cows that had come from Thomas & Hazlett. One of the Long-bred heifers in the hands of O.M. Bley became a regular and longtime producer of calves registered as bred by Bley, for a number of years after the close of the Long herd. All these facts point to the probability that all of Long's cattle---herd bull, cows and calves---went to the Nebraska buyers, but whether as a group in one complete transaction, or in a series of sales, is not known, nor is the date. The last Long-bred calf to be registered was born April 11, 1909, an indication that the disposition of the Long cattle did not take place before late summer of 1908.

Long's part in the Adair County Shorthorn story seems a rather strange footnote. No evidence is found in the Herd Books that he either bought or sold any of his Shorthorns locally. Thus whatever contributions to Shorthorn history he may have made seem to have been made in Pierce County, Nebraska, rather than in Adair County, Iowa.

## J. M. PERDUE

"Jim Perdue" was described some seventy years later by one Greenfield old-timer who remembered him as "quite a character." Perdue was a farmer and horse breeder and trader, and the remark referred, at least in part, to his practice of raising horses that were allowed to run to six or eight years of age without any attempt's being made to "break" them. The informant also told of attending a Perdue horse sale as a youngster where a lot of the horses in question were offered at public auction. Perdue apparently supplied the various horse dealers in Greenfield---Jesse Kennedy was one of the better known---with plenty of raw material for their trade with horse buyers from the cities. He lived on a farm near Hebron, and probably was active in the livestock trade in lines other than horses as well. He is buried in the Grand River Cemetery, his stone bearing the dates 1857 - 1934.

Perdue was reported in the local press to have been a major buyer in the E. Funke dispersion sale, December 10-11, 1907, taking at least five lots. The Shorthorn Herd Books first mention him in Vol. 72 (May 5, 1908) as the owner of a heifer calf Orange Bud 29476, August 25, 1907, bred by E. Funke, and again in Vol. 74 (April 13, 1909) as the owner of a two-year-old bull Teddy 310224, bred by E. Touet & Son, Osceola. No further reference to either of these animals has been found.

Perdue's known purchases at the Funke dispersion (See Section on the Funke Family) included the older cows Sallie Cleveland (Vol. 56, p. 706) at \$70; Sally Golddust (Vol. 58, p. 923) and calf at \$95; Flora Funke (Vol. 53, p. 702) and calf at \$160; and the yearling heifer Flora Funke 3d 19945 at \$65. Sale reports indicate that he made a fifth purchase, and it is not inconceivable that Orange Bud, mentioned above, Perdue's first recorded animal, was somehow involved, probably as a calf at foot, since she would have been only some three months old at the time of the sale.

According to the Herd Books, the first registered animal of Perdue's own breeding was G V Sallie 105561, April 14, 1908, sired by Nonpareil Perfection 206647, and out of one of the cows above mentioned, Sallie Cleveland. There seems to be some discrepancy here, since E. Funke rather than Perdue would be expected to have owned Sallie Cleveland at the time of her service---about the middle of July 1907. It is quite possible that the Herd Books record Perdue as breeder and owner when he actually was only the owner, but this cannot be verified at present.

Other cows secured by Perdue were Priscilla (Vol. 69, p. 731), bred by H.E. Gattenby, Macksburg, and Goldie V (Vol. 67, p. 578), bred by H.B. Bates, Orient, both of which he owned by the summer of 1909, but other than that no information is at hand as to when or where he secured them.

Only three animals---other than the questionable case of G V Sallie---were registered as bred by Perdue at his Greenfield address. They were out of the cows Priscilla, Flora Funke, and Goldie V, respectively, and all were sired by the E. Funke-bred bull Jerome 244028, red, little white, June 29, 1904, a son of Secret Prince 206547. Birth dates run from December 26, 1909, to June 4, 1910, indicating



Perdue's use of this bull from about April 1 to September 1, 1909.<sup>1</sup>

At this point the Perdue trail takes an unexplained turn. In Vol. 85 (October 6, 1914) of the Herd Books, J.M. Perdue turns up at Kingfisher, Oklahoma---presumably the same J.M. Perdue, since both in this and a later volume (Vol. 90, April 1, 1916), cattle are recorded from the same lineage as Perdue was recording at Greenfield. In fact, the sire of the Oklahoma-bred cattle was Jerome 2d 372760, December 26, 1909, recorded as bred by J.M. Perdue, Greenfield, and the dam Daisy Dean 133600 was recorded as bred by J.M. Perdue, Greenfield, and out of Flora Funke, a cow that had been bought in the Funke dispersion. It appears likely that Perdue moved to Oklahoma with his cattle, possibly sometime around 1913 or 1914.

Many years later, in the late 1920's, a James Perdue, of Kingfisher, Oklahoma, recorded cattle (See Vols. 118 and 121), though there is no discernable connection in the pedigrees of these cattle and those of the cattle bred by the original J.M. Perdue, Greenfield. Whether the later James Perdue may have been a relative is not known.

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<sup>1</sup>Jerome as a yearling bull was catalogued (Lot 45) in the October 17, 1905, Funke sale where he reportedly was sold for \$95 to Taylor Sexsmith, a Greenfield farmer. There is no record of his whereabouts from October 1905 to the spring of 1909.

## WILLIAM M. SCHRADER

William Schrader, Greenfield, was much better known for his Poland China hogs than for his Shorthorn cattle, but he was involved with the latter in a small way for a dozen years or more, beginning about 1909. He had one of the finest herds of hogs in the state, showing them very successfully at fairs, including the State Fair, and holding public sales.

The Shorthorns appear to have been only a side line. The Herd Books indicate that Schrader had a foundation of only three cows: a mother-daughter combination Jessie Dee 2d (Vol. 50, p. 538) and Harmony Queen 21403, and a third cow Goldie King 21167. Birth dates of offspring dictate that Jessie Dee 2d and Harmony Queen would have had to have been owned by the summer of 1909, and Goldie King by the summer of 1910. Only bull calves were recorded from Jessie Dee 2d, and though Goldie King produced three heifer calves in a row in 1911, 1912, and 1913, none of their calves were registered by Schrader. It was Harmony Queen, therefore, that left most descendants in the herd; this line bred on and on---evidently a valuable and prolific line of females. In fact, the last calf recorded by Schrader was a great-granddaughter of Harmony Queen.

It seems probable that Schrader secured Jessie Dee 2d and Harmony Queen from J.B. Blackman, Stuart, but there is no information as to where he got Goldie King. The breeder of Jessie Dee 2d was W.G. Bissell, Dexter, but she was later owned by Blackman, in whose herd the daughter Harmony Queen was bred. Since these two cows produced the first Schrader-bred calves that were registered, born within a few weeks span, and sired by the same Schrader-owned bull, it is reasonable to think that they may have been secured at the same time. Goldie King, however, was bred by H.B. Bates, Orient, and had been owned by him as late as June 1907, her whereabouts between 1907 and 1910 being unknown.

The first mention of Schrader in the Herd Book is in Vol. 74 (April 14, 1909); here he is recorded as the owner of the young bull Lissa's Lad 312202, bred by Charles E. Stemm, Menlo. This reference predates the first reference, in Vol. 80 (June 25, 1912), to Schrader-bred animals: Red Daisy 117424, March 31, 1910, and Red Dick 360139, April 3, 1911, both out of Harmony Queen, and Duke of Howe 360138, May 29, 1910, out of Jessie Dee 2d. All these calves, plus a Goldie King daughter Goldie Maid 145825, March 23, 1911, were sired by the bull Lissa's Lad, properly called, perhaps, Schrader's first herd bull.

The most used Schrader herd bull, however,---seven calves---was Silver Medal 360140, January 4, 1910, bred by C.B. Freeborn, Earlham, and owned by W.C. Anderson, also of Earlham, at the time of registration.

Almost all the Herd Book references to Schrader through 1915 are to W.M. Schrader & Co. No information is at hand to explain the identity of this group; presumably another owner, or other owners, were involved with Schrader, but who they may have been and what the arrangements were now elude us.

At this point, there is something of a hiatus in the Schrader Shorthorn activities. The last

reference to Schrader & Co. is in Herd Book Vol. 86 (February 9, 1915), but the next reference to W.M. Schrader, Stuart, is in Vol. 112 (April 23, 1923). Schrader, however, had retained some of his old breeding from Schrader & Co., since the cow Roan Daisy 189638, July 28, 1913, bred by Schrader & Co. is the dam of all three head of Shorthorns registered by Schrader (no company) from then on. These last three head to bear the Schrader imprint, a bull and two heifers, calved in 1921, 1922, and 1923, were all sired by Cumberland King 813028, June 14, 1918, bred by Phillip Funke.

Thus Schrader or Schrader & Co. were the breeders of fourteen registered Shorthorns---four by Lissa's Lad, seven by Silver Medal, and three by Cumberland King. A number of the Schrader-bred animals were owned by others at the time of registration: bulls by Alzie Beaman, Stuart, and A.M. Hoskins, Orient; and females by Edwin Horn and Frank R. Wilson, Greenfield (See Section on Frank R. Wilson), and J.L. Garrett & Co. and J.W. Reese, both of Dexter.

William Schrader was one of the best known livestock men in Adair County in his day, and was one of a number of local livestock figures to have been involved in a small way with Shorthorns in the World War I period. He seems, however, to have gotten in earlier, and lasted a longer period of time than several others mentioned in this history.



## J. W. ROBERTS & SON

J.W. Roberts, Greenfield, almost certainly started his herd of Shorthorns in 1911, probably with the purchase of two mature cows, one with a heifer calf at foot and carrying another. The cow Queen Vic 7352, bred by E.J. Ewing, Greenfield, but of Funke breeding, was sold with her heifer calf and rebred in the Funke Bros. sale, December 13, 1910. The buyer was W.H. Lathrop, Hebron; the price \$130, one of the better prices of the sale. She was apparently soon acquired by J.W. Roberts, however, for her two daughters, Maggie 130830, August 16, 1910, the calf at foot at the time of the sale, and Queen Esther 130831, September 3, 1911, the calf she was carrying, were recorded in Vol. 81 of the Herd Book (January 28, 1913)---the first Herd Book reference to Roberts.

A second cow, Lady Johnson 4th (Vol. 57, p. 929) apparently was acquired at about the same time. She had been bred by J.W. Reese of Stuart, and was owned when recorded by S.L. Scott, Dexter. Her August 1912 and July 1913 heifer calves---Abby 214343 and Liberty Bell 214344 by name---were the first animals to be recorded as of Roberts' own breeding.

A large share of the approximately forty cattle recorded as bred by the Robertses were descended from these two cows Queen Vic and Lady Johnson 4th and the heifer calves already mentioned. Two other cows, however, did play some small part later on in the Roberts herd. These were Lady of Casey 220982, bred by A.Z. Long, Casey, and owned by Frank R. Wilson, acquired sometime before October 1919, and Orange Lass 643460, bred by James Breckenridge, Winterset, and acquired, probably with her daughter Orange Belle 1159512, sometime after December 1920. Both these cows left a number of registered descendants.

Until about 1921, the Roberts cattle were recorded in the name of J.W. Roberts. From then on, various ownership designations were used---J.W. Roberts & Son, J.W. & Lloyd Roberts, Roberts & Roberts, and Joseph T. Roberts. These probably represented various combinations of ownership between the father J.W. Roberts and his sons. The son most remembered as associated with the livestock business was James, also a well-known local auctioneer, and it appears probable that he and his father constituted the firm of J.W. Roberts & Son, in whose name most of the Roberts cattle of later years were recorded.

The Robertses bred Shorthorns between 1912 and 1929---some forty head in all. A variety of bulls were used, some for only a calf or two; a farm herd much larger than the purebred stock was probably run on the Grand River farms. Prince Abbotsburn 321626, bred by T.M. & W.W. Neely, and by King Abbotsburn 206917, sired the first two calves bred by J.W. Roberts. August Archer 475628, bred by W.H. Lathrop, and Hope of Iowa 798781, A Clipper 979595, and Loveland Dale 4th 1044719, all home-bred bulls, each sired one recorded calf---born, respectively, in 1915, 1921, and 1924.

The most extensively used bull was Enderly Clipper 386205, bred by W.W. Seeley, Stuart, and owned by Jacob Blackman, Stuart; a son of the Seeley herd bull May's Clipper 337688, he sired eleven registered calves, having been used from 1915 to 1918. Another home-bred bull Arbor Hill Clipper 697936, by Enderly

Clipper, out of Queen Esther 130831, a daughter of what seems to have been Roberts' original cow Queen Vic, followed his sire in use for two seasons, 1919 and 1920, siring a total of six recorded calves. Sultan Valentine 994917, bred by Henry Farber, and the home-bred Loveland Dale 5th 1350430 sired eight recorded calves each---the former used from 1921 to 1923, and the latter from 1926 to 1928. Sultan Valentine was sired by Victor Sultan 605897, and Loveland Dale 5th was the one calf recorded from the mating of one of Roberts' newer cows Orange Lass 643460 from the Breckenridge herd and Loveland Dale 4th 1044719, a bull of George A. Pinkerton breeding.<sup>1</sup>

Nothing is available to indicate the final outcome of Roberts' Shorthorn breeding. The last recorded Roberts-bred calf was born June 28, 1929, indicating that there was no purebred activity after the fall of 1928. What trade may have been enjoyed among local farmers or other buyers during the years the Robertses bred Shorthorns is not known either; few if any cattle of their breeding were recorded as owned by others, a situation that seemingly would not have prevailed if such trade had been substantial.

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<sup>1</sup>See Sections on Henry Farber, George A. Pinkerton, W.W. Seeley, T.M. & W.W. Neely, and others mentioned.

## G. H. MARTIN

G.H. Martin maintained an active connection with the Shorthorn business for a period of about fifteen years, during which he registered some thirty or more cattle of his own breeding. Martin's Adair County address appears variously as Fontanelle and Bridgewater, whether as a result of his moving from one farm to another or of shifts in the official postal areas, we do not know. It appears that he came to Adair County from St. Charles, Iowa, about 1910-1911; G.H. Martin, St. Charles, is listed in Vol. 78 of the Herd Book (April 17, 1911) as the owner of four Shorthorn females, three of which were soon to be playing important brood cow roles in his Adair County herd.<sup>1</sup>

It is quite clear that the herd got under way about 1910 or 1911 with, probably, seven foundation cows and heifers. Four are recorded in Vol. 78 (April 17, 1911): Dutch Mary 97194 and Lady Redbird 2d 97197, both of March 1908 birth, both bred by L.S. Ray, St. Charles, and both sired by Mysieletta's Duke 281609; and Hoosier Lady 97195 and Lady Acomb 97196, both of spring 1909 birth, both bred by F.W. Worley, Winterset, and both sired by Carnation's Dudding 257877. These four females were all registered under G.H. Martin's ownership, at the St. Charles address.

A much older cow, Gazelle of Cedar Valley (Vol. 59, p. 945), March 17, 1901, bred by T.H. Metcalf, Indianola, Iowa, but known to have been owned in 1910 by W.O. Wilson, Winterset, was probably acquired at about the same time as the four younger cows. In Vol. 82, her calf Gazelle 2d 146476, calved April 12, 1911, bred by W.O. Wilson, is registered as owned by G.H. Martin, now of the Fontanelle address. Thus, Wilson's ownership of this cow is seen to have lasted until about July 1910, and it would seem likely that Martin acquired her soon afterward.

Another of Martin's foundation cows Janette's Beauty 13202, September 12, 1906, bred by E. Funke, Greenfield, sired by Nonpareil Perfection 206647, was catalogued in the Funke Bros. sale, December 13, 1910, along with her June 14, 1910, bull calf by Butter Boy 297123. Martin's last foundation cow, Red Gem 6th 164125, August 17, 1911, bred by Henry Roos, Bridgewater, was registered as owned by "Henry Martin," Bridgewater.

Exactly when and from whom Martin acquired these cattle, we do not know. It seems pretty clear, however, that five of the cows were transferred from Madison County (St. Charles)---the four younger cows

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<sup>1</sup>Some complications arise in the review of this herd, since the names of Henry Martin and H.G. Martin, both with Bridgewater addresses, are also listed in the Herd Books as Shorthorn breeders. Pedigree connections are found in numerous cattle listed under the three Martin ownerships. One hypothesis is that G.H., H.G., and Henry all referred to the same person. Another is that different persons, relatives perhaps, were involved, and ownership changed among them. Whatever the details, the most general reference is "G.H. Martin, Bridgewater," and little further effort is made to untangle the information.



Dutch Mary, Lady Redbird 2d, Hoosier Lady, and Lady Acomb perhaps from their breeders, and the older cow Gazelle of Cedar Valley and her calf, either in utero or at foot, from W.O. Wilson. Whether or not Janette's Beauty from the Funke Bros. sale was sold directly to Martin is not known, but it is known that both she and her calf, later recorded as Roan Lad 382880, ended up in his ownership---the cow continuing for some years as one of his brood cows and the calf being used as a herd bull. The Roos cow Red Gem 6th probably came to Martin in a neighborly sale or trade.

Six of these cows---all but Lady Acomb, about which no information beyond her original ownership by Martin was found---and their female descendants came to constitute almost the whole of Martin's herd. Each line of breeding appears to have been quite prolific, the names Gazelle, Hoosier Lady, Beauty, Gem, and Lady appearing repeatedly in Martin's pedigrees.

Six or seven herd bulls played some part in the Martin operation, none of them siring a large number of registered calves. It appears that Martin may have run a large herd of commercial, or farm, cattle, since a small purebred herd would have hardly justified so extensive a list of herd bulls for the small number of calves registered. The registered Martin-bred calves were almost all females, indicating that most of his bull calves were either steered or sold as farmers' bulls without registration.

The first two Martin-bred calves to be registered were sired by a bull that Martin undoubtedly did not himself own, namely, Lavender Nonpareil 289211. One of Ernest Funke's best-bred productions---by Nonpareil Perfection 206647, out of Victor's Lavender (Vol. 68, p. 671)---he had been sold in the E. Funke dispersion sale, December 10-11, 1907, to Fred Kale, St. Charles, for \$145. Kale was an active Shorthorn breeder for many years, and he seems to have used Lavender Nonpareil as his principal herd bull from the time of his purchase until the summer of 1912. The two Martin-bred calves by Lavender Nonpareil were born in the spring of 1911; their dams were Hoosier Lady and Lady Redbird 3d, two of the original cows registered by Martin, and the matings would have to have occurred in the summer of 1910, about the time or shortly before Martin left St. Charles, and long before Kale had ceased to use Lavender Nonpareil. Hence, the most likely story is that Martin bred the two heifers to his neighbor's bull, and then removed with all his cattle to Adair County.

Martin's own herd bulls seem to have begun with Adair Lad 382879, an older bull calved in October 1906, but not registered until early in 1913. Bred by J.D. Peterson, Anita, sired by Sovereign Cupbearer 2d 226245, and owned by Martin when he was registered in 1913, he sired two Martin-bred calves. Roan Lad 328880, referred to above as coming to Martin's herd with his dam, was used from July 1911 to September 1913, siring three Martin-bred calves.

Favorite 397886 and Roan Seal 436679 sired more registered calves (nine each) than any of the other Martin herd bulls. Favorite was used from December 1913 to the winter of 1914-15. He, too, had a Funke sale background. Bred by Oscar Roos, Bridgewater, he was sired by Iowa Perfection 340242, bought by Henry Roos for \$160 in the Funke Bros. sale in 1910, and out of Jennie Funke 8th 19947, bought by Henry

Roos in the 1907 Ernest Funke dispersion sale for \$115.

Roan Seal, June 14, 1914, bred by J.S. Zook & Son, Fontanelle, was used over two seasons, 1915 and 1916. He was a son of Golden Goods 370410. Five calves were sired by Royal Prince 577493, May 12, 1916, another Henry Roos production, by Beauty's Lad 394797, and also out of Jennie Funke 8th, the dam of Favorite, used earlier by Martin. Royal Prince served the herd from July 1917 to July 1919. Finally, Maplewood Gloster 572044, April 25, 1916, a son of Excelsior 370180 and Fair Gloster 212016, bred by George Gruss, Greenfield, and owned by Henry Roos & Sons when registered in 1917, sired one G.H. Martin-bred calf, as did neighbor Mark Eddy's herd bull Lavender Cumberland 384976.

Despite considerable activity over approximately a fifteen-year period, Martin's Shorthorn herd was a largely local affair. Females bred by him were owned by Mark W. Eddy and Henry G. Baier, both of Fontanelle, Elmer Raasch and A.C. Madison, both of Bridgewater, and P.W. Lowenberg, Anita, and an occasional registered bull was sold. The only clue we have as to the disposition of the herd is the fact that four heifers and a bull bred by Martin, all calved in 1917, are registered in Vol. 97 (April 24, 1918) as owned by H.G. Baier, Bridgewater. These animals could well have been a major portion of Martin's 1917 calf crop; their sale, directly to Baier if that is what occurred, may have reflected essentially the end of the herd, since little is heard of Martin after about 1920. Certainly it suggests the beginning of the small operation conducted for several years by Baier. (See Section on Minor Players.)

The last Herd Book reference to Martin appears in Vol. 114 (August 29, 1924), where he is shown to be the owner of a 1923 bull and a 1924 heifer, both bred by E.H. Sullivan, Bridgewater, both sired by Village Kid 582414. The record of Martin's earlier operations ceases about 1919; whether the Sullivan purchases represented for him a sort of last fling in Shorthorn activity or a new start, there is no way of knowing.

## GEORGE F. GRUSS

Starting with two heifers bought from Henry Funke, George F. Gruss built a Shorthorn herd that, while never as large as some other Adair County herds, nevertheless achieved a wide, even national, reputation over a period of more than fifty years. Gruss kept a relatively small herd, priding himself on rigid culling of females and careful selection of herd bulls.

The original purchase was made in 1910. The two heifers were Miss Acorn 68001, a three-year-old bred by Ernest Funke, and successively owned by H.B. Bates and H.F. Funke, and Maple Gondola 2d 93695, a yearling bred by Bates, and calved, probably, the property of H.F. Funke.

Both heifers were in calf to the H.F. Funke herd bull King Nonpareil 316913, Maple Gondola 2d producing a February 21, 1911, heifer calf, later recorded as Gondola 2d 163162, and Miss Acorn producing an April 21, 1911, bull calf, later recorded as Acorn King 367085, a bull retained long enough to sire one calf for Gruss, and then, to judge from Herd Book sources, sold to Phillip Funke. Both cows went into immediate production for Gruss, their next year's calves, both heifers, born in March and April 1912, quickly expanding the Gruss herd. These 1912 calves, Maple Gondola 3d 180643 and Acorn Goods 180640, were sired, respectively, by Violet's Nonpareil 282682 and Lavender Goods 340244, the current Phillip Funke herd bulls; it is a fair assumption that Gruss, not yet sufficiently established to support a suitable herd bull of his own, bred his two original heifers to the Funke bulls. In any case, both lines or families---the Gwendolines (Gondolas) and the Acorns---were for decades among the main Gruss families. In fact, a representative of the Gwendolines sold in the final Gruss dispersion sale in 1962, and the Acorns had been in the herd almost as long.<sup>1</sup>

The major expansion of the Gruss herd came with the purchase, probably in 1913, of some fifteen head from H.F. Funke, when, as Gruss put it to the writer, "He [Funke] wanted to sell out." Among these were the bull Excelsior, and female representatives of several families: Violets from the Funke/Bates foundation; Ambrosias from an S.H. Thompson foundation, which did not last long in the Gruss herd; two

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<sup>1</sup>Gruss, while known to be quite conscious of family lines and cognizant of those that had produced his best cattle, had a much less consistent naming scheme than did many other breeders. Females of his Gwendoline family were called Prides, Maids, Gems, Jewels, Floras, etc.---these names usually preceded by the word "Village"; and the Acorns got called by such names as Hampton's Lady, Village Beauty, Miss Perfection, etc., as well as Acorn. And later when other families were acquired, Violets got called Pearl Princess, Village Lady, Countess, Blossom, Violet Rose, Gay Pearl, Merry Queen; a Princess Royal was called Gay Lady, for example, and so on. "Village" became a part of many Gruss names, regardless of family, probably because one of Gruss's early bulls was named Village Ordens; other names appear with great frequency and regardless of family pedigree, presumably because Gruss "just liked them."



different branches of Duchess of Gloster; Gay Princess, from S.H. Thompson's Sons, a Princess Royal; and another Gondola---the old Golden Gondola (Vol. 63, p. 697), the ancestress of all the Gondolas from the time of the E. Funke herd.

Vol. 81 of the Herd Book lists in the Index and on page 163, "George Gause," Greenfield, Iowa, a spelling that is undoubtedly an error, but is by all the evidence the first Herd Book reference to George Gruss. This first reference is to his ownership of the bull Nonpareil Victor 373404, roan, May 10, 1911, bred by Phillip Funke, and sired by Violet's Nonpareil 282673. This bull sired three Gruss-bred calves, all born in the spring of 1914. Used, therefore, in the summer of 1913, he can be allowed to qualify as Gruss's first herd bull, in spite of a short tenure. Excelsior 370180 was soon on the job from the H.F. Funke purchase.

Gruss-bred calves by Excelsior began to arrive in May 1914, but H.F. Funke-bred calves by him were born as late as June and July 1914. Breeding dates for the dams would presumably be August 1913 for the Gruss-bred calves and September and October for the Funke-bred calves. Whether there was some lack of meticulousness in recording birth dates, or Funke and Gruss used Excelsior simultaneously, or transfer of ownership took place at different times---these are unknowns. But without doubt Excelsior was acquired by Gruss at about the same time as the Funke females, remaining in service till the spring of 1916, siring nearly forty calves for Gruss, and then giving way to the Villager bull Village Ordens, a bull that might be said really to have put the Gruss herd on the map.

Village Ordens 424559, in color a beautiful dark red with a large white spot in his forehead, calved November 20, 1914, was bred by Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa. He was purchased by Gruss in the Uppermill sale, March 29, 1916, at \$1,350, the third highest priced in the sale. (The top, a three-year-old advertised as the sale feature sold for export at \$3,325.) The Villager cattle were at the time at the height of their popularity; Villager 295884, the sire of Village Ordens, had made a great reputation for D.R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio, and had been purchased in the Hanna dispersion in 1913 by Uppermill Farm, where for some years afterward he had continued to be one of the most popular sires in America. Many a state and national show was swept by his offspring bred at Cottage Grove (Hanna) or Uppermill; Village Ordens himself was in the 1915 Uppermill show herd, winning prizes at the Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Kansas Free, and Missouri State Fairs, and at the American Royal.

George Gruss, at age eighty-nine, when the writer visited with him in 1971, recalled with considerable glee his purchase of Village Ordens. It seems that his sale of two of the Funke-bred heifers shortly before at very substantial prices had very favorably impressed his banker H.S. Bickford. When Gruss approached him for credit to search for a new herd bull, Bickford told him that when he found what he wanted he should "just use his check" and then sign a note upon his return to Greenfield. Gruss after inspecting some other bulls and finding them unsatisfactory, arrived at the Uppermill sale where he was greatly impressed by Village Ordens. When the bull was knocked down to him at \$1,350, a famous

breeder, Charles Bellows, sitting in a row below him, "turned around and looked to see who would pay \$1,350 for a bull." (Of course, Bellows himself had bought and sold, or was to buy and sell, numerous animals for many times that price, sometimes in the five figures.)

Village Ordens proved to be an excellent breeder. Gruss used him from 1916 to about February 1920, by which time he had sired some forty-five calves. But there was disappointment, too, and failure to reap the financial success expected, with respect to Village Ordens. Nearing the end of his greatest usefulness in the Gruss herd, but being only four years old, the bull was consigned to the second National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale in Chicago in February 1919. These Congress shows and sales were huge promotional events sponsored by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association; nearly 300 head were catalogued for the 1919 sale, with 254 actually sold. But a tuberculin test was required; Village Ordens failed to pass, and had to be withdrawn. Everyone, according to Gruss, "was sorry about it," Drs. Flickinger and Foster, the veterinarians who tested the bull, Shorthorn Association Secretary and sale manager Frank W. Harding, and most of all, Gruss himself, but of course, nothing could be done about it. Gruss allowed that Village Ordens had tuberculosis from the time he was acquired, but since tests were unnecessary for intrastate shipment at the time, the disease had escaped detection. (There may be some doubt as to this interpretation, however; presumably Village Ordens had had earlier tuberculin tests, since, as indicated above, he had been widely shown on the fair circuit, and as a result would have been in interstate shipment many times in the fall of 1915. Of course, the disease could have been acquired later.) Gruss said he had his hopes set on \$2,000 for the bull, and he might well have brought that since, as Gruss said, "the Villagers were going great guns" at the time.

Royal Diamond 705952, a roan August 31, 1917, son of Diamond Royal, dam by Lavender Goods, was next secured from Phillip Funke, but was used for less than a year and sired only nine recorded calves before he was disposed of in the Iowa State sale at Des Moines in March 1920. He sold for \$250 to D.E. Herriott, of Casey, thus returning close to his point of origin.

The fact that Royal Diamond was not retained and was followed by several bulls of short tenure indicated that Gruss had some difficulty in finding a replacement for Village Ordens. Cumberland Goods 833991, white, calved October 1, 1918, bred by Phillip Funke, and sired by Cumberland Again, was used for one season. He sired approximately a dozen calves born between November 1920 and November 1921. Cumberland Ordens 961683, roan, calved November 15, 1919, bred by Gruss himself from a cow that he had taken to Funke's to breed to Cumberland Again, seems to have been tried out, but perhaps only as a matter of convenience, before his consignment to the 1921 National Shorthorn Congress, where he sold for \$375 to L.H. Bennett, Glen Haven, Wisconsin.

But finally Gruss made a major strike for improvement when he acquired Cumberland Again himself, the bull that had bred so well for Phillip Funke since 1917. Some twenty-seven calves resulted from his use in the Gruss herd, the first born in May 1922. Then, three more Cumberland Again sons, bred by



Gruss, were used briefly: King Baron 1196544 and Cumberland Royal 1222045, both from Gruss's 1922 crop of calves by Cumberland Again, and Linwood Cumberland 1286213, from the 1923 crop. The dams were matrons from the Gruss herd---of, respectively, the Gondola, Violet, and Princess Royal families. Only Linwood Cumberland, however, was used extensively. An unusually fine roan bull, out of a daughter of Village Ordens, he functioned as main herd bull from the spring of 1925 to the summer of 1927. His calves, some twenty-seven in number, marked him as an excellent breeder.

Following Linwood Cumberland came Supreme Hero 1432650, the first of several Bellows-bred bulls used by Gruss. This one was bought in the Bellows Bros. sale at Maryville, Missouri, June 29, 1927, for \$315, the third top bull price in a sale in which the bulls averaged \$235. Supreme Hero, a yearling at the time of purchase, was a beautiful light roan, a grandson of both the 1916 International grand champion Village Supreme 425865 and Fair Sultan 494475, both among the greatest bulls ever produced in the famous Bellows herd. He sired between twenty-five and thirty calves before being sold in a Gruss "dispersion" sale held at Greenfield October 15, 1929, for \$465 to Spellman & Hanson, Orient.

Other Bellows bulls used by Gruss included Supreme Laird 1688380, the Neely bull (Gruss never owned him, but bred cows to him); Supreme Augustus 1813813, officially bred by Dana Farms, Polo, Missouri, but directly from Bellows-bred parents; Supreme Thickset 1973464; Supreme Token 2012366; and Supreme President 2013279. Of these, only Supreme Augustus and Supreme President saw extensive use. Augustus, a red bull, calved April 27, 1934, was bought at the Dana Farms dispersion sale October 12, 1935, at \$380, the top price of the sale, and sired over forty calves for Gruss born from August 1936 to October 1940. He was a great-grandson of the famous bull Rodney 753273, one of the first \$20,000 bulls in America, and a great breeder in the herd of Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. President was a roan bull, calved January 28, 1940, sired by Divide Advance 2d 1856417, another great Bellows breeding bull, this one by Browndale Goldspur 1464101, the 1928 International grand champion; he sired some sixteen calves for Gruss, all born in 1942.

Several other bulls used less extensively in the 1930s and early 1940s were: Marshal's Cumberland 1558643, a February 1928 son of Marshal's Lavender Lad from the Funke herd, used on a few cows from the fall of 1930 to the spring of 1933; Village Marshal 1758339, another Funke-bred bull, used in the fall of 1934; and Gipsy Resource 1933443, used in 1939 and 1940. The Funke-bred bulls perpetuated the Cumberland Again/Marshal's Lavender Lad breeding, but Gipsy Resource was an outcross. He was bred by Ewing Bros., Pontiac, Illinois, and sired by Dreadnaught Resource 1815030, and out of a cow by Villager's Choice 1476399. He thus combined some of the Dreadnaught blood that was predominant in the Mathers herd in Illinois with the old Villager blood already in the Gruss herd. Gipsy Resource had been bought by Carl Hayman, Winterset, in the Marion County sale held on June 26, 1939, to which the bull had been consigned by F.W. Hubbell, Des Moines. He had topped the sale at \$220. Gruss later secured him from Hayman.

In the 1940s, first a grandson and then a son of perhaps the "hottest" breeding bull of the period,



Supreme Goldfinder 1920005, were secured. Supreme Gold Nugget 2144038, roan, June 21, 1942, bred by Holz Bros., Rippey, Iowa, was by Gold Nugget 2007815, junior champion at the Iowa State Fair. A very promising young bull, he was lost after only one crop of calves. Supreme Rival 2094557, roan, calved November 11, 1941, was bred by Husted Bros., Truro, Iowa, for whom his sire Supreme Goldfinder had made his and their national reputation. Sons and daughters of Supreme Goldfinder were sweeping the shows just before the outbreak of World War II, which effectively put an end to the big shows. Husted Bros. had sold their herd to Holz Bros., and Supreme Rival had served an apprenticeship as one of the Holz herd bulls before being acquired by Gruss. He was sold in the 1946 Gruss "dispersion" to Daniel E. Bower, Bridgewater, for \$600.

Gruss maintained a steady Shorthorn breeding operation, though never by any means the most extensive in the county. He moved rather frequently, and his farms were never large. In the approximately thirty years, up until the cessation of Herd Book publication, about 280 head of his breeding were recorded, though he continued to record cattle for another twenty years or so, having a really final dispersion sale of some thirty head in 1962. He did appear to distribute his cattle mainly as breeding stock and club calves, however; he seems never to have "fed out" any appreciable numbers. His market for club calves was particularly good, and his own two sons Vincent and Lawrence were notably successful in their showing of both steers and heifers and in publicizing the herd's production.

In selling his cattle, Gruss relied as much as, if not more than, any other Adair County breeder on national advertising and consigning to Iowa and national sales. As early as the fall of 1919, he ran an advertisement in The Shorthorn World informing the Shorthorn public that because he had sold his farm he had to reduce his herd, and offered ten cows, some with calves, which he would prefer to sell to one buyer. And again in 1942 he advertised in The Shorthorn World that he must "reduce [his] herd," and again offered ten cows with calves.

An early consignment was made to the 1921 National Shorthorn Congress in Chicago, where one bull was sold for export to Brazil and another to head a good Wisconsin herd. Another entry, a four-year-old cow, after standing seventh in her class in the Congress show, sold to a prominent Ohio herd.

In the meantime he had joined with three other Adair County breeders in a Shorthorn sale at Creston, November 16, 1922 (See Section on Phillip Funke), to which he consigned nine of the forty-eight head catalogued. On October 12, 1928, another Creston Shorthorn sale was held by three Adair County and two other nearby breeders; Gruss not only consigned nine of the forty-two head listed, but acted as sale manager as well. This sale went unreported apparently in The Shorthorn World, but sketchy information available from other sources indicates that a yearling Gruss bull by Linwood Cumberland topped the sale at \$245. In the December 25, 1928, special issue of The Shorthorn World, Gruss was again announcing, in a two-column, three-inch advertisement, bulls, cows, and heifers for sale.

"The Geo. F. Gruss Shorthorn Dispersion" read the title page of the catalog for the sale of

October 15, 1929, held at Maplewood Stock Farm, five miles southeast of Greenfield. "Needing money," Gruss wrote in the catalog, "I have decided to close out my herd, although it hurts me to see them go." He reviews his policy as a breeder, and his successes. The Iowa Homestead farm magazine representative wrote that the Gruss herd "has always commanded the attention of the very best breeders." In the sale, the herd bull Supreme Hero 1432650 topped the sale at \$465, the seven-year-old cow Princess Lady 1196546 topped the females at \$415, and the thirty-seven lots averaged \$180. The top bull sold to Spellman & Hanson, Orient; the top cow to Arthur Martin, Greenfield.

Just when and by what route Gruss got back in business after this "dispersion" is not clear; what is clear is that, in spite of several so-called "dispersions," he never could stay away from Shorthorn activities for long. Looking at the continuing recording activities of Gruss, one can guess that he may have held back from the 1929 sale the cows Hampton's Lady 1196545 and Village Rose 1286214, and reacquired, or possibly had bid in by Phillip Funke, the reported buyer, the cows Pearl Princess 1424034 and Maple Cumberland 1222047. In any case, by the fall of 1930, Gruss was breeding at least some of these cows to a new herd bull Marshal's Cumberland, referred to above, and recording the offspring without a break.

Gruss rebuilt his herd in the early 1930s not only from these retained or reclaimed representatives of his own breeding, but also by a few purchases from the outside. At the J.C. Manning dispersion sale, at Skidmore, Missouri, November 6, 1935, he bought two cows at the depression prices of \$100: Village Emma 29th 1745216 and Village Emma 31st 1739899, from both of which G.F. Gruss & Sons were soon recording offspring. And at the J.T. Judge sale at Carroll, November 26, he bought Goldie's Lass 10th 1765684 and heifer calf for \$125.

Apparently there was some expectation that the Gruss sons would be carrying on the herd, since through the 30s and the 40s recording was in the name of G.F. Gruss & Sons, and both the 1946 and 1962 dispersions were advertised in the family name.

The two boys were very active participants in junior shows; their successes with both steers and heifers are too numerous to mention. To mention a few: Vincent won the championship on Shorthorn "baby beeves" at the 1927 Iowa State Fair, with 140 Shorthorn steers shown, and the reserve championship at the 1932 Ak-Sar-Ben among ninety-nine Shorthorn steers shown. Lawrence showed the champion Shorthorn heifer in the junior division at the 1929 Iowa State Fair. Three heifers stood among the half dozen highest in their respective classes (as many as twenty-five head shown in each class) in the junior show at the 1936 Iowa State Fair, and a steer stood third at the 1937 Iowa State Fair. A heifer shown by Lawrence won first in her junior class at the 1938 Iowa State Fair, and won eleventh in a class of twenty-seven in the open show. Other junior exhibitors, notably the Haymond brothers of Winterset, were eminently successful with Gruss-bred calves. Rex won third in the 4-H class at the 1940 International; Merle showed the interbreed grand champion at the 1942 Madison County Fair, a steer that went on to be Shorthorn champion



at the Marshalltown state show (there was no Iowa State Fair that year) and later at the Ak-Sar-Ben show held in Omaha.

But perhaps the climax of show ring success for a Gruss-bred animal came in 1947, when the heifer Pearl's Pride 6th 2404010 achieved a consistently high record in state and national shows, culminating in the grand champion female award at the Grand National Livestock Exposition ("Cow Palace"), held in San Francisco in November. Pearl's Pride 6th, a daughter of Supreme Rival, was purchased in utero at the 1946 Gruss sale by F.W. Hubbell, Des Moines, who bought her dam Pearl's Pride 3d 2218505 for \$250. Pearl's Pride 6th may have been shown briefly by Hubbell, but she soon was acquired by Merryvale Farms, Grandview, Missouri, in whose hands she won the Cow Palace championship as well as second prize in a class of thirteen at the American Royal and third prize in a class of thirty-seven at the International. She was sold in the Merryvale dispersion, October 20, 1948, to Elmer Ester & Son, Carrier, Oklahoma, for \$2,200, the third highest price of the entire sale, in which bulls, with a \$5,000 herd bull top, averaged \$1,575, and females averaged \$957. The Merryvale herd was one of the leading herds of the country at the time.

Consignments were made to numerous sales during the 1940s and after, especially and regularly to the Southwest Iowa sale (called the "Red Oak" sale), where Gruss animals were listed a dozen or more times in the 1940s alone. Other sales receiving Gruss consignments were the Iowa State Sale, the All-Iowa Sale at Webster City, the Central States Sale at Knoxville, and at least once, in 1945, to the revived International Shorthorn Congress in Chicago. None of these sales resulted in outstandingly high prices, but the Gruss cattle always commanded a steady trade.

In 1946 still another "dispersion" was held. Forty-five lots were catalogued for the sale held at the Greenfield sale barn on September 30. Gruss announced in the catalog that at this age (he was then in his middle 60s), with one son just home from the Armed Services and planning to finish college, and the other farming for himself, he felt he could not continue to farm and operate the herd. The herd bull Supreme Rival 2094557 topped the sale at \$600, going to Daniel E. Bower & Son, Bridgewater, seven young bulls averaged \$232, and thirty-six females averaged \$297, with a \$535 top on Village Blossom 2115661, a five-year-old cow by Supreme Augustus 1813813, paid by Price & Buch, Clarinda, Iowa.

But once again, George Gruss was soon back in the Shorthorn business! As the herd continued it still had some cows of Gruss breeding; whether they descended from animals he held back or were reacquired after the dispersion, we do not know. But new bloodlines were introduced too. A Lavender Lily and a Golden Chain were secured from Carl Retzlaff & Sons, Walton, Nebraska; a Duchess of Gloster from George Struve & Sons, Manning, Iowa; a Jilt from Daniel E. Bower, Bridgewater; and a Gipsy Maid from D.D. Staples, Des Moines. Most of these had descendents that sold in the final dispersion held in 1962. The bull with which Gruss followed up after his 1946 sale was Farmingham Deval 2399594, a red bull bred by Hepburn Ingham, Waukee, Iowa, sired by Divide Corrector 2009184, by a famous Allen Cattle Co. sire



Duke of Killlearn 1919448, and out of a Hubbell-bred cow by the Canadian-bred one-time Iowa State Fair grand champion Braelodge Headlight 1874600.

The final phase of the Gruss operation was continued on a smaller scale, until the herd was finally dispersed in 1962, but consignments were still made to Iowa sales in the 1950s, and an excellent trade still prevailed in club calves. Good bulls continued in use, though some appear in Gruss pedigrees only sporadically. Calves were bred from Will-A-Dell Annexe 2723371, top selling bull at the Red Oak sale in 1954; Gruss had probably acquired him with several cows bought from F.H. McVey, Afton, who had bought the bull in the Red Oak sale. Also used was Braemor Starry Archer 19th, a bull that Dan Tierney of Adair had bought from Carl Retzlaff & Sons, Walton, Nebraska. Bulls used more extensively were Royal Monarch 2668888, bought from Held Bros., Hinton, Iowa, at the 1953 Iowa Royal; Nominee Royal Lad 2881135, bred by Leroy Brown, Lamoni, Iowa; and Laneview Leishman 17th 3020793, bred by George Struve & Sons, Manning, Iowa. Royal Despot was purchased for \$520 in a sale in which the bulls averaged \$574, and Laneview Leishman 17th, also purchased in an Iowa Royal Sale (1960) had cost \$750 in a sale where the bulls averaged \$531. Offspring of all these bulls sold in the 1962 sale.

The herd was finally closed out in the 1962 dispersion sale, held November 3 on the Schildberg farm, some ten miles east of Greenfield, on which Vincent Gruss was then raising commercial cattle. The catalog listed thirty-one head. The average was \$334, with Laneview Leishman 17th topping the sale at \$670 to Fletcher Jennings, Van Meter, Iowa, who also bought the top female lot, Red Duchess 13th 2930783 and bull calf, for \$510. Jennings, Braywood Farms, Oskaloosa, and Dave Farrow, Ledyard, Iowa, were the largest buyers, taking in all fifteen head.

George Gruss had been born some four miles north of Bridgewater, one mile east of the Adair-Cass line. He came to Greenfield in 1911, buying 200 acres of land at the northeast edge of town at \$150/acre, where the family lived for some nine years. Their next home was some five miles southeast of Greenfield for fifteen years or more. After a year on the Lane place a mile west of Greenfield, the Grusses moved to a farm nine miles east of Greenfield, their last home before moving to town.

Vincent continued to farm for many years in the Greenfield area, but Lawrence, upon his return from the Army and his graduation from Iowa State University, became a cattle buyer for Armour. His work took him to many places, including Oklahoma City, Texarkana, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Milwaukee.

George Gruss aided his fellow breeders as well as himself as he participated in various breed activities. When the Southwest Iowa Shorthorn Association was organized in April 1944, he became Vice President, and he served for some years as the Adair County representative in that fourteen-county group. Vincent also served several terms in this capacity, until as late as 1964.

George Gruss died July 29, 1973, at the age of ninety-one, and is buried in the Greenfield Cemetery.

## J. E. FORD

Over a period of a dozen years, J.E. Ford, of Orient, registered about twenty head of purebred Shorthorns of his own breeding, an activity one would presume to have been just a part of a general farm operation. His cattle had Adair County origins, and his sales, insofar as they are indicated in the Herd Books, were largely local.

Ford's name first appears in the Herd Books in Vol 78 (April 17, 1911) as the owner of the bull Lord Roberts 349603. How long before April 1911 he had owned the bull is not known, but he seems to have acquired the first cow from which he registered a calf of his own breeding in 1911, since the calf's birthday was February 10, 1912. The last registered calf bred by Ford was calved on June 25, 1923, and registered in Vol. 114 (August 29, 1924). Thus the span of Ford's Shorthorn interests is pretty well established as 1911 to 1923 or 1924.

All the animals of Ford's own breeding descended from one cow. This was the cow Mattie W 49916, calved June 1908, bred by E.J. Ewing, Greenfield (See Section on Ewing), sired by the former E. Funke herd bull Prince Missie 178131. Ford, however, must have secured her from Frank Wallace, Fontanelle, for both Mattie W and her daughter Mollie W 160403, bred by Wallace and calved January 24, 1911, became the foundation cows of the Ford herd. The birth dates of Mattie W's two calves, January 24, 1911, and February 2, 1912, bred respectively by Wallace and Ford, prove that Ford acquired the cow with her calf either in utero or at foot from Wallace sometime between April 1910 and May 1911. Each of these females---the cow Mattie W, from 1912, and the calf Mollie W, after reaching breeding age, from 1913---started the line of brood cows that produced all the Ford-bred calves. This must have been a very prolific family, as evidenced through three or four generations of Ford-bred cattle.

Ford's herd bulls were mainly three. Lord Roberts, mentioned above, sired two registered calves, one born in 1912, the first registered Ford-bred animal, and the other in 1913. It is very probable that he was "the farm bull," called into service as needed for the purebred cows. He was bred by D.E. Mitchell, also of Orient, and calved in 1908, though not registered until 1910 or 1911, at which time he was owned by Ford. He was sired by the Ernest Funke-bred bull Golden's Master 244026.

Ford's second bull, Pinehurst Lad 394445, October 23, 1911, was bred by Harvey Hubbard, Casey, but had been owned by L.S. Lounsbury, Fontanelle, before being acquired by Ford. He sired four Ford-bred calves, their birth dates---May 15, 1914, to September 26, 1915---indicating his use from about August 1913 to December 1914 or January 1915.

The largest number of Ford productions were the offspring of Lavender Duke 452988, bred by Mark W. Eddy, Fontanelle (See Section on Eddy), and sired by the Eddy herd bull Lavender Cumberland 384976. Presumably he was bought from Eddy as a young bull, for he was already owned by Ford when he was recorded. Used from July 1915 to September 1922, approximately, he sired about a dozen Ford-bred calves

over the seven-year stretch.

The last calf registered by Ford was a June 25, 1923, calf by a home-bred bull Daisy's Lavender 935241.

Unlike most other small breeders who steered most of their bull calves and built a herd from their heifers, Ford registered an equal number of bull and heifer calves. As recorded in the Herd Book, he sold bulls to V.E. Miller, Corning, William O. Ford, Creston, and Howard C. Rogers, Orient; there were undoubtedly other such customers, too. Rather strangely, Ford appears to have been connected only very indirectly with the principal Adair County Shorthorn breeders of his time, such as the Funkes, the Bowers, George Gruss, or breeders in the Stuart area; he seems to have looked more toward the western and northwest areas of the County.



## FRANK R. WILSON

The Shorthorn Herd Books record that Frank R. Wilson, Greenfield, was the breeder of some fourteen purebred animals born in the years 1914 to 1918, and recorded in the years 1916 to 1920. Wilson's name first appeared in Vol. 82 (May 14, 1913) as the owner of four yearling and two-year-old heifers bred by W.H. Lathrop, Hebron: Hazel 145329, Jessie 145330, Minnie 145331, and Red Rose 145332. All were of so-called Scotch-topped breeding, one being sired by the Phillip Funke-bred Violet's Perfection 339778, and three by Victor Archer 163364, bred in the herd of J.F. Prather, Williamsville, Illinois, on plain bred foundations. Soon, or possibly at the same time, Wilson added a number of other cows to his herd, including Goldie Maid 145825, bred by William Schrader & Co., Greenfield; Lady of Casey 220982 and Red Lady 220984, both bred by A.Z. Long, Casey; Annie Rose 129379, bred by Lathrop; Pearle 130416, bred by E.F. Hiscocks, Casey, and later owned by Long; and Daisy 153209, bred by Phillip Funke and later owned by A. Mitchell, Greenfield. Wilson's purebred breeding herd seems to have consisted of these cows and their daughters bred in his own herd.

The first registered animals bred by Wilson himself were three heifers calved December 1914 to May 1915---daughters of Goldie Maid, Red Rose, and Annie Rose.

Only one bull saw significant service in Wilson's herd, namely, Billy Scott 405037. Born April 25, 1913, he was bred by W.F. Earhart, Menlo, sired by the Earhart herd bull Forest Richard 344771, and acquired by Wilson as a young bull. He sired nine Wilson-bred registered calves. Scotch Donald 626209, July 15, 1916, a home-bred bull, sired by Emperor 418565, and out of Lady of Casey, one of the early foundation cows, sired three registered calves. His sire Emperor by Cashier 334429 was bred by J.F. Blackman.

Wilson is remembered as pretty much of a "dealer," not only in cattle, but in automobiles, and other property as well. He was one of a number of local Shorthorn breeders whose serious interest in cattle may be questioned, operating as they did during the World War I period, and then only marginally. Wilson sold a number of Shorthorns to local buyers, however; e.g., C.M. Rigg, Percy Low, and John J. Ellis all acquiring Wilson-bred females, and R.D. Mayes a Wilson-bred bull. Ellis acquired the last cattle of Wilson's breeding; they left some trace in the Arthur Martin herd (See Section on Martin); and a slight trace is found in the herd of R.D. Mayes (See Section on R.D. Mayes.) Otherwise, no information is at hand regarding Wilson's abrupt disappearance from the ranks of Shorthorn breeders.

## W. W. REED

W.W. Reed carried on his Shorthorn activities from at least four different addresses: Greenfield and Orient, Iowa, and Filer and Twin Falls, Idaho. First mentioned officially in Vol. 83 of the Herd Books (December 25, 1913), he operated sporadically for a decade or so, eventually at Twin Falls.

The Vol. 83 reference states his ownership of the Phillip Funke-bred bull Roan Boy 389744, when Reed, at the Greenfield address, probably had only a farm herd, headed by a purebred bull. It is known that in 1915 Roan Boy was sold in a general farm sale, possibly billed as a "closing out" sale, where he was purchased for \$135 by T.M. & W.W. Neely, Greenfield, in whose herd he was used for several years, proving a very useful sire. (See Section on the Neely herd.)

Reed lived at one time on a farm a mile northwest of Greenfield, later owned for a few years by Phillip Funke. After that, however, he moved to the Orient vicinity, where he was associated with the Johnson Brothers, large landowners and well-known Hereford cattle breeders. In the meantime, he acquired several more Funke-bred Shorthorns, both bulls and females. In particular were three winter 1915-16 heifers, Jenny Funke 22d 527475, Miss Janette 9th 527476, and Miss Janette 10th 527477, the first two by Diamond Royal 398187, and the other by Lavender King 353118, and all recorded as owned by W.W. Reed, Orient. Several other Funke-bred females were acquired, though it is not known when or under what circumstances; Reed-bred offspring were recorded in the 1917-1919 period from such sources. Reed also recorded calves of his own breeding from a cow named Mary Belle 553545, bred by William M. Brown, Afton, and owned, when recorded, by James B. Hawks, Creston, and from another cow Rosa 651971, bred by F.O. Elliott, Kent, and owned, when recorded, by David Abbott, Creston. Where and when Reed came by these animals is not known either.

Reed is found to have registered only six head of purebred Shorthorns of his own breeding from his Greenfield address: Three bulls (given the incredibly unimaginative names of Tom, Dick and Harry!), and three heifers. All six head were 1918 spring calves, all sired by Champion Starlight 496443, and all out of Phillip Funke-bred cows already referred to. Interestingly enough, the three bulls were registered as owned by Phillip Funke, and the three heifers as owned by John J. Ellis, Greenfield.

Later---sometime in 1918 or 1919, it would seem---Reed moved to Idaho, taking some of his Shorthorns with him. Though it is impossible to decipher all the information from the Herd Books, it looks very much as if, probably in the fall of 1918, Reed sold the bull calves mentioned to Phillip Funke and the heifer calves to John J. Ellis, and took his mature cows and the herd bull Champion Starlight to Idaho with him. In any case, Reed continued for a number of years in Idaho breeding and recording cattle from the stock he had been using in Adair County---both Champion Starlight and some of the cows that produced his Iowa-bred calves.

The bull Champion Starlight, the only significant sire of Reed-bred calves, a roan bull calved

April 19, 1916, was bred by N.J. Webb, Harris, Missouri, and owned, when recorded, by F.C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Missouri. Sired by Starlight 3d 367947, bred by C.S. Nevius, Chiles, Kansas, out of Crystella 178515, bred by Purdy Bros., Harris, Missouri, he represented breeding not usually found in Adair County. But his credentials were excellent; Nevius and Purdy Bros., as well as the Barbers, were all Shorthorn breeders of national reputation.

It is not known just how the bull came into Reed's hands, but both he, as a yearling bull, and his dam Crystella, as a six-year-old cow, were catalogued in the Barber sale held at their farm on June 15, 1917. The dam was reported sold to Lewis Bros., Fayetteville, Arkansas, at \$550, a price very close to the average for the sale, but only four of the eight bulls catalogued were actually sold. Whether the others were withdrawn, possibly because of prior sale, or otherwise, is not known. At any rate, Champion Starlight was among the four not sold; there is no record of his whereabouts during the time between preparation of the Barber sale catalog (note that the sale occurred on June 15) and his first use as Reed's herd bull---about July 1, in order to sire a Reed-bred calf born March 31, 1918. The Barbers were traders in Shorthorns, as well as breeders. They may well have sold the bull, even though he was catalogued for the sale---to Reed or someone else---before the event came off.



## HENRY G. BAIER

Henry G. Baier, first of Bridgewater, then of Fontanelle, and still later of Greenfield, displayed an early interest in good livestock, especially Shorthorn cattle. In later years he lived in Greenfield, where, known as "H.G." or "Hank," he became one of the area's most prominent and respected auctioneers. For some half dozen years before moving to Greenfield, however, probably as a part of a general farming operation, he bred purebred Shorthorns. He entered the business in the boom times of World War I, his name first appearing in Vol. 97 (April 24, 1918) of the Herd Book. The last reference to him is in Vol. 112 (April 21, 1923).

All Baier's recordings were of cattle bred in or descended from the G.H. Martin herd (See Section on G.H. Martin). His first registration consisted of a bull and four heifers, all bred by Martin, all calved in 1917, and all sired by the Martin herd bull Roan Seal 436679. Purchases must have been made in the fall or winter of 1917-18, and the presumption is that they constituted at least a good share of Martin's 1917 purebred calf crop. The heifers were: Hoosier Lady 5th 642039, Lady Gazelle 2d 642040, Roan Bird 642042, and Young Gazelle 2d 642043, whose dams were, respectively, Hoosier Lady 4th 477374, Lady Gazelle 164034, Lady Redbird 3d 146477, and Young Gazelle 477376. Some at least of these dams are known to have remained in Martin's herd, since he continued to record calves from them. But the dam of the bull Roan Duke 642038, a cow named Roan Beauty 164035, turned up as a breeding cow in the Baier herd, Baier later recording her offspring of his own breeding. In the meantime, she produced for Baier another Martin-bred calf, a heifer, Roan Beauty 2d 731744, July 28, 1918, a date that would require Martin ownership of Roan Beauty as late as about November 1, 1917. One presumes, therefore, that Baier's first purchases consisted of the cow Roan Beauty, with an August 1, 1917, bull calf at foot, later recorded as Roan Duke, and Roan Beauty 2d in utero, plus the four 1917 heifer calves, sometime between about November 1, 1917, and April 24, 1918, the closing date for pedigrees recorded in Vol. 97 of the Herd Book.

Baier registered seven animals of his own breeding, all descended from the Martin cattle. Four bulls seem to have been sold to local farmers (Nelson Brown, Henry Rohner, and C.C. Olson); the eventual disposition of three heifers is not evident in the Herd Book. Sire of six of these calves was Royal Knight 768040, June 4, 1917, a son of College Knight 413982 and Juliet 144580, bred in the neighboring herd of Daniel E. Bower. Sire of the other Baier-bred calf was Victor 696268, a bull of Henry Roos & Son's breeding. Baier's ownership of Royal Knight seems almost a certainty; of Victor, problematical. Baier undoubtedly ran a commercial or farm herd, and the herd bulls could well have served the purebred cows as well as the larger grade herd. Whether Baier aspired to a larger role as a Shorthorn breeder, we do not know, but his experience with Shorthorns undoubtedly contributed at least in some small way to his later career as a successful auctioneer.

## MARION GREEN

Marion Green, Fontanelle farmer, owned a few Shorthorns from about 1917 to the mid 1920s, probably as an adjunct to a farm commercial herd. The Herd Books indicate that he acquired from J.S. Zook & Son, Fontanelle, two cows from which he bred purebred calves, meanwhile apparently using Shorthorn bulls recorded in the Herd Books at least until 1927.

The two cows were Victoria's Jewel 225102, January 27, 1913, and Merry Widow B 141589, November 20, 1910, both of Zook breeding. Calculations from birth dates and information with respect to official breeders of offspring lead to the following supposition: Green acquired the cows in late 1916 or in 1917, Victoria Jewel with a calf in utero or at foot,<sup>1</sup> and Merry Widow B either with no calf or with one that was never registered. Zooks must have owned Victoria's Jewel as late as September 1916, in order to have bred her June 27, 1917, calf, and Green had to have owned the calf (and probably the cow herself) in order to have the calf recorded, as was the case, under his ownership by August 1918 (in Vol. 98 of the Herd Book). Green had to own the cow Merry Widow B by October 1917 in order to have bred her calf calved July 23, 1918, as is verified by the Herd Book.<sup>2</sup>

Both these cows, as well as Fayette, the daughter of Merry Widow B, later produced calves for Green, though altogether he recorded only four head of his own breeding. The first of these four calves was sired by Dale's Victor, the Zook herd bull which, we assume, Green never owned, since the Zooks continued to record calves by him for several years later; the other three were by Excelsior Goods 572042, bred by G.F. Gruss, Greenfield, a bull that very likely Green did own.

The Herd Books state that Green was the owner of two other bulls, neither of which left recorded offspring: Joyful Goods 605527, September 30, 1915, bred by the Zooks, whose ownership accounts for Green's first mention in the Herd Books (in Vol. 95, October 10, 1917), and Lancaster Stamp x1439715, April 2, 1926, a polled bull bred by G.R. Peters, Stuart, and the animal that occasioned the last mention of Green in the Herd Books (in Vol. 118, October 20, 1927). Again, the supposition is that these bulls were used in a general farm commercial herd, Green being interested always in improving his cattle, with the purebred operation being only a temporary adjunct in the years, approximately, 1917 to 1922.

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<sup>1</sup>The calf was a heifer, later recorded as Victoria's Myrtle 679526, bred by the Zooks, sired by Dale's Victor 441149, and calved June 27, 1917.

<sup>2</sup>This calf, too, was a heifer, recorded as Fayette 807225, sired by Dale's Victor. One guesses that Green bought the cow from Zooks, then had her bred to their herd bull Dale's Victor; if the mating took place after the purchase of the cow, Green would become the official breeder of the calf.

## E. B. JACOBS

E.B. Jacobs, Fontanelle, began to build a herd of purebred Shorthorns about 1918, and continued to record cattle until 1926, registering in all about twenty animals of his own breeding.

Jacobs is first mentioned in the Herd Book in Vol. 98 (August 17, 1918) as owner of a bull named Earl 668174, March 24, 1917, bred by Henry Roos & Sons, Bridgewater. Soon afterward, however, he began to acquire purebred females, apparently buying a half dozen or so at about the same time, probably in 1918. These females were bred in the herds of C. Holt & Son, Creston, and H.A. Hubbard, Casey; whether or not they were secured directly from their breeders is unknown.

The cows Anna Belle 469138 and Ida May 488334, full sisters by Golden Prince 327746, son of the Ernest Funke herd bull Prince Missie 178131, and the former's October 1918 heifer calf Ethel Louise 792583, by Proud Dale 449508, were all bred by Holt. Another Holt cow, Lou Ann 159562, by Red Baron 322314, and two heifers from the Hubbard herd, Pinegrove Girl 792584 and Tessie 792585, both by Champion White Sox 499278, a son of a well-known Iowa sire of the day, Mysie's Champion 335411, seem to have completed the foundation herd. Descendants of all these females except Tessie are found to be among animals recorded by Jacobs, with those deriving from Anna Belle and Lou Ann appearing to be especially prolific.

Three bulls filled the herd bull role for Jacobs. Earl, referred to above, came from good Funke ancestry, being by Proud Prince 369747 and out of a Jennie Funke cow (See Section on Henry Roos). He was used in 1918, and sired two Jacobs-bred calves. Lavender Prince 670603, by Lavender Duke 452988, also traced back to good Funke breeding through the Mark W. Eddy herd (See Section on Mark W. Eddy); he sired a half dozen Jacobs-bred calves. And Monarch 1026558, bred by J.S. Zook & Son and sired by Dale's Victor 441149 (See Section on J.S. Zook & Son) sired nearly a dozen registered calves--the last animals registered by Jacobs. Monarch went into service in May 1921, and his last registered calf was born February 2, 1925, proof that he was still being used in May 1924.

Like many another small Shorthorn breeder in Iowa, or in the Mid West, Jacobs undoubtedly ran his purebreds along with a larger commercial herd, and used the herd bulls in both. Jacobs got into Shorthorns in the World War I years, a boom time in the purebred cattle business. His purebred activities were perhaps something of a sideline, but may well have reflected a genuine excitement and economic hope of the time. The post-War economic deflation of the early 1920s marked the end of many such essays into the purebred game.

Jacobs sold a number of bulls to local farmers, thus, undoubtedly, giving a boost both to wartime beef production and to the improvement of livestock in the Adair County area. His customers as recorded in the Herd Books were John Gosnell, John Burg, Harry Limbaugh, and Wesley Mitchell, all of Fontanelle; L.A. Schwab and L.R. Schwab, both of Greenfield; and Theodore Wood, of Bridgewater. There may well have



been more whose names never got into the Herd Book because the cattle they bought were still the property of Jacobs at the time of registration.

## JOHN J. ELLIS

John J. Ellis was one of a number of Greenfield area men who "dabbled" in Shorthorn breeding in the late World War I period. It is doubtful that his purebred breeding interests were very serious; he may have been merely a trader who happened to get a few Shorthorns at registration time---maybe as an accompaniment of deals mostly involving other property. This was a period of rapid turnover of all kinds of property---farmland, town lots, livestock, automobiles; any day one heard of new trades and sales, singly or in combination, that local citizens had made.

Ellis is identified first in Herd Book Vol. 100 (March 13, 1919) as the owner of one heifer calf bred by Phillip Funke, from the Jennie Funkes, an old Funke family, and sired by King's Favorite 512642, and of three W.W. Reed-bred heifers, all by Champion Starlight 496443 (See Section of W.W. Reed). Soon two more heifers were registered in Ellis's name, both bred by Frank R. Wilson, and sired by Scotch Donald 626209 (See Section on Frank R. Wilson), and it appears very probable that Ellis secured more of the Wilson cows. The only two registered animals that Ellis himself ever bred were 1919 heifers out of cows that had recently been in the Wilson herd: Cherry Red 256474 and Goldie Maid 145825.

The sire of the two calves bred by Ellis was the old Phillip Funke herd bull Diamond Royal 398187. Phillip Funke appears not to have used his bull after the late fall of 1917, and he would have served the cows from which the two Ellis-bred calves came in the summer of 1918. We cannot be sure whether Ellis himself owned Diamond Royal, or whether he sent the two cows to be bred to him, whoever owned him. Don Funke remembers Diamond Royal as having "gone to market," but it is possible he did so through Ellis or Martin. One thing is certain: Ellis never had a really going Shorthorn herd, and thus had little use for "herd bulls." It appears that Arthur Martin, too, may at one time have owned Diamond Royal (See Section on Martin).

## R. D. MAYES

R.D. Mayes for many years was one of the most active and best-known community leaders in Adair County. He was a progressive farmer, and both in his years on the farm southwest of Greenfield, and after he had moved to town, his contributions to farm organizations, church, Masonic Lodge, and other organizations were incalculable, as was his leadership in movements to improve the life of the community---soil conservation, rural electrification, and many others.

Mayes' Shorthorn activities were, he maintained, just a sideline to his general farming; he was undoubtedly attracted because of the promise they held for upgrading not only his own livestock but that of his neighbors as well.

Mayes is first mentioned in the Shorthorn Herd Books in Vol. 103 (December 11, 1919) as the owner of the Frank R. Wilson-bred bull Donald 2d 845999 (See Section on Frank R. Wilson), but since no offspring were registered, it is quite likely that this bull was just the farm bull used by Mayes in his general farming operations.

A cow Bonnie Belle 698325, also bred by Frank R. Wilson, was, we gather, the first purebred cow acquired by Mayes. She was the dam of Bonnie Maid 992482, February 11, 1920, the first animal of Mayes' own breeding to be registered; Mayes would had to have owned her dam by May 1919, and may well have acquired her at the same time he acquired the bull Donald 2d. Several of this cow's descendants were recorded.

Two cows sold in the breeders' sale at Creston, November 16, 1922, were acquired by Mayes: Sweet Violet 2d 895703 and heifer calf, bought for \$92.50; and Miss Lavender 9th 705955, bought in the sale by H.F. Funke for \$102.50, but later bought by Mayes. Both cows, one by Diamond Royal 398187, one by Cumberland Again 616623, were from the Phillip Funke consignment, and both became brood cows in the small Mayes herd. Mayes secured two more cows, both bred by W.D. Crouse, Prescott, probably in 1922 or 1923: Speck 3d 1087758 and Bernice May 2d 1087753, both sired by the imported bull Golden Plate 650462, bred by J. Durno. Again, probably in 1927, Mayes got three Phillip Funke-bred yearling heifers, two by Cumberland's Best 1149649 and one by Village Royal 3d 1215334. The Crouse-bred females left offspring in the Mayes herd, but nothing more is known of the Funke heifers.

Thirteen animals of Mayes' own breeding were registered---three sired by Gloster 775635, red, white marks, March 20, 1918, bred by Henry Roos & Sons, Bridgewater; eight by Cumberland Diamond 2d 1011613, roan, July 1, 1920, bred by Phillip Funke; and two by Village Cumberland 2d 1308016, red, January 20, 1924, also bred by Phillip Funke. Presumably all three of these bulls were owned by Mayes and were probably used not only on his purebred cows, but also in his general farm herd.

Nothing is currently known of the ultimate disposition of Mayes' Shorthorns, except in the case of the cow Sweet Violet 2d; she became the property of T.M. & W.W. Neely, Greenfield, and was the foundation



cow for the Violet Bud family in that herd. In his approximately eight years of identification with the Shorthorn breed, Mayes was only a small farmer-breeder, but anyone who knew him would know that he liked good cattle and would take seriously any effort to produce them.

## ARTHUR MARTIN

A large Adair County Shorthorn herd that showed great promise of becoming a major national breeding establishment fell victim to the Great Depression of the 1930s. Arthur Martin had been breeding Shorthorns in a small way since 1918, and in the middle 1920s embarked on a rapid expansion of his herd on his Groveland Farms about three and a half miles north of Greenfield. Martin was a genial man, full of enthusiasm for the breed, and he became very conversant with the popular Shorthorn bloodlines and types of the day. The size soon attained by the herd, the owner's enthusiasm, and a family of boys<sup>1</sup> who were already manifesting an interest in the cattle---all boded well for the future of Adair County Shorthorns. The dispersion, necessitated by financial difficulty, held on September 27, 1932, was a heartbreaking affair.

The first Herd Book reference to Arthur Martin is in Vol. 104 (March 11, 1920), where he is recorded as the breeder of the bull Baron Sultan 875228, calved December 24, 1918. Martin, therefore, was officially a Shorthorn breeder in the spring of 1918, when he would have had to own the dam. In the next few years, he seems to have acquired a number of cows from, presumably, William Schrader, Frank R. Wilson, W.W. Reed, and John J. Ellis, all local dabblers in Shorthorn breeding in the World War I period, but their descendants, except for one cow sold in the 1932 dispersion, disappeared within a few years. Some of these early cows went back to considerably earlier E. Funke and Hugh Bates breeding. The only one leaving any descendants to sale time was Cherry Red 256474, a cow, in spite of her name, of a Marr Goldie Scotch family. Names of the other cows---Star, Star 2d, Miss Baird, Miss Jennie Ellis---showed a similar lack of pedigree sophistication.

The Bellows-bred Diamond Royal 398187, one of Phillip Funke's major herd bulls till the fall of 1917, ended up, one guesses, in Martin's hands, since he is recorded as the sire of seven Martin-bred calves, whose dams were the cows just named. In fact, it is possible that Diamond Royal himself might have been owned by Ellis, since he sired a couple of Ellis-bred calves from such cows. At the George A. Bonnewell & Sons sale at Des Moines, February 20, 1920, Martin bought a cow and calf Missie of Broadview 597216 (her bull calf by King Avondale 496402 was later recorded as Missie's King 925244). These animals, the Funke herd bull, and the Bonnewell cow/calf pair, were the first Martin acquisitions of considerable quality. The Missie cow established a family in the herd that lasted until the dispersion, but apparently Diamond Royal soon disappeared, without leaving a permanent trace in the Martin herd.

A Funke-bred bull King Cumberland 2d 895685, by Cumberland Again, was used in 1921 and 1922,

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<sup>1</sup>Sons Wilfred, Royce, Elmer, and Charles were all owners of record of Shorthorn heifers, and Wilfred at least had had considerable success as a junior exhibitor.

siring eight Martin-bred calves, mostly from the cows of rather miscellaneous breeding that formed the herd in these early years. Soon, however, other cows of better breeding were acquired; the names of George F. Knoop, Clutier, Iowa; Irene Fricke, State Center, Iowa; and V.W. McCart, Geneva, Iowa, appearing as breeders of cows coming into the herd. The dispersion sale catalog indicates that no descendants of these cows remained, but a number of other cows seem to have been acquired in the middle 1920s that constituted an improving foundation. Breeders of some of these cows were V.W. McCart; E.A. Fricke; T.H. Thompson, Maysville, Missouri; C.E. Kasischke, Buckeye, Iowa; E.W. Harmon, Rhodes, Iowa; and John Rasmess, Lake City, Iowa.

Though expansion of the Martin herd began in the early 1920s, it reached a climax in the closing years of the decade. A complete record of purchases cannot easily be compiled, but it is revealed that at least forty females were purchased at public Shorthorn auctions mostly in Iowa and Missouri in the years 1927 to 1929 alone. Earlier purchases in the 1920s are attested to by the Herd Books and catalog pedigrees---cows of widely recognized breeding herds. Among those owned by Martin as early as 1922 or 1923 were Village Minerva 1138194, Abbotsburn 851971, and O.R. Cumberland 785008, all from E.W. Harmon; Champion's Pride 2d 1117063, True Victoria 2d 1075049, and Miss Lela 4th 1058768, from V.W. McCart; Graceful Queen 1087503, from Irene Fricke; Gladiola 10th 1099903, bred by John Rasmess; Gwynne Lady 1350352, from S.K. Slemmons, Iowa City; and Mayflower 2d 1157735 and English Lassie C, from George Knoop, Clutier, Iowa.

Purchases in the 1927 to 1929 period, according to The Shorthorn World sale reports, were made at the sales of R.E. Baldwin, Hedrick; H.K. Owens, Homestead; R.O. Miller, Lucas; E.A. Fricke, State Center; C.A. Lucas, Bloomfield; D.E. Lomas, Villisca; Gallmeyer Bros., Mechanicsville; G.F. Gruss, Greenfield; and consignment sales at Creston and Adel; and from the Missouri sales of Bellows Bros., Maryville; A.O. Stanley, Sheridan; Joseph Miller's Sons, Granger; Baker Shorthorn Farms, Hickman Mills; and Purdy Bros., Harris; and from a consignment sale held in Chicago, to which Edellyn Farms, Wilson, Illinois, contributed a heifer bought by Martin.

Many of these firms were among the very top Shorthorn breeders of the country, and while no extreme prices were paid they were in line with the reasonably attractive figures being received for farm products just before the Depression. The purchases made Martin a well-known figure in the Shorthorn fraternity, since he was seen at, and participated in, so many Mid Western Shorthorn sales and other events. The animals were choicely bred; thus the Martin herd grew in its up-to-date Shorthorn character as it was then popularly conceived. Many of the most popular Scotch families were represented: Rosewoods from C.B. Baldwin and the Baker Farms; Claras from Gallmeyer Bros., Bellows Bros., Edgcote Farms, C.B. Baldwin, and Miller's Sons; Augustas from Edellyn Farms, A.O. Stanley, Miller's Sons, Bellows Bros., and R.O. Miller; a Victoria and a Duchess of Gloster from E.A. Fricke; Princess Royals from G.F. Gruss and Purdy Bros.; a Gwendoline and a Violet from G.F. Gruss; Orange Blossoms from Purdy Bros. and



Anoka Farms; a Secret from D.E. Lomas; and others.

One especially notable purchase was that of Edellyn Augusta 6th 1557660, bought as a yearling heifer from Edellyn Farms, Wilson, Illinois, at a 1928 consignment sale in Chicago. The heifer cost \$245, and became Wilfred Martin's show heifer at the 1929 Iowa State Fair junior show where she stood second in a class of thirty-seven, was a member of the first prize county group of five, and stood well up in the open show.

Looking back on Martin's numerous purchases, and noting that about one hundred head were left for the dispersion sale, one can believe that Martin's claim of rigid culling could be easily substantiated. By the early 1930s, the herd had reached a high level of quality.

In approximately fifteen years of Shorthorn breeding, Martin recorded about 150 head of animals of his own breeding, including perhaps three dozen that were sold as calves at foot or in utero at the dispersion. Martin-bred calves were sired by about a dozen different bulls. As is often the case when a herd is being built, there was apparently a good deal of experimenting and groping until the right bulls could be found. Martin used an extraordinarily large proportion of mature bulls also, and this may have been one reason for a fast turnover of herd bulls.

It seems that Diamond Royal was used for a season, 1919-20; a comparatively old bull before Martin used him, he was succeeded by King Cumberland 2d 895685, bred by Phillip Funke, and sired by Cumberland Again, also used for one season. King Augusta 820616, bred by George A. Bonnewell & Sons, and sired by the same bull as Missie of Broadview's calf, had been catalogued in the 1920 Bonnewell sale, but there is no record of his having been sold. Martin acquired him as a mature bull about October 1923; where he had been in the meantime is unknown, but Martin may have liked him and sought him out later. At any rate in the next two years he saw more extensive use than any other Martin herd bull up to this time.

King Augusta was followed by two other bulls in use for a brief period each: Lord Rex 1080331, September 22, 1920, bred by John C. Nyrop, Harlan, and Rodney Chief 1427992, roan, February 1, 1926, bred by C.B. Baldwin, and bought for \$215 in the March 23, 1924, Baldwin sale. Lord Rex, already a mature bull before his use in 1926, represented pretty much of an outcross with respect to breeding; Rodney Chief, used in 1927, carried one of the very choicest pedigrees of the day. But neither bull sired more than a half dozen recorded calves, and only one daughter of Rodney Chief and three of Lord Rex survived in the herd at the time of the dispersion. It appears that they left Martin still searching for a herd bull.

Villager's Sunray 1107781, white, April 24, 1921, came on the scene in late 1927, and was used for two seasons. He was a most choicely bred animal from the herd of Dubes & Ohlson, Aurelia, Iowa---a son of Village Golden 643492, a formidable show bull and sire that had sold for \$4,450 as a yearling in the 1918 Hopley Stock Farm's sale at Atlantic. Villager's Sunray himself was a successful show bull, and had been bought from Dubes & Ohlson at the 1923 Iowa Royal sale held at Ames, March 12, by Earhart Bros.,

Menlo, for \$460, the third highest bull price. Since he was used for two seasons and sired over two dozen recorded calves, in spite of his coming on the scene as a mature bull, it is assumed that he probably was a success. Again, he showed the choicest of pedigrees, being a double grandson of Villager 295884; Village Golden was by Village Beau, and his dam, Villager's May 679494, was a daughter of Villager. Five of his daughters sold in the dispersion.

Master Rodney 1357652, November 23, 1924, bred by Blair Bros., Dayton, Iowa, used only in 1929, sired only a half dozen recorded calves, none of which survived to the dispersion. Master Rodney was sired by Maxwalton Lochinvar 941315, out of a dam by Village Beau 397715. He, too, was acquired as a mature bull. He had been used in the herd of J.T. Edson, Storm Lake, and after a year's use, was sold in the Fricke-Martin auction sale in December 1929, to V.W. McCart.

Still another mature bull was to follow in the succession of tried sires brought into the Martin herd. Villager Augustus 1356335, roan, calved January 17, 1925, was bought in the dispersion of the Gallmeyer Bros., Mechanicsville, Iowa, herd November 11, 1928, for \$585. This was a bull not only of famous breeding; he was famous himself. His breeders Gallmeyer Bros. had shown him to third place in the junior bull calf class at the 1925 International with thirty-two head shown, and had, reportedly, sold him in the International sale for \$850 to Reed Carl, Tipton, Iowa. It is speculated that this might have been a "bid in." At any rate, the bull remained in the Gallmeyer herd; several of his calves in their sale testify to his regular use. Villager Augustus had three famous full sisters; two of them were International junior champions (in 1920 and 1924), and the third was an International first prize winner in 1923. Some twenty head of sons and daughters of Villager Augustus were recorded by Martin; his daughters came to be a substantial part of the herd, twelve of them being catalogued for the final dispersion. This bull, too, had a most famous pedigree; he was sired by Village Knight 367812 by Villager 295884, and out of a cow by Revolution 388359, one of the greatest Shorthorn show and breeding bulls of his day.

The last bull used, acquired in 1929, when the herd was at its peak, was Cavalier's Model 2d 1579965, possibly the best of all. He sired over fifty calves bred by Martin, many of which were sold as calves at foot in the dispersion and many of which were then in utero, and later recorded by the buyers of their dams.

Cavalier's Model 2d was also a show bull; The Shorthorn World, noting his private treaty purchase by Martin in 1929, stated that he won first at eight state fairs where he was shown, and had been second at the American Royal and fifth at the International. He was bred and shown by R.C. Boeger, Salisbury, Missouri, and sired by Rodney's Cavalier 1388935, out of Violet Mist 20th 1165827. His pedigree, too, sparkles with the names of many famous bulls: Rodney 753273, Radium 385197, Double Dale 337156, Avondale 245144, Cumberland's Last 229822, and many others. He sold in the dispersion sale for \$200 to head the commercial herd of Art Bell, Bridgewater, later of Greenfield.



Several Martin-bred calves appear in the Herd Books by bulls that Martin used only for a calf or two, and possibly never owned at all. These were Stamford Sultan 522012, Joffre Star 1387738, Diamond Cumberland 1521610, a bull purchased from Joseph Miller's Sons, and Autumn Crown 1276726. Martin sold bulls locally, according to the Herd Books, to: James E. Jones, Menlo; Cyrus Morton, Greenfield; Mart D. Mowry, Casey; W.W. Neely, Greenfield; and Ira Fox, Menlo; and females to W.W. Neely, and to H.D. Vandewater & Sons, Orient. And he joined in 1929 with Fred Fricke of State Center to hold an auction of over forty head at Marshalltown on December 12. Martin advertised his herd bull Master Rodney, ten bred and open heifers, and five cows (Fricke advertised twenty-six head). In The Shorthorn World sale report, there is little indication of whose cattle are whose, except that it is stated that Master Rodney sold for \$180 to V.W. McCart, and two of the Martin cows can be traced as having sold for \$150 and \$130 respectively. The whole sale averaged \$135 a head.

Martin had also begun to show his cattle at the fairs. Mention has already been made of son Wilfred's success at the 1929 Iowa State Fair, probably the only venture beyond the local county fairs, but the start had been made toward taking a show herd on the road, and the promise of further success was quite evident.

The Martin Shorthorn enterprise was done in by the Depression. The herd was dispersed at a sale held at the farm on September 27, 1932, when considerably over a hundred head were sold, including some thirty calves at foot. Martin wrote in the Announcement in the sale catalog that he had "sold" his farm, and although it was a great disappointment to him there was only one thing to do, namely, "dispose of my splendid herd of Scotch Shorthorns."

The sale was a traumatic affair, but typical of the times. The Shorthorn World report put the best possible light on it: the cattle were thin, and sold without any guarantee whatever; attendance was from five states; the cattle were widely distributed; etc. Those in attendance did, in fact, include some of the leading Shorthorn breeders in the United States, and cattle sold to Minnesota and Indiana, in addition to Iowa. Pine Grove Stock Farm, Crown Point, Indiana, was one of the volume buyers.

The herd bull Cavalier's Model 2d, as already mentioned, topped the sale at \$200; the top cow brought \$157.50. Cow/calf pairs sold as low as \$26, several bred cows for around \$40 each. Yearling heifers averaged \$46 a head, and even two-year-old bred heifers less than \$50 a head. The Shorthorn World reported that the sale average was "nearly \$70." Fender Bros., Carson, Iowa, with ten head took the most animals of any buyer. Among better known Iowa breeders who purchased cattle were Leo P. Duer, Charlotte; Ralph Van Pelt, Corning; Charles Sornson, Audubon; Perry O. Brown & Son, Lamoni; Husted Bros., Truro; and J.E. Bilderback, Adel.

The sale was not merely a "disappointment" and a great financial loss to the owner; it struck a severe blow to Shorthorn breeding in Adair County, the State of Iowa, and probably the entire nation. It was only the most evident manifestation of the devastation wrought by the Depression on the whole



livestock industry.

Martin is remembered as living on a farm near Orient for a short time following his sale and then near Bridgewater, and for having perhaps a few Shorthorns.

## A. C. GREEN, A. C. GREEN & SON

A.C. Green of Orient was one of the relatively few Adair County Shorthorn breeders directing their efforts mainly to the polled branch of the breed. His name first appears in the Herd Book in Vol. 109 (August 19, 1921), and he was continuing to record cattle when the Herd Books ceased publication with Vol. 132, in 1943. During the twenty-year span 1923 to 1943, he recorded over forty head of cattle of his own breeding, almost all of them polled---and his Shorthorn activities are known to have continued for some years more, though information is not available in the Herd Books.

First Herd Book mention of Green was as the owner of the bull Gloster 1011614, April 24, 1920, bred by Phillip Funke, Greenfield, and a son of Cumberland Again 616623. Gloster, a horned bull, sired five Green-bred recorded calves, being used between September 1921 and October 1923. He was followed by another horned bull, also bred by Phillip Funke---Village Stamp 1215335, white, July 22, 1922, a son of Village Counsellor 887906. This bull, used between February 1924 and August 1925, sired eight Green-bred calves.

In the meantime, Green was acquiring a number of polled cows, however, and, after the two horned bulls mentioned above, sought out polled herd bulls, either of his own breeding or acquired from other breeders specializing in polled cattle. He drew heavily on the polled herds of G.R. Peters, Stuart; the Dunhams, of Dunlap, Iowa; and later, David & James Burns, McClelland, Iowa, all among the leading Polled Shorthorn breeders of the state.

First, however, back to the foundations of Green's cow herd. Several polled females were secured, presumably directly from their breeder, Louis A. Busch, of Winterset, in the early 1920s. Among them were Queen Arabella x10271-984777, Polled Violet x10270-984776, Violet Pride x1269289, and Rose Violet 1190882. The first two were 1919 heifers, and would have to have been owned by Green no later than October 1921 in order to have produced Green-bred calves, as recorded in the Herd Book, in June and July 1922. Queen Arabella's bull calf, calved June 7, 1922, was the first animal bred by Green to be recorded. Both these heifers were sired by Royal Perfecto 702884, and descended from families tracing, respectively, to the herds of James A. Wilson & Sons, of Avoca, and W.W. Seeley, of Stuart.

Green appears somewhat later to have gotten two or three other representatives of the same Violet family from Busch, among them Violet Pride, June 6, 1923, and Orange Violet 1322630, December 16, 1924, by, respectively, Rose Bud x913802 and Stuart Goods 1191050. All these cattle were strong in polled ancestry, and though one occasionally threw horns, they provided Green with an increasingly polled herd. These lines of breeding seem to have accounted for all Green's registered cattle until the late 1930s, and some descendants were still being recorded in the last Herd Book, issued in 1943.

Some expansion of the herd, with different lines of breeding, began around 1936. New cows appeared from a number of well-known herds. Lady Perfect 122d x1782789, by Red Dale 1556898, and Rosanna 47th x

1813605, by Orange 2d x1581620, were bred, respectively, by A.L. Dunham and Z.T. Dunham & Sons, Dunlap. Three cows bred by G.R. Peters, Stuart, became part of Green's breeding herd---Sailor's Maid 3d 1897872, Sailor's Lass x1876894, and Royal Rosebud 2d 1838433, all by Royal Sultan x1726203, so far as is known, at private treaty. At the Peters dispersion sale, September 28, 1938, other Peters females were secured, including Good Victoria 3d x1591624, by Pinecrest Secret x1368626, for \$87.50; and Clarion Maid x1582481, a ten-year-old cow by Sensation x25459-1125269, for \$140. (Incidentally, one of his earlier polled cows, Rosanna 47th, was catalogued in this sale, and sold for \$91 to H.C. Payne, Jr., Kansas City, Missouri.) At the David & James Burns dispersion sale, November 21, 1940, Green bought the cow Victoria Maid 5th x1789593, for \$91. And two cows bred by F.S. Purviance, Adel, Sweet Gloster 5th 1994077 and Sanquhar Marigold 45th x2059674, both by Benjamin x1901727, were producing calves for Green by 1941 and 1942.

After Green turned completely to the use of polled bulls, he leaned heavily on the G.R. Peters herd for his supply. The four bulls Prince of Orient x1360141, Orient Supreme x1720455, Clarion Prince 2d x1828598, and Royalist 2d x1897868, all bred by Peters, served in succession between July 1927 and July 1940, siring about four, four, six, and eleven calves, respectively, that Green recorded as of his own breeding. All were of the breeding, and by the Peters herd bulls, that had built up that good herd. (See Section on G.R. Peters.) Prince of Orient was by Sensation x1125269, Orient Supreme was by Rosewood Supreme 2d x1560245, and Clarion Prince 2d and Royalist 2d were both by Royal Sultan x1726203. The last bull used by Green while the Herd Books were still being published was Orange Count x2006556, from the Burns herd, previously mentioned, a son of Collynie Stardale x1879093. Green bought him as a yearling in the Burns dispersion sale held at Council Bluffs on November 21, 1940, for \$90.

About 1935, the Green cattle began to be recorded in the name of A.C. Green & Son (or often Arch C. Green & Son). The ultimate outcome of the herd is unknown, except that Richard Green is known to have consigned cattle to the Southwest Iowa (Red Oak) sale in September 1948 and April 1949. The pedigrees of these animals indicate something of the breeding in use in the herd in the 1940s. In the 1948 sale a bull and a heifer were consigned; their sire was Goldfinder's Mint 2222623, bred by Phillip Funke, while their dams were both by Verd Lea Count 2247114, bred by W.W. Neely, and out of cows bred by Neely. In the 1949 sale, Green consigned a heifer bred by W.W. Neely, and in calf to a bull named Cumberland Ransom 2d 2413512. (It is interesting to note that Richard Green continued to use the Verd Lea prefix of the Neely herd, even though the animals were bred by himself.)

These later pedigrees are interesting also because they give some clue to the sources of Green's cattle in the late 1940s; it appears that the herd bulls were probably Verd Lea Count from the Neely herd, Goldfinder's Mint from the Funke herd, and Cumberland Ransom 2d---probably from the Saunders herd at Manilla. All these were at the time horned herds; it seems, therefore, likely that the Green herd was returning to horned cattle, or at least less emphasis on polled.



## SPELLMAN & HANSON

For some twenty years, on a farm two miles south of Orient, William Spellman and John Hanson had a Shorthorn herd that became well-known in the Middle West, especially in the southwest Iowa and northwest Missouri region. The Spellman & Hanson firm consisted, respectively, of a Creston businessman and his nephew---an Adair County farmer who had grown up in the Richland area of Adair County.

The first official record of their Shorthorn business is found in Vol. 111 (October 20, 1922) of the Herd Book, where they are recorded as the owners of three yearling heifers bred by N.P. Pratt, of Creston, all sired by Colonel Low 451133, and out of dams bred by H.E. Gattenby, Macksburg. It appears they were acquired in 1921, and must have been part of a larger group, including older cows from the same herd, since not only these heifers but older cows of the same breeding served as brood cows for Spellman & Hanson for several years following.

Later in the decade, beginning about 1926 or 1927, Spellman & Hanson embarked on a program that not only considerably upgraded the lines of breeding, but also greatly expanded the herd. While some of the early-acquired animals traced back to some original Ernest Funke breeding, they were not of well-known bloodlines. More popular breeding was now sought, and cows bred by George McMaster, Bedford; the Missouri firms of Bellows Bros., Maryville, A.O. Stanley, Sheridan, J.H. Degginger, Albany, H.H. Mutz, Maryville, Dana Farms, Polo, and J.C. Manning, Skidmore; and George Gruss, were purchased for the herd. Among the cows were Foxglove Lady 2d 1410234, Lavender's Heiress 6th 1383256, and Lavender Countess 2d 1391519, from McMaster; Supreme Queen 1442199, Sweetheart 12th 1282015, and Queen of Beauty 71st 1603179, from Bellows Bros.; Lady Missie 40th 1399451, from Degginger; Bisonte Countess 1348082 from Mutz; Golden Rose 1447339, Pearl's Queen 1424035, and Lady Cumberland 1515040, from Gruss; Merry Lass 14th 1739891 and Village Emma 53d 1739901, from Manning; and Village Beauty 3d 1348516, bred by Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa, and purchased from Dana Farms. At least five of these females were bought as yearling and two-year old heifers in the Stanley-McMaster-Degginger sale held at Sheridan, Missouri, on July 1, 1926. The names both of breeders and of animals indicate the popular breeding with which the herd was built up. At the same time, a few descendants of the original purchases were recorded, but this breeding was apparently rather quickly phased out.

In the first half dozen years of operation, about a dozen Spellman & Hanson-bred calves were recorded. They were sired by two bulls: A Cumberland 895677, bred by Phillip Funke and sired by Cumerland Again 616623; and Whitehall Goods 1217632, bred by C.E. Hoover & Son, Delphos, Iowa, and sired by Count Whitehall 788195, a son of the 1912 International grand champion Count Avon 334946.

From 1927 on, however, herd bulls represented completely the breeding, directly or indirectly, of the famous northwest Missouri herds of Bellows Bros. and A.O. Stanley. Two Spellman & Hanson-bred calves were recorded as sired by Sanquhar Marshal 1027341, a Stanley-bred bull that saw some use in the Bellows

herd. Whether he was ever owned by Spellman & Hanson is unclear; they may simply have bred two heifers to him, while he was under another ownership.<sup>1</sup>

Golden Revelation 1462503, red, July 3, 1926, bred by A.O. Stanley, and sired by Merry Revelation 1390373, was used for a season---August 1927 to June 1928---siring, if the count is correct, eight calves. He was soon replaced by Master Baron 1521750 and Supreme Hero 1432650, both Bellows-bred bulls. Master Baron, sired by Supreme King 1281994, calved in June 1927, and in use from the fall of 1928 to the summer of 1929, also sired eight recorded calves. Supreme Hero had a more interesting history. He was for some years a principal herd bull for George Gruss (See the Section on Gruss), and at the Gruss sale on October 15, 1929, billed as a "dispersion," Spellman & Hanson purchased him, and used him until 1934. But, interestingly enough, two calves by him and bred by Spellman & Hanson, were recorded long before the bull himself became their property. These calves, born in 1928, were both out of Gruss dams, the presumption being that Spellman & Hanson bought the heifers from Gruss, then bred them to Supreme Hero after the purchase was made, thus making them officially the breeders of the calves. But a summary of the use of Supreme Hero by Spellman & Hanson makes it appear that he was their herd bull from early 1928. All in all, Supreme Hero sired about thirty Spellman & Hanson-bred calves.

In the meantime, a home-bred bull Lavender Stamp 1658157, by Master Baron, was used in 1931 to 1933 as a backup for Supreme Hero; and another home-bred bull Lavender Champion 1769473, by Lavender Stamp, and a Dana Farms-bred bull Supreme Villager 1813816, by Supreme Client 1643512 and out of the Hopley-bred Village Beauty 3d, were used. Lavender Stamp sired nine calves, the other two only a token number each. The next bull of significance was Supreme Augustus 1813813, of straight Bellows breeding, though he himself had been bred by Dana Farms.

According to Herd Book records, Supreme Augustus was used from February 1936 to February 1940, a period that coincides closely with the time during which the bull was used by George Gruss. This bull is recorded as the sire of over two dozen calves bred by Spellman & Hanson, and at the same time the sire of over forty calves bred by George Gruss. He had been purchased by Gruss in 1935 (See Section on George Gruss) at the top of the Dana Farms dispersion. Whether a partnership with Spellman & Hanson existed, or whether they leased him, or "borrowed" him, or simply took their cows to him for service is not known. In the latter part of the tenure of Supreme Augustus, a home-bred son Supreme Goods 1910110, from his first crop of calves, was used briefly, from December 1937 to October 1938.

The Spellman & Hanson herd as such seems to have been disbanded about 1940. John Hanson moved to

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<sup>1</sup>The name of one of these calves, however, was Sanquhar's Last 1543229, and it would not be unreasonable to conclude that Spellman & Hanson had bought this sire as an older bull (he was calved September 13, 1920), lost him, and given his last son the suggestive name.

Diagonal, apparently taking with him at least part of the herd; he continued recording several cattle of his own breeding, some of them from Spellman & Hanson cows, and several sired by the firm's last important herd bull Supreme Augustus. It seems very likely that a portion at least of the Spellman & Hanson and John Hanson herd eventually became the property of Bellows Bros. For instance, several of these animals bred by Hanson were recorded in the Herd Book in a series of animals bred by Bellows Bros., indicating that the pedigree applications of all were submitted together. Furthermore, Bellows Bros. are listed as the breeders of a number of animals that were out of Spellman & Hanson cows. In addition, in the Bellows sale of October 26, 1942, a number of animals bred either by Spellman & Hanson or by John Hanson were catalogued and sold, the catalog stating Bellows ownership.

John Hanson in 1942 went to work for M.L. Magee, who had a prominent Shorthorn herd at Stanbury, Missouri,<sup>2</sup> but shortly thereafter was reported<sup>3</sup> as moving to Aledo, Illinois, a move apparently occasioned by a death in Mrs. Hanson's family, involving the necessity for a change in the management of a family farm.

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<sup>2</sup>The Shorthorn World, September 25, 1942, p. 48.

<sup>3</sup>The Shorthorn World, December 10, 1942, p. 19.



## ESTELL BROS.

Estell Bros., particularly Bert Estell, were Greenfield farmers very interested in good livestock, who made brief gestures toward breeding purebred Shorthorns but never established a really viable herd.

Two mature cows sold in the Funke-Gruss-Bower-Zook consignment sale at Creston, November 16, 1922, and purchased by William Spellman, Creston, later came into the hands of the Estells. Both these cows were bred by, and consigned to the sale by, Phillip Funke, Greenfield; they were Orange Blossom 7th 617379, by Lavender King 353118, and Lady Ramsden 14th 661885, by Diamond Royal 398187. Orange Blossom 7th had a heifer calf at foot by Cumberland Again 616623, and both cows soon produced heifer calves by Village Counsellor 887906 that became part of the Estell herd. Another mature cow Duchess of Gloster 475434, by Crimson King 387287, with a heifer calf by Mutineer 630900, was secured about 1922 or 1923, presumably from their breeder, J.W. Hance, Lenox, as was a 1923 heifer calf Alexandrina's Violet 1348591 by Village Javelin 709798, from J.S. Zook & Son, Fontanelle. A 1924 bull, Alexandrina's Villager 1372976 is also recorded as bred by the Zooks and owned by the Estells, but whether these two came together, or, possibly, came with their dams, is not known.

Only four animals, two bulls and two heifers, were recorded as bred by Estell Bros. They were all out of the Funke or Hance females, and all were sired by Alanthus Commodore R 1171511. This roan bull, calved March 10, 1922, was bred by L.C. Reece, Prescott, and was sired by Scotch Commodore 571090, a Hopley Stock Farm production, and out of Alanthus Belle 238619.

One of the Estell-bred heifers, Verd Lea Orange Blossom 1448692, red, March 31, 1925, was bought by W.W. Neely, and started the Orange Blossom family in that herd. No information is available, however, as to the disposition of the other Estell cattle.

In 1945, Bert Estell is known to have purchased a bull by Type's Marshal 5th 2159465 and two heifers by Type's Lad 2039209 from W.W. Neely.<sup>1</sup> This purchase perhaps represented hopes for establishing a new Estell herd, but little seems to have come of it.

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<sup>1</sup>The Shorthorn World, December 25, 1945, p. 106.

## W. H. ("Billy") STEWART

"Billy" Stewart, who lived a mile east of Greenfield, on a farm adjoining the Adair County Fairgrounds, was well-known locally as a friend of all livestock men. The quintessential "local character," "Billy" was possessed of an unusually keen wit, a genuine love for people of all sorts, and a vocabulary of expletives that simultaneously shocked and fascinated his more straight-laced friends. He knew everybody, visited interminably with anyone he met, and traveled frequently to the farms of cattle, horse, and hog breeders to see how things were going.

He was into Shorthorns in a very small way in the late 1920s and early 1930s. In Herd Book Vol. 118 (October 20, 1927), he is mentioned as the owner of a yearling heifer Lady Ramsden 45th 1440109, by Cumberland's Best 1149649, presumably bought from her breeder, Phillip Funke. At the Arthur Martin dispersion sale, September 27, 1932, Stewart bought one of the better cows, Max's Secret 1556646, and her bull calf, paying \$110 for the pair. So far as is known, these were the only purchases of Shorthorns that he made.

Stewart recorded only four calves of his own breeding---twin heifers from Lady Ramsden 45th, born July 5, 1931; a heifer calf from one of these twins; and a heifer calf out of the Martin cow. The twin heifers were sired by Cumberland Marshal 4th 1586118, a bull long in service in the Phillip Funke herd (See Section on the Funke family). The other two heifers, Lady Ramsden 48th 1823169, whose dam was one of the twins, and Max's Lady 1823170, whose dam was the Martin cow, were both sired by Choice Goods 1730674, the calf at foot of Max's Secret when bought at the Martin dispersion. It is presumed that Stewart simply sent the Lady Ramsden cow to Funke for breeding service, and used the young bull Choice Goods because that's what he had to breed to when the occasion arose. It would be presumptuous to say that either was a herd bull in livestock parlance.

No information is available as to the disposition of the Stewart purebreds. It is likely that they went the way of whatever other livestock he may have had. "Billy" Stewart only dabbled in purebred Shorthorns, but anyone who remembers him can be sure that in conversation he made the most of the fact that he was a purebred Shorthorn breeder!

## SOME NEWCOMERS OF THE 1940s

A complete record of Shorthorn breeding in Adair County up to 1950 would include several other breeders whose stories have to be traced without benefit of the Herd Books, which ceased publication in 1943. Sale catalogs, breed magazines, and limited personal knowledge, however, yield a list of individuals deserving of mention. In some cases, their Shorthorn activities were as great as, or greater than, those of a few breeders dealt with in separate Sections above: they consigned to, or made purchases at, Shorthorn sales in the area; they exhibited their cattle at area fairs, or encouraged their 4-H youngsters in their Shorthorn projects; they supported the Shorthorn breeders' organizations in the area.

The focus of Shorthorn activity in southwest Iowa for many years after World War II was the Southwest Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, especially its major event, the semi-annual "Red Oak Sale," held each spring and fall. This organization was typical of district, state, and regional breed associations long common in the United States, organized to promote a given breed in various ways---advertising, socializing by means of picnics and field days, and sponsoring consignment sales as an outlet for the members' productions. The Southwest Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association served the Shorthorn breeders of fourteen southwest Iowa counties, Adair County among them.

The Association was formed on April 18, 1944, at a meeting held at Red Oak, at which officers were elected, articles of incorporation prepared, and the first Red Oak Sale planned for the following September 11.<sup>1</sup> George F. Gruss, Greenfield, was elected Vice President, and Daniel E. Bower, Bridgewater, was chosen as the Adair County representative on the fourteen-member Board of Directors---one from each of the counties involved. Red Oak, centrally located and home of Malcolm D. Lomas, the first Secretary-Treasurer, became the focal center of the organization.

Lomas was, in the early days at least, the prime mover of the group. He presided at the organizational meeting and was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Periodically through the years he served as Secretary, Treasurer, or sale manager, and it was undoubtedly he who was responsible for the preparation of the distinctive sale catalogs that became a mark of the Red Oak Sales. A nationally known Shorthorn breeder (the herd operated under the name of Lomas Bros., Villisca), and a principal in the Murphy Printing Co., Red Oak, widely known for its production of a popular line of business calendars, Lomas combined his Shorthorn business interests, his Shorthorn enthusiasm, his positions with the Southwest Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and his printing business connections to produce the attractively printed, beautifully illustrated sale catalogs that became a distinguishing feature of Red Oak Sale

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<sup>1</sup>The Shorthorn World, May 10, 1944, p. 9.



advertising.<sup>2</sup> Mention has already been made in Sections on individual herds of some of the Adair County breeders prominent in the Southwest Iowa Association. George F. Gruss and Daniel E. Bower were not only officers in the organization, but were over a period of many years regular consignors to the sales. Phillip Funke and W.W. Neely, and perhaps others, though participating less often, were also actively involved. But by the time of World War II a new generation of breeders began to appear, many of them finding the Southwest Iowa Association a ready-made channel through which to function.

Perhaps the most prominent of these newcomers were the Gilman brothers, Roy and Carl, of Stuart, who in their own individual names and as Gilman Bros. engaged in considerable Shorthorn activity in the 1940s and into the 1950s. They began to assemble a herd at least as early as 1944. At the dispersion of Ray Coglon, Exira, held at Audubon on February 11, 1944, they purchased two coming two-year-old heifers---Roan Maid Sue 2132817, bred by Gertrude Coglon, and Lady Lavender 42d 2163180, bred by Ray Coglon, at \$190 and \$160, respectively. Roan Maid Sue was in calf to Goldfinder Symbol 2118880, a George Struve & Sons bull, and delivered on July 5, 1944, a bull calf later recorded as Goldfinder Abel 2275210 and sold in the Red Oak Sale September 17, 1945. Roan Mail Sue continued to be a prolific brood cow for the Gilmans, but no further information is at hand concerning Lady Lavender 42d.

References to other Gilman purchases appear in various sale reports in The Shorthorn World over the next several years. A yearling heifer was purchased for \$525 at the 1945 International Congress Shorthorn Sale, held in Chicago December 3-5: Mayflower 3d 2278191 bred by Otto G. Johnson, Rio, Wisconsin. Sired by Elcona Mercury 2105603, and out of a cow by Dreadnaught Brilliant 1815025, the heifer herself combined two of the most popular lines of breeding of that time, the Mercurys and the Dreadnaughts, and carrying the service of Edyllyn Royal Leader 17th 2222172, of the highly popular Royal Leader line, she appeared to be a most attractive purchase. Nothing is known, however, of her performance. The seven-year-old cow Village Lady 3d 2014142, by Supreme Augustus 1813813, carrying a bull calf later recorded as Supreme Atlas 2117217 and sold by the Gilmans in an Omaha sale, was bought in the George F. Gruss sale at Greenfield, September 20, 1946, for \$325. The yearling heifer Village Victoria 32d 2447012, by Goldfinder's Emblem 2059225, bred by Dewar Bros., Cherokee, was purchased at that firm's sale, February 7, 1948, for \$215.

In the meantime, the Gilmans were patronizing the Iowa State sale for herd bulls. Only a few days after their purchase of the Coglon heifers, they bought the bull Will-A-Dell Gold Bond 2182736 at the

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<sup>2</sup>The catalogs had a distinctive form, often a cloth-velvet cover, tied with a brightly colored cord with tassels on both ends. They were among the most attractive of the promotional literature in the Shorthorn industry, the Adair County breeders who participated in the organization presumably sharing in whatever benefits accrued from such efforts.

Iowa Royal Sale, February 21-22, 1944, at Adel.<sup>3</sup> This young bull, bred and consigned by Will A. Davis & Son, Oakland, and sired by Will-A-Dell Gold Plate 2063600, was a first prize winner in his age class, and sold for \$330, one of the top prices of the bull sale. In the Iowa Royal of 1948, March 1-2 in Des Moines, the Gilmans again purchased a top bull, Wellington Beacon 2419299, November 5, 1946, bred and consigned by Penningroth Bros., Wellman. This bull was reserve champion in the show, and cost \$575 in a sale that was almost wiped out by one of the worst Iowa blizzards in years. Both of these bulls sired a number of Gilman-bred calves, many of which sold through the Red Oak Sales.

Ownership of a number of other breeding cows in the Gilman herd is verified in the catalogs of public sales to which Gilman-bred offspring were consigned, though dates and sources of acquisition are not given. Included were three cows bred by Eugene Goodale, Lake City: Monarch's Delight 1898204, by Gold Chain Monarch 1707640, Victoria's Gem 3d 2264934, by Iowa's Aspiration 2063830, a Lomas-bred bull, and Browndale Beauty 2055378, by Browndale Star 1857159. Others identified in the same fashion were Sunnyblink Lass 3d 2189218, bred by B.C. O'Malley & Son, Bouton, and sired by Bessie's Browndale 2014276; Royal Countess 4th 2468639, bred by Nicholas Cassens, Sigourney, and sired by Helfred Clarendon 2214650; Maude 8th 2308054, bred by W.E. Summerville, Gray, and sired by Helfred Romeo 2135854; Lady Maud 2189216, bred by Andrew Stewart, Rockwell City, and sired by Edgcote Glory 1889930; and Victoria's Gem 2d 1884277, bred by J.T. Judge, Carroll, and sired by Divide Inflation 1776174. Thus the Gilman foundation was a representative sample of good Iowa herds.

In marketing their cattle, Gilman Bros. consigned to many of the semi-annual Red Oak Sales, and they made at least one consignment, in February 1948, to the Omaha sale. One of their early purchases, Roan Maid Sue produced four calves consigned to Red Oak Sales, one of them Gold Bond's Pride 2351699, born October 29, 1945, being the champion bull of the show and top bull of the sale at \$350, selling to Dale Grafft, Clarinda, in the 1946 fall sale. Other buyers of Gilman cattle mentioned in sale reports included Iowans Elmer Cashbohm, Dunbar, C.H. Hassles, Emerson, and William Kinen, Atlantic, and from Nebraska, John Meyer, Jr., Auburn, and Hall Cattle Co., Alliance.

The Gilmans were active, too, in the promotional end of Shorthorn breeding. Roy Gilman served for some time as fieldman for the Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association,<sup>4</sup> and also managed several of the

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<sup>3</sup>During the War the Iowa State Fairgrounds, the usual site of the Iowa Royal, was given over to war uses. The 1943 and 1944 events were held at Adel, some fifteen miles west, and the 1945 show and sale at Knoxville, some thirty miles southeast. The 1944 Iowa Royal catalog, though noting that "heated tourist cabins" were available at Adel, advised visitors from a distance to "stay overnight at Des Moines and reach Adel by rail or bus..." and the 1945 catalog promised transportation from and to Des Moines to "those coming by train..."

<sup>4</sup>The Shorthorn World, August 25, 1947, p. 21.

Red Oak Sales, and Carl at one time represented Adair County on the Board of the Southwest Iowa Association.

Little was heard of the Gilman Bros. operation after about 1951, though Gilman interest in Shorthorns did continue into the next generation. Roy's son, Howard, an active 4-Her in the late 1940s, owned a few animals in his own name, had a champion heifer at the Adair County Fair, and consigned to a couple of the Red Oak Sales. Two of his heifers were Will-A-Dell Rosewood 18th 2464697, purchased as a yearling at Red Oak from her breeders Will A. Davis & Son, Oakland, and Carroy's Roan Sue Maid 2530372,<sup>5</sup> bred by Gilman Bros., and sold by Howard in the 1949 fall sale at Red Oak. Carl's son Cary and the latter's wife Rochelle developed in the 1980s an extensive purebred and crossbred operation that included successes at the Iowa State Fair and the Iowa Royal, and perhaps most widely known, the breeding, via artificial insemination, of one of the more famous show and breeding bulls in the country in the late 1980s---CEG Golden Doc 405th 3777-899, winner of championships at several national shows, and one of the top selling bulls in the 1986 National Western "Seedstock Special" Sale at \$6,400 (for two-thirds interest) to Flint Hill Farm, East Bend, North Carolina.

Several other late 1940s breeders could be mentioned briefly:

Byron Bower was associated to some extent with his father Daniel E. Bower (See Section on Martin Bower, Bower Bros., and Daniel E. Bower), and carried on for a time some of the Bower tradition in Shorthorn breeding. His children showed 4-H Shorthorn calves, and he himself served one term as the Adair County representative on the Board of the Southwest Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Richard Green of Orient made several consignments to the Red Oak Sale; he seems to have continued for a time the operations of A.C. Green and A.C. Green & Son (See Section on the Greens).

The name of Dan Tierney, Adair, began to appear in Shorthorn news reports at least as early as 1943, when he purchased the bull Gainford Chief 2113067, by Gainford Marshal 1882337, from H.K. Owens, Homestead, a leading Iowa breeder. The purchase was made at \$220 in the Iowa Royal at Adel on March 1. In 1945, he was reported to have purchased four females from Charles F. Sornsen, Audubon,<sup>6</sup> presumably at private treaty, and at the John R. Saunders & Son sale at Manilla, on March 20, 1950, he bought the cow Bloom 36th 2525162 and her heifer calf. The quality of the cow was assured by the fact that she had been bred in one of the choicest herds in Canada, W.A. Dryden & Son, Brooklin, and that the selling price was \$490, whereas the female average was \$384. Though he had only a small number of Shorthorns, Tierney

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<sup>5</sup>As a prefix in naming some of their cattle, the Gilmans used "Carroy," presumably a coined word combining the names Carl and Roy.

<sup>6</sup>The Shorthorn World, September 25, 1945, p. 87.



remained a dedicated Shorthorn enthusiast until his death in 1984.<sup>7</sup>

Purdy Bros., Fontanelle, also well-known Shorthorn enthusiasts, had a number of purebred cattle, and made at least one sizeable consignment to the Red Oak Sale. This was a consignment of five lots: the eight-year-old cow Roan Lavender 2106491, by Cruggleton Chronicle 1885534, bred by C.A. McCormick, Mechanicsville; this cow's yearling son Command Prince 2512470, by the Thomas E. Wilson-bred Edellyn High Command 2043434; and three younger heifers: Gipsy Maid 3d 2407825, bred by George Struve & Sons, Manning, by the Thomas E. Wilson-bred Edellyn Moray Mercury 286575, Admiral's Clara 10th 2474303, and Queen of Exira 2512471, the latter two both by Edellyn High Command. All four of the younger cattle had been bred by, or calved the property of, Ray Coglon & Son or Coglon & Purdy, Exira, and in the case of Admiral's Clara 10th the ownership passed to Purdy Bros. November 12, 1947. The cattle were choicely bred; few, if any, herds in Shorthorn history exerted greater influence on the breed than those of A.J. Marshall in Scotland and Thomas E. Wilson in the United States. At the sale, the bull, his dam, and Gipsy Maid 3d sold, respectively, to W.E. McMillen, Henderson, for \$315; H.V. Finley, Hamburg, for \$295; and H.B. Leiting, Arcadia, for \$350---prices somewhat above the average for the sale.

The fact that Floyd Chambers, Casey, represented Adair County on the Southwest Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association Board in 1951 points to the probability that he had some cattle as early as 1950, but no other information concerning him is at hand.

Verle Ford, Orient, bought two mature cows in the September 11, 1944, Red Oak Sale, Lady Averno 25th 1852514, by Marshal's Cumberland 1558643, and Golden Victoria 36th 2001621, by Kilblean Count 1818995. Both had been bred by Daniel E. Bower, Bridgewater, who presumably consigned them to the sale. The prices were \$165 and \$200, respectively; good prices, it would seem, for aged cows in a sale in which the female average was \$185.

The Eschelmanns, of Bridgewater, were buying purebred Shorthorn bulls in the 1940s, patronizing the Red Oak Sales, and as Eschelman Bros. had a herd of purebred cows that lasted into the 1980s. E.E. Eschelman bought a yearling bull at Red Oak in the fall of 1944, Master Prince, red, June 6, 1943, about which no more details are known, and A.R. Eschelman bought a yearling bull at the spring sale of 1946, Royal Chief 2313895, bred by Eldor N. Swanson, Hepburn. Each bull cost \$200.

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<sup>7</sup>His obituary in the Adair County Free Press, July 18, 1984, made a special point of his Shorthorn interests.

## SOME MINOR PLAYERS

In addition to the Adair County Shorthorn breeders that have been given detailed attention, there were a dozen or so county residents who were involved in Shorthorns in a very minor way, but enough to get their names in the Herd Books as breeders of at least one registered animal. That meant that each of them actually owned a purebred Shorthorn cow at the time of the mating that produced the purebred animal. It could be that this "dabbling," it may be called, represented a tentative step toward a serious career in Shorthorn breeding that for one reason or another was soon abandoned. It could be that there was a good deal of trading along the way, resulting in some speculator's, or even ordinary farmer's, having on his hands at a given moment a purebred cow that he felt should be employed, no matter how briefly, as a purebred producer. For some, it may have been engagement in a popular activity simply for the fun of it, or perhaps for some imagined prestige. Suffice it to say that these names did turn up in this research as meeting the technical test for Shorthorn breeder, and their activities are mentioned as part of the record.

The names are presented in the order of their appearance in the Herd Books.

### a. W. G. or William Downs

The names W.G. Downs, Orient, William Downs, Orient, and W.G. Downs, Spaulding, appear in Herd Book Vols. 27 (1884), 30 (1885), and 35 (1889), respectively, and refer to the same person. Two of the references refer only to bulls owned by Downs; the others, however, to a cow of which Downs is the breeder. The bull Dexter 59278, May 24, 1882, bred by W.A. Barnes, Blue Grass, Iowa, was owned by Downs at the time of registration (1884). The cow Belle (Vol. 30, p. 774), the one animal of Downs' own breeding, was calved January 15, 1882, sired by Lord Valentine 39706. And the bull Homestead Prince 98576, July 14, 1887, bred by Wallace & Brown, Orient, was owned by Downs at the time of registration (1889).

Downs, however, had some connection with Shorthorns some years previously. His one registered production, the cow Belle, as stated above, was calved January 15, 1882, indicating that Downs owned her dam by April 1881. Sire of this cow was Lord Valentine 39706, a bull that had a considerable breeding career in the herd of M. Briggs, Kellogg and Newton, Iowa; the dam, Beauty (Vol. 13, p. 461), was an old cow bred in Kentucky. No record of registered offspring of either the bulls Dexter or Homestead Prince came to light. Nor is it known whether Downs actually owned the bull Lord Valentine, though he owned the cow Beauty when mated to him. Thus only a few snatches of information are available about this, one of the very earliest Shorthorn dabblers in Adair County.

b. A. Frizell

Though not mentioned in the Herd Books until Vol. 32 (1887), A. Frizell, Greenfield, (erroneously referred to as A. Frazell) actually pre-dated Downs (Vol. 30). Identified as the breeder of the L.M. Crist-owned bull Bernard 79006, March 26, 1881, he would have had to own the bull's dam Carrie C (Vol. 25, p. 657) in June or July 1880. Frizell was a prominent farmer east of Greenfield, but his ownership and mating of this cow were presumably his only purebred Shorthorn activity, since no further reference to Frizell (or to Frazell) could be found in the Herd Books. (See also Section on L.M. Crist.)

c. A. Thornbrue

A. Thornbrue, Fontanelle, is referred to in Vol. 36 of the Herd Book (1889). He owned the cow Pride of Spring Valley 2d (Vol. 36, p. 831), bred by B.J. Moore, Dunlap, Iowa, that, according to calving dates, he acquired after July 1, 1888, (since she had a Moore-bred calf on March 23, 1889) and before about July 1, 1889, (since she had a Thornbrue-bred calf on April 8, 1890). Several Moore-bred calves are credited to this cow before she was owned by Thornbrue; the Thornbrue-bred calf of April 8, 1890, was the bull Lord Waterloo 104154, owned at the time of his registration some months later, by John McDermott, Bridgewater. Nothing else is known of Thornbrue.

d. G. H. Finch

Only one volume of the Herd Book, Vol. 45 (1899), contains the name of H.G. Finch, Orient, where he is listed as the owner of two cows and a bull. Though, so far as can be discovered, this ownership did not result in the registration of any calves, Finch's name is kept in this list, because it seems probable that he had the nucleus of a herd. The bull was Success 139671, June 3, 1897, bred by O.P. Healy, Bedford, sired by Major Prince 124235, and the cows were Lady Townsend 4th (Vol. 45, p. 741), April 20, 1895, bred by Wallace & Vance, Orient, and Top Round Phyllis 6th (Vol. 45, p. 671), January 29, 1896, bred by F.P. Healy, Bedford, and sired, respectively, by Harrison 98469 and Pilot 113176. It seems likely that all three animals were acquired in 1899, and that Finch may have contemplated the establishment of a real herd of purebred Shorthorns.

e. J. A. Griswold

One cow is credited to the ownership of J.A. Griswold, first of Orient, and then of Greenfield---Lady Ramsden (Vol. 46, p. 339), December 15, 1890, bred by Henry Wallace & Son, Orient, and sired by Fennel Duke of Sideview 69730. Griswold bred one calf from this cow---the bull Sir Ramsden 151842, February 9, 1899, sired by Gladstone 133854, and owned by the time of his registration by Charles Black, Nevinville.



f. Tom Sturdy and William Sturdy

These brothers, who maintained farms northwest of Greenfield, were known as men interested in good livestock, though their own Shorthorn activities were minimal. In fact, the only reference to Tom Sturdy is in Vol. 56 (1903), where he is recorded as the owner of the bull Tom 200507, January 20, 1902, bred by J.L. Baldwin, Osceola. And the only reference to William Sturdy is in Vol. 89 (1916), where he is recorded as the breeder and owner of the bull Janette's Monarch 446500, July 10, 1913, sired by Lavender King 353118, out of Janette (Vol. 64, p. 659). Both these parents were Funke-bred animals: Lavender King was one of Phillip Funke's best known herd bulls, and Janette had been purchased by Sturdy in the Funke Bros. sale in 1910 for \$150. For her 1913 calf Janette's Monarch, Sturdy, probably not having a suitable bull to breed her to, simply bred her to Lavender King, owned by his neighbor Phillip Funke.

Janette's Monarch played a role, however slight, in the Neely herd. He was the sire of two spring 1915 heifers bred by the Neelys, resulting undoubtedly from the following set of circumstances. Sturdy is remembered for having an excess of pasture land, and it was the Neelys' practice for a number of years to pasture some of their cattle during the summer in the Sturdy pastures,<sup>1</sup> the cattle simply being turned in with the Sturdy cattle. It is speculated that the dams of these two heifers were among the Neely animals pastured at Sturdy's in company with Janette's Monarch, where they were bred to him in the summer of 1914.

g. N. V. Hoadley

"Nels" Hoadley, whose farm was located northeast of Greenfield, a hearty, genial man, was interested in all kinds of good livestock. He regularly attended purebred livestock sales and shows, and often visited the farms of breeders, always with a genuine interest and words of encouragement.

Hoadley's name appears in the Shorthorn Herd Books (in one volume it was corrupted---the vagaries of copiers and printers being what they are---to Nelse Hodley) principally as the owner of bulls. But he is shown to be the breeder of two animals calved in 1925, and hence must have owned two breeding females at the time of their mating in 1924. These were Red Rose 145332, a cow previously owned by Frank R. Wilson (See Section on Wilson), and True Stamp 2d, of W.H.S. Barnett breeding (See Section on Barnett). The two animals bred by Hoadley were both bulls, Cumberland 3d 1391343 and Cumberland 5th 1404857, both

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<sup>1</sup>The author remembers that "taking the cattle to pasture" and "returning the cattle from Sturdy's" were big events in spring and fall. The trip from the Neely farm two miles southeast of Greenfield to the Sturdy farm four miles northwest was a "cattle drive" of some consequence to a small boy. A couple of men on horses and a small boy on his pony herded the dozen to two dozen cattle down the regular roads, through the streets of Greenfield, opened the gate to the Sturdy pasture, and shooed them in---the process to be reversed in the fall.

sired by the Phillip Funke-bred Cumberland 2d 895679, and both already in the hands of local farmers by the time they were registered in Vol. 117 (December 6, 1926).

In earlier volumes Hoadley is shown to have been the owner of a number of bulls, which, it is supposed, he bought from their breeders and then re-sold to farmers: in Vol. 71 (1907) a 1906 bull bred by E. Funke; in Vol. 99 (1918) six 1918 bulls all bred by W.H.S. Barnett; and in Vol. 105 (1920) a 1915 bull bred by W.W. Seeley. While Hoadley may have used one or more of these bulls in a commercial herd, it is more likely that many were bought for speculation, a pattern commensurate with Hoadley's character and interests.

#### h. Edwin Horn

It is recorded in Herd Book Vol. 82 (1913) that Edwin Horn, of Greenfield, was the owner of three yearling heifers, Goldie Lady 145824, Harmony Beauty 145826, and Red Daisy 145827, all by Silver Medal 360140, and all bred by W.M. Schrader & Co., and in Vol. 106 (1920) the owner of a 1919 heifer Goldie Maid 2d 936494, by Diamond Royal 398187, bred by John J. Ellis. It might seem that Horn's ownership of four registered Shorthorn females would presage serious intentions of becoming a Shorthorn breeder; hence, though no record is found of his ever registering any animals of his own production, his name is here noted.

#### i. The Lounsburies

(L.A. Lounsbury, B.P. Lounsbury & Son, B.H. Lounsbury)

This is another instance, probably, in which several members of the same family were involved in Shorthorn breeding, though the family relationship is unknown. There are two references to L.A. Lounsbury, of Fontanelle: in Vol. 83 (1913) he is reported to own a 1908 cow, Lady May 2d 152052, bred by H.A. Hubbard, Casey, and in Vol. 84 (1914) this cow's bull calf Pinehurst Lad 394445 is recorded as bred by Harvey Hubbard and owned by L.A. Lounsbury. This bull calf later became a herd bull for J.E. Ford, Orient (See Section on Ford).

B.P. Lounsbury & Son appeared on the scene a bit earlier---in Vol. 68 (1906), as owners of the bull Teddy 263543, a 1905 bull bred by Mrs. Margaret Ryan, Adair, and in Vol. 84 (1914) as breeders of the bull Brighteyes Duke 400712, June 15, 1911. The sire of this bull was the just mentioned Teddy, the dam was Ramona 2d 30419, a cow bred by John Sippel, of Casey, which, however, would have to have been owned by the Lounsburies by September 1910, for the mating that produced Brighteyes Duke. Seemingly the only registered production of B.P. Lounsbury & Son, Brighteyes Duke, was owned by L.M. Kilburn, Greenfield, when registered in 1914, and became a sire in his herd (See Section on Kilburn).

The name of B.H. Lounsbury appears only in Vol. 89 (1916), but he is there shown as the breeder of three registered animals. These were the bull Country Boy 440226, May 7, 1914, and two heifers Canby

Fairy 220988 and Lilac 2d 220989, both calved in July 1913. Both Canby Fairy and Country Boy had the same dam, Ramona 2d, also the dam of Brighteyes Duke, bred, as stated above, by B.P. Lounsbury & Son. The succession of ownership of Ramona 2d, therefore, is approximately as follows: B.P. Lounsbury & Son, about September 15, 1910, for the mating that produced Brighteyes Duke on June 15, 1911; B.H. Lounsbury as early as about October 1, 1912, for the mating that produced Canby Fairy on July 5, 1913, and continuing through about August 1, 1913, for the mating that produced Country Boy on May 7, 1914. It is this succession of ownership that leads one to suppose that B.H. Lounsbury was probably the "Son" in the partnership of B.P. Lounsbury & Son.

The dam of the heifer Lilac 2d was Lilac Elsie 30414, bred, as was Ramona 2d, by John Sippel, but nothing more is heard of her in Lounsbury's hands.

B.H. Lounsbury could scarcely be said to have had a "herd bull," the three calves of his own breeding having been sired by two different bulls---Whitefoot 2d 407296 and Jenny's Monarch 940243, bred, respectively, by E.G. Allanson, Anita, and Phillip Funke, Greenfield. The activities of the Lounsburies, however, appear on the surface as if they might have been a start toward a serious essay into purebred Shorthorn breeding.

#### j. Frank Wallace

Only one reference was found to Frank Wallace, Fontanelle, but it carried some import. He bred the cow Mollie W 160403, calved January 24, 1911, registered in Vol. 83 (1913), whose dam was the cow Mattie W 49916. Wallace, therefore, owned Mattie W about April-May 1910. The import is that Mattie W and her calf Mollie W became the foundation cows of the J.E. Ford herd, a rather impressive operation in the Orient area (See Section on J.E. Ford).

#### A Miscellany of Names --- Owners, But Not Breeders

Sometimes in leafing through the Herd Books---132 volumes (a goodly number of them appearing in two separate books)---one's eye will experience a flash of a name or an address that calls for investigation. Sometimes research leads to a name with an Adair County address that results in a dead end---that is, a cow owned here, a cow owned there by someone in the County who apparently never got beyond that particular ownership---never bred any registered offspring of the cattle he is credited in the Herd Books with owning. This is quite understandable in the case of bulls, for if the animal was sold before registration, the buyer would often say, "Oh, might as well have 'the papers' since he's a purebred," and the breeder/seller would provide the registration certificate, even though the buyer had no intention of making any significant use of it. In the case of females, however, the situation may have been quite different; the buyer may have planned on going into the purebred business, but for reasons we do not know, changed his plans.



Consequently, in the Herd Books innumerable names appear as bull owners---names of farmers, speculators, or others---who really had no interest in purebred cattle, except perhaps as farmers sought bulls to "grade up" their herds. The names of such bull owners are of little concern in this report, except as they indicate the market enjoyed by the breeders who sold the bulls. Again, however, in the case of females, the names of owners who never registered any purebred offspring, deserve some notice, because of the possibly unfulfilled intentions.

The following names were found of men who owned females, but never, so far as can be determined, long enough or with enough concern, to register offspring. But they, too, may be noted as a very small part of the Shorthorn history in Adair County. They are presented in the order of their appearance in the Herd Book.

Elias Moyer, Orient, Vol. 46 (1900), owner of a cow, Broady Baroness (Vol. 46, p. 616), May 2, 1891, bred by Wallace & Vance, Orient. This cow is listed in the Herd Book as the mother of several calves, born between 1893 and 1896; her June 12, 1894, calf was bred by Wallace & Vance, a fact which means that she was owned by them until about September 1893, but there is no information as to the breeders of the others. The only pertinent conclusion is that Moyer acquired the cow sometime after September 1893, but apparently himself bred no registered calves from her.

James Sullivan, Vol. 47 (1900), whose address at the time was given as "Howe, Iowa," owned the cow Duchess (Vol. 47, p. 670), April 16, 1896, bred by Van McCurdy, Atlantic. Her Herd Book listing indicates that she was by the time of her registration the dam of three calves, born in 1898, 1899, and 1900, but, in the absence of any information as to the breeders, nothing can be deduced as to Sullivan's breeding activities. In Vol. 60 (1904) Sullivan's name reappears, now with a Stuart address, as the owner of a bull.

R.G. Handley, Fontanelle, Vol. 50 (1901), owner of two cows, Jennie (Vol. 50, p. 707), June 28, 1901, bred by William Jennerich, Greenfield, and Lucy's Venus (Vol. 50, p. 707), May 8, 1899, bred by J.B. Hardinger, Osceola.

S.J. Iorns, Greenfield, Vol. 55 (1903), owner of the cow Nellie H (Vol. 55, p. 679), a 1901 product of Hugh B. Bates' breeding in his Orient herd.

R.E. King, Bridgewater, Vol. 57 (1903), owner of one cow, Betsy (Vol. 57, p. 773), February 15, 1901, bred by T.T. Smith, Bridgewater.

F.E. Ruby (or possibly Rubey), Orient, Vol. 57 (1903), owner of one cow, Sadie Townsend (Vol. 57, p. 915), February 2, 1902, bred by William Jennerich, Greenfield. Though this is apparently the only reference to Ruby in the Herd Book, he was reported in the local press to have been a heavy buyer in the Ernest Funke dispersion sale in 1907 (See Section on the Funkes), but one guesses that he was acting for Hugh B. Bates, Orient, for almost all the animals Ruby was reported to have bought soon turned up in the Bates herd.

H. Lohafer, Fontanelle, Vol. 65 (1906), owned the cow Red Peach (Vol. 65, p. 839), April 1, 1904. Though this cow was bred by J.D. McDermott, Wiota, she was catalogued in the Ernest Funke sale, October 17, 1905 (See Section on the Funkes), and private records indicate that she was sold for \$85---presumably to Lohafer.

E.J. Mangels, Greenfield, Vol. 77 (1910), is listed as the owner of two cows, Mayflower 2d 83991 and Princess Victoria 83992, both calved in 1909, both bred by E.J. Ewing, Greenfield, both sired by the Ewing herd bull Prince Missie 178131 (See Section on Ewing).

A. Mitchell, Greenfield, Vol. 83 (1913), owned one cow, Daisy 153209, July 12, 1910, bred by Phillip Funke, Greenfield, from Butter Boy 297123 and Jennie Funke 10th 59375. Jennie Funke 10th had been catalogued in the Funke Bros. sale December 13, 1910, and she may have been sold to Mitchell with this calf at foot.

Cyrus Morton, Greenfield, Vol. 116 (1926), registered two young animals, both bred by W.F. Earhart, Jr., Menlo, and both sired by the excellent Earhart herd bull Villager's Sunray 1107781. The bull Isabella's Sunray 1330763, March 4, 1925, was out of Isabella's Pride 464747, and the heifer Naomi 2d 1330765, August 11, 1924, was out of Naomi 1057014. In spite of one's surmise that Morton might have been contemplating the establishment of a purebred herd, nothing more of him appears in the Herd Books.

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